The Sunday Oregonian.

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INCIDENTS OF THE BLOCKADE

The Capture of Several British Runners off Wilmington, N. C.

Various Exciting and Interesting Scenes—Capture of the Noted Belle Boyd and how the Heart was Won by a Federal

(Written for the Sunday Oregonian.)

The incidents of the blockade from 1861 to 1865 were many and various. The writer commanded the United States steamer Connecticut on the blockade off Wilmington, N. C., for fourteen months, and during that period captured and sent in four steamers—Juno, Scotia, Minna and Greyhound—all with valuable cargoes; vessels and cargoes adjudged worth $[illegible],063,35[illegible]. The Connecticut ran ashore and destroyed four other blockade runners—Phantom, Herald, Ceres and Diamond.

The blockade-runners would always select dark nights to run in and out, and certain stages of the moon, between the last and first quarters of the moon, when it set early and rose late. This moon arrangement was always a matter of great concern to them. Then a tolerably high tide also entered into the calculation.

The first blockade runner captured by the Connecticut was the Juno. It was a bright pleasant morning off shore, and out about seventy miles from Wilmington, when at day break she was discovered. Chase was immediately given, and in three hours she was a prize. When the captain was brought on board he was greeted with the usual "Good morning," with additional remark "Glad to see you," to which he replied "By—, sir! I'm not glad to see you." A week before the Juno had safely run in, had discharged her English cargo, taken on board the usual confederate American cargo of cotton, tobacco and turpentine, and was now bound to Nassau.

Among other letters found on board was one open and unfinished, begun at Wilmington and addressed to the owners in England. In it the captain described the successful run in past the sleepy-headed Yankees at night, and said he expected to be lucky in running out. Of this he would inform them upon his arrival at Nassau, where he would close and send his letter. The said letter never reached England, nor even Nassau.

The blockade runners were all English steamers, and were painted lead or some color to prevent their being discovered at night when running close along the land. The fire and steam arrangements were for burning the soft English coal, which always made much black smoke. Thus they could be discovered a long distance off in the day time. The smoke could, of course, be seen before the vessel was visible.

EXCITEMENT ON BOARD

We have heard and we have read of the excitement on board a whale-ship produced by the cry of the lookout at the mast head, "Spout! Spout! A whale in sight!" Boats are gotten ready for lowering, with harpoons, lines and lances.

On board of the Connecticut when the old man at the mast head sang out "Black smoke!" all was likewise commotion. Every one was upon his feet, and all eyes, as well as the ship's head, were turned in the direction reported. Steam was raised, and the chase commenced.

A chase of this kind once lasted fifteen hours. Black smoke was discovered at sunrise and pursuit was commenced and continued until after dark, when the blockade runner was lost sight of. The Connecticut, however, got within two miles of her, making a gain of ten miles, as it was estimated that she was twelve miles distant when first discovered. To enable her to escape she had to throw overboard nearly all her cargo, which comprised English goods, as she was bound in. We passed through, and by, innumerable bales and boxes during the day, some of which we perceived contained shoes. This caused a waggish sailor to remark: "Perhaps if we could get and put on some of those shoes, we could run faster and catch that fellow."

We will continue with the further movements of this steamer, which will be found quite interesting. Subsequently she proved to be the Tristam Shandy. As has been stated, she threw overboard nearly all her cargo, went into Nassau, filled up hurriedly with another cargo, and steamed once more for Wilmington, ran the blockade, and got in. In order to have the dark of the moon, she unloaded with great dispatch, loaded with the usual Confederate cargo, and sailed for Nassau. When she got a few miles outside she was discovered by the U. S. steamer Pequot, which gave chase. It soon became very dark, and the Pequot lost sight of her, but continued on the same course as when the blockade runner was last seen. In a few minutes

A TREMENDOUS VOLUME OF BLACK SMOKE

from the soft coal came into the faces of the people on board of the Pequot, and in a minute afterwards she was up with the blockade-runner, and the Tristam Shandy was captured. She had broken down. The captain of her had stated that the Connecticut had chased him so hard those fifteen hours that his machinery was very much out of order, and he hadn't time to adjust and repair it, for he had to hurry very much to get out of Nassau, and into and out of Wilmington, in order to save the moon and the tides. So the Connecticut was the remote cause of the capture of the Tristam Shandy with her valuable cargo. Vessel and cargo together were adjudged by the prize court to be worth $375,-[illegible]. Add to this was the cargo thrown overboard when chased by the Connecticut, making a great total loss to the Confederate cause.

A certain Saturday night, off the Western Bar (one of the inlets into Wilmington), was an exciting one for the blockaders and blockade-runners also. There was no time to indulge in Saturday night songs and reveries, or to drink "Sweethearts and wives."

We knew that blockade-runners were expected, for the tides and the state of the moon favored them. The moon went down early. Orders had been given that at that time every vessel should have her anchor up, with steam and everything ready for a start. The vessels, four in number,—Connecticut, Georgia, Emma and Buckingham,—were swinging about, and little steam used to keep them in their assigned positions. They were like restless racehorses awaiting the order, "Go."

The officer of the deck was lying down upon his breast on the hurricane deck, sweeping the horizon with his glass. Suddenly he reported that there was something moving on the water like a blockade-runner. The commander took a look and confirmed the report. Orders were immediately given to start and move at full speed.

TWO SHOTTED GUNS WERE FIRED

at the vessel, when she changed her course, stood off under full speed, and was lost sight of. In this move she met with the Georgia, which vessel started after her and drove her off. Continuing in her persistency to enter, the Emma met her and drove her off. She was faster than most of our vessels, and, as it was dark, she could soon run out of sight. But she was not willing to give it up. She had now stood pretty well over toward Smith's island, thinking she might get in by running close along the land; and now for the fourth time she attempted it, when the Buckingham espied her, opened her guns upon her, and drove her off. As we didn't see nor hear anything more of her that night we supposed she had gone out to sea, to try it perhaps another night, as was frequently done. But at daybreak the next morning, lo and behold! there was the steamer hard and fast ashore. She had been forced off and shoved over so many times that she had got nearer the land than she calculated, and had run badly ashore. Attempts were made by our vessel to get her off, which was found to be impossible. A few days after a gale of wind came on which broke the vessel to pieces. She was found to be the noted English blockade-runner Herald. The officers and crew had left in their boats, and landed on Smith's island in the dark of the night.

This steamer had been running between Bermuda and Charleston—had made ten or twelve successful trips, and had paid for herself several times over. She had changed her route to run between Nassau and Wilmington, which proved bad luck, as she was wrecked on her first trip.

And now came up the question of common sense versus law.

The Connecticut had captured a schooner laden with salt—a cargo not worth more than three or four hundred dollars. By throwing the salt overboard five or six thousand dollars worth of valuable goods could be taken from the Herald and put on board of the schooner, which was done. This would naturally be deemed

COMMON SENSE.

But the law says that "no person in the navy shall take out of a prize any goods, or any property, before the same shall be adjudged a lawful prize by a competent court."

This proceeding was duly reported to the navy department, but nothing was ever said in the way of approval or disapproval thereof.

The chief engineer of the Connecticut was a zealous, patriotic man, and was well up to his duties in every particular. In the hard chase of fifteen hours as has been described, it occurred to the captain to step down into the engine and boiler rooms to take a survey of things and of matters. When he arrived, the chief engineer remarked: "Captain, these boilers have now been run many months in chasing blockade runners and are getting tender. They are under a heavy strain to-day, and I advise you to keep on deck." The captain replied that if there was any danger he didn't know why he shouldn't share it with the engineer. "But," said this official, "your particular post of duty is on deck, and mine is here. I shipped for this, and if the boilers go it is my privilege and my duty to stick to and go with them." Upon reflection and deeming discretion the better part of valor, the captain left and went on deck. The boilers, I am glad to say, did not burst.

Love and matrimony once came in as incidents in the course of his blockade service. Ports and towns may be blockaded, but loving hearts can never be, although hard hearted parents sometimes attempt it.

When the Greyhound was captured—(vessel and cargo adjudged by the prize courts to be worth half a million dollars)—among the passengers on board was the noted Belle Boyd, who had been a prisoner before in the war, in the hands of Gen. Butler, and had been made somewhat famous by her general deportment, her speeches and her pertness. The Greyhound was taken to Boston, was adjudged a lawful prize and was condemned. Belle Boyd, with the other passengers and the officers and crew, was released and permitted to go wherever they pleased. From Boston they all went to Halifax, and from thence to England.

THE PRIZE MASTER OF THE GREYHOUND

Was a young volunteer officer with the rank of acting-master in the United States navy, and rather a good looking fellow. It seems that while on board of the Greyhound together he and Belle Boyd became greatly interested in each other and their feelings ripened into affectionate friendship. After they separated at Boston a fervent correspondence commenced and continued between them, and they became engaged. He resigned from the federal navy and proceeded to England and they were married in Liverpool. Subsequently she wrote an interesting book about her life and adventures, in which she gives a graphic account of her courtship and marriage with all attending incidents. Her career was certainly full of the most eventful, heroic and romantic features—a career softened and varied at the same time, and which showed that hearts could be captured as well as blockade runners.

It may not be generally known, or may have been forgotten by the public, that Belle Boyd was the daughter of Gen. Boyd of the Confederate army who, and while a prisoner to the federal forces he possessed vast estates in Virginia, early embraced the cause of southern independence, and was soon entrusted with a general's command. His daughter Belle enthusiastically embraced the same cause, followed her father to the field, and accompanied him throughout his campaign. On two occasions, like a modern Joan of Arc, she heroically led on the troops to battle. She was, however, captured in a skirmish and was a prisoner for thirteen months—as previously mentioned—then she was exchanged for Gen. Cochrane, who had been made prisoner by the confederates. After all these years I remember her second capture and its results with amused interest. J. J. ALMY, Rear Admiral U. S. N.

A CORNER IN SMILES

"Petroleum has declined twenty-one cents," says an exchange. "But before you praise petroleum for its honesty, wait until it is offered $1, and see whether it declines that."—Puck.

Time is money. A trotting horse that could go in 2:10 was recently sold at the rate of $152 a second. It will be readily seen that a horse able to trot a mile in an hour ought to be worth just $583,200. Figures never lie.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Deserved censure.—Scrooge: Pretty mean business that was in Hubert to palm off his old spavined horse on inexperienced Deacon Spencer. Marley: You wouldn't think he'd do such a thing in a dicker with a man of the church! Scrooge: No, and especially when he knew the deacon was looking at my blind mare.—Tid-bits.

The Hartford *Evening Post* contains this startling piece of information: "Emperor William, of Germany, recently shot twenty-one head of game sitting in his easy chair." It must be awfully exasperating to find twenty-one head of game sitting in one's easy chair, and under the circumstances one cannot really blame Kaiser Wilhelm for shooting the critters.—Boston Transcript.

No novelty to her.—"Here is a curious case, ma'am," said the superintendent of the insane asylum. "This man imagines he is the motive power that runs the world. He's perfectly harmless though, but he thinks the world wouldn't move without him. Very queer notion, isn't it?" "I don't know about that, my husband has got just the same notion in his head."—California Maverick.

The Money Market.—A student at the university of Texas, having spent his allowance in riotous living, was obliged to apply to Mose Schaumburg for a temporary loan. On making a note of the transaction in his memorandum book, the student wrote: "Borrowed of Honest Mose Schaumburg $25." On the following day the student received money from home and paid off the debt. Then the student wrote in his note book: "Paid that d—d Jew, Mose Shylock, $25."—Texas Siftings.

ENGLAND'S PLEA FOR HOME RULE

New York World, Dec. 20.

The London *Daily News*, Mr. Gladstone's organ makes a pitiful appeal for home rule for England. In its issue of Dec. 7 the *Daily News* protested, in language as strong as any ever used by Mr. Parnell, against the injustice of Englishmen being controlled in the management of their own affairs by Ireland and being denied that home rule they are so anxious to withhold from others.

The elections were not then over, but enough was known to satisfy Mr. Gladstone's organ that England has now to complain of the outrage against which Ireland has been heretofore so earnestly protesting. "Lord Salisbury," says the *Daily News*, "remains in the office simply as the nominee of Mr. Parnell," and the indignant organ continues as follows:

England and Wales and Scotland have declared emphatically against him. He is confirmed in place—if such a phrase can be used of a ministerial existence so precarious as his—simply by the Irish vote avowedly given for factious, anti-English and anti-imperial purposes. Lord Salisbury, in plain words, is the minister of Ireland, and of home-rule Ireland imposed upon the united kingdom by the sole will and pleasure of Mr. Parnell in spite of his rejection by the constituencies of Great Britain.

This is a deplorable situation for John Bull. It is true that it arises out of the extension of the franchise, which was Mr. Gladstone's own measure, by the way, and that hence the Englishman himself is responsible for the self-alleged loss of home rule, which cannot be said of the Irishman. But that makes no difference. As a just and unbiased judge we advocate home rule for Ireland.

Perhaps, after all, Mr. Gladstone will find a way to English home rule through a combination with the "foreign element" which has caused all the trouble.

A [illegible] on [illegible]

Albany Times

A good many republican newspapers on Tuesday and Wednesday very grudgingly gave up their birthright of space for a pot of message.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

How the Returns are Received by the Waiting Crowds.

Incidents of the Polling—Mr. Gladstone's Troubles—The Wonderful and Well Kept Secrets of the Jockey Club

(Correspondence of The Sunday Oregonian.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.—It is one of the first bright days of December. The time is between 1 and 2. The day is Tuesday. The scene is Fleet street. We are at the height of the elections. "Wait for the county vote," the liberals had said, having been deserted by the boroughs. The counties are polling. They are in the midst of it. At the offices of the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Standard*, the *Chronicle*, *Daily News*, the polls are exhibited in the windows. The results are not displayed on the lavish scale adopted in American cities. But they are readable and the news passes on from mouth to mouth. The vehicular traffic for the moment is stopped by the crowd. There is no moving either way. I stop opposite to the *Telegraph* in a hansom. Cheers and groans alternate as the dispatches are written up. The crowd is evidently conservative, and you can hear its approving shouts travel along the streets as the news of the tory victories becomes known. The election of 1874 excited London, but not as the fight of 1885 is doing. London usually takes things calmly if not cynically, but the triple fight of Salisbury, Gladstone and Parnell has aroused the great town into enthusiasm. I say the triple fight advisedly, and leave out Chamberlain altogether. He is not in it with the three leading men. He has handicapped himself with theories, and discounted his fortune with political dreams. He was somebody when the fight began, but to-day he is nobody—except at Birmingham. This is not my opinion only; it is the opinion of this mighty crowd of London working men and clerks. This is their dinner hour. There are crowds before the Fleet street offices on Derby Day, but not this kind of a crowd. The Derby day men are an anxious crowd in a different sense to this. The one is necessary, the other patriotic. This is a manly look-you-in-the-face crowd, with an eye to the glory of the country; the other is a betting crowd, with its eye on dollars. I judge that the great majority of these men have voted for conservatives. The cheers for tory successes are tremendous. The liberal gains are received with faint applause mingled with laughter. "It's a great day for the tories to-day, anyhow," says one man to another as the [illegible] [illegible]; "the 2,000,000 new electors don't seem to believe much in the three acres and the cow." "Tell yer what it is, mate," says the other, "there's too much of this talk of change on the liberal side. We wants, [illegible] to improve less government and more business is what we wants." "Yes," says a third. "And a lot of [illegible]." "How?" asks his first mate. "Why less talk about things as is impossible and more doing of things as are. All this bosh of Chamberlain is only pretty bosh—ain't it mates?" "And you think the tories do?" asks another bystander interrogatively. "Well, yer see they promise so much less, they don't run well, and I think they are straighter. They are just beginning discussion on free trade, which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] face" wormed its way into the Strand.

INCIDENTS OF THE POLLING

At the clubs the excitement has been intense, and will continue until the end. Last night the country election went as two to one for the conservatives. To-day the liberals are polling against the conservatives almost in the same ratio. At the Carlton club I learn that Mr. Jennings, formerly of the New York *Times*, has been elected for Stockport, and that Mr. Parkinson of the *Daily News* is also an M. P. Mr. Justin McCarthy was defeated for an Irish county division, while his son was re-elected for the little borough which originally seated him. Joseph Cowen of the Newcastle *Chronicle*, opposed by liberals and radicals, has, without canvassing, been returned at the head of the poll as an independent liberal. His party enemies had even started a paper against him backed with a capital of $500,000. At present not a single liberal has won one Irish seat, though several conservatives have beaten Parnellites and nationalists. Mr. Parnell and Mr. Callan are at daggers drawn. The latter has entered a suit against the former for libel. Mr. Dillon has had a hard time of it. There have been serious dissensions in the Irish camp. Nevertheless, it is estimated that Mr. Parnell will have a very powerful and compact party behind him when parliament meets. On Tuesday Mr. Gladstone walked about the village of Hawarden, where he lives, and distributed flowers among the villagers. He is indeed "a grand old man." The title fits him whether you mean it in a complimentary sense or otherwise. One day he chops down a tree, the next day he is the gentle shepherd. It is impossible not to pity him, his chagrin at what is taking place is so apparent. He tries even to juggle with the statistics of the polling, making black white, as men do who fight to the death about free trade. Did you ever hear a protectionist and a free trader argue the great question of tariff honestly? I don't think I have. It is so easy to make statistics tell any way you wish. They are like the bells. They ring out any words you fit to them. And men are liars about free trade and protection. They can't speak the truth. The subject is like Mark Twain's mountain; it is so cold there that a man cannot speak the truth.

EVEN MR. GLADSTONE CANNOT,

And "Truthful John," the free trade champion, has been convicted of as many "thumping lies" as fair traders he claims have told about him. Here is "the grand old man" in Fontainebleau (where he afterwards distributed the flowers) telling a Scotch meeting that "the first forty years of this century were commercially and industrially stagnant and dead," so far as Great Britain is concerned. This was part of his argument against a revision of English fiscal policy, and set forth particularly to prove that England did nothing worth mentioning in the way of business until she was a free trader. But my friend, Mr. Leng, of Sheffield, is always on the watch for "whoppers" of this kind, and he takes up Porter's "Progress of the Nation," a reliable and acknowledged authority, and thereupon demolishes Mr. Gladstone's "stagnation" error. Mr. Leng turns to the table of our foreign trade and finds that the exports of British and Irish produce increased from £24,927,684 in 1801 to £85,229,877 in 1835, and that our imports of foreign and colonial merchandise increased in the same period from £31,786,2[illegible] to £57,[illegible]23,6[illegible]. He turns to the shipping tables and finds that when 10,803 ships of [illegible],634,801 total tonnage were cleared from the ports of the United Kingdom, exclusive of coasting trade, in 1802, 21,2[illegible] ships, representing 3,566,507 tons, were so cleared in 1835. Between 1801 and 1835 the quantity of coal shipped abroad from Newcastle increased from 331,870 tons to [illegible],57[illegible],38[illegible] tons, and the shipments from Sunderland increased in the same time from 134,804 to 1,183,[illegible]72[illegible] tons. Coming to the Sheffield trade, the value of hardware and cutlery exported increased from £94[illegible],085 in 1820 to £1,833,042 in 1835—nearly doubling in fifteen years. Again in 1805 [illegible] hundredweight represented the total quantity of brass and copper manufactures exported. In 1834 the quantity had risen to 2[illegible],900 hundredweight. In 1805 3,001 tons of bar iron were exported; in 1835 75,533 tons was the quantity sent abroad, the pig iron exports increasing from 1,583 tons to 22,88[illegible] tons in the same period. It is amazing how such exalted persons as Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright can, as they do, go on foisting upon the public defenses of free trade which are mostly founded on falsehood and fallacy. If free trade without [illegible] is the good thing they claim there is, no need for bolstering it up with misrepresentations of history.

THE JOCKEY CLUB

But as the Fleet street workingman suggested, let us have a little rest from political turmoil. We will turn the wheel. I have recently been making some investigations into the history and character of the London clubs, and have been particularly interested in the famous Jockey club. This remarkable club has always been a mystery to me. There are those who have a key to it no doubt. So far as I can discover, those who possess its secret are the high priests of its strange temple. It has no house in London, yet it is the one great power that governs the English turf and gives racing rules to the world. At Newmarket it has "rooms" in the town and on the course. "At least," says an esteemed correspondent of mine, who knows as much as most men about the turf, "there is a room on the course sacred to the Jockey club, at which a deuced bad lunch is provided, and to which admission is in the highest degree exclusive." Says my informant: "For the most part the club consists of great kings, dukes and lords, the pick of English, with a few continental sportsmen. It has privileges with regard to stand, carriages, inclosure, etc., at New Market. It is superb in all questions with reference to racing, with questions, that is to say, which are not dealt with by the Grand National Hunt committee. The latter power is a self-elected body, which deals with cross country sports—steeple chases, hurdle races and races for hunters carrying not less than ten stone over courses of not less distance than two miles. The Grand National Hunt committee is not formally recognized in all respects by the Jockey club, yet many members of one are members of the other. The Jockey club business is directed by three stewards, who move annually. You will find a list of members, the rules of the club and much about it in Ruff's 'Guide to the Turf,' to which I beg to refer the reader who desires to flounder on the frontiers of a country he may not enter, and concerning the personal administration of which my friend says 'you might as well ask a minister to give you an account of a cabinet meeting as ask one of its chiefs, to tell you what they do at their most secret meetings.' According to the newspapers

CABINET SECRETS

are not half such mysteries as those of the Jockey club. I have myself cabled these to America before some of the absent ministers have heard them from their colleagues. *Truth* would nevertheless seem to know more about the Jockey club than any correspondent dreams of. Seven years ago it seemed as if Mr. Labouchere was bent upon reforming this very conservative and aristocratic institution. He declared in one of two articles of "thundering criticism" that "the levity, imbecility and high and mighty indifference of the members of the Jockey club, together with their exasperating insensibility to criticism and stirring up of every sort and kind, added to the growing conviction that they are, as a body, as careless of the general interests of the turf as they are keen in looking after their own individual interests, have raised from all quarters a loud and simultaneous clamor against them, which seems pregnant with vigorous results on their legislative pretensions." Surely a sentence as long and pungent as this, that takes your very breath away to read it, should have been strong enough to kill the most irrepressible and dogmatic society. It did not, nor do the withering lightnings that followed appear to have ever shaken the club, whose picturesque headquarters and surroundings are "the glory of the country." I dare say they are as wicked a crowd as the poor peers are reported to be at Sunday meetings in Hyde park, but how artistic, how suggestive of old pictures, how English they are! I knew "The Druid" (H. H. Dixon), who wrote better and with a more downright, loving, honest interest in legitimate sports [illegible]. His "Silk and Scarlet" and "Post and Paddock" [illegible] books of [illegible] pastimes. He was a turf enthusiast, yet never made a bet in his life. And I can quite [illegible] that some of the spirit still animates the Jockey club as one would think it must with such a history, such quarters, such a muster of nobles [illegible] the spirit presides over, and [illegible] for its chief [illegible] the Derby carnival [illegible]. *The Art Journal* this month contains the first pictures that have ever been published of the interiors of the Jockey club rooms at New Market. The list of members of the Jockey club include the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the emperor of Austria, the king of the Netherlands, the king of the Belgians, the crown prince of Germany and Grand Duke Vladimir. The stewards for the last year were the Duke of Portland, the Earl of Cadogan and the Earl of March. The presidents of the American and the French Jockey clubs are honorary members of the ancient English institution. JOSEPH HATTON.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE GREAT POETS AS RELIGIOUS TEACHERS.—By John H. Morison. Published by Harper & Bros., New York. For sale by W. B. Ayer & Co., Portland.

Mr. Morison has endeavored in this little volume, to assist in stemming the tide of human thought now moving towards materialism, by publishing a number of essays showing that our greatest poets have been thoroughly imbued with the religious spirit, that their best work is in that line of thought, and drawing inferences therefrom. Three essays on Dante, Shakespere and Goethe are presented to substantiate the truth of his belief that the lofty spirit shown in all their writings is the direct product of a belief in something higher than materialism. While admitting all that is claimed for physical science Mr. Morison states that "they who by the common consent of mankind have been looked up to with the greatest reverence as imperial rulers in the world of creative thought, ranging highest and penetrating furthest into the secrets of the universe, have been the seers or poets." By their penetration into the spiritual world of thought we have the surest evidence of the inadequacy of materialism to satisfy either the reason or aspirations of the human heart. The most brilliant of materialist writers, George Eliot, does not approach either of the three above-named solely for this reason. Mr. Morison's work is well worth attention.

SWEET CICELY.—By Marietta Holley, with Illustrations. Funk & Wagnalls, London and New York. For sale by W. B. Ayer & Co.

This, the latest work from the pen of Marietta Holley, better known to the public as "Josiah Allen's wife," will be welcomed and read with interest by thousands of persons who have become familiar with her writing from reading her "[illegible]," "My Opinions and Betsy Bobbet's" and other works.

This book is written in the author's well-known vein and Mrs. Holley herself says in the preface to the work that it is the favorite of all her "bought children." It gives the experience of Josiah Allen in politics, and, incidentally, an interview she had with Arthur and Blaine, and is throughout a strong and well written exponent of prohibition. While Mrs. Holley makes the mistake common to prohibitionists, of thinking that the licensing of liquor selling permits rather than controls the traffic, her arguments are forcible. Many of her situations, as in her previous books, are irresistibly funny, while others are deeply pathetic, and the work as a whole will increase the literary reputation of the author.

PRINCES, AUTHORS AND STATESMEN OF OUR TIME.—Edited by James Parton.—Norwich, Conn. Published by the Henry Bill Publishing company.

This volume contains sketches and recollections of Dean Stanley, Dr. Buckland, Dickens, Thackeray, Miss Muloch, George Eliot, Lamb, Hood, Carlyle, Victor Hugo and many other persons. There are fifty sketches in all, biographical and historical. The authors are Canon Farrar, James T. Fields, E. P. Whipple, Archibald Forbes, Louise Chandler Moulton, and others. Few volumes have ever been published containing so many interesting names, whether as subjects or as authors. It is a subscription book, and is supplied here by Mr. French, who is agent also for Grant's Memoirs and Blaine's Twenty Years in Congress.

For the S. P. C. A.

Chicago Inter Ocean

This season, says a fashion article, it takes ten birds' heads, fifteen wings and a few tail feathers to properly adorn a fashionable New York lady's bonnet. If such fashions survive it means the death of the songsters of the woods and meadows. It is a subject which might well be brought before the S. P. C. A. society for some practical work.

WASHINGTON SKETCHES.

Senator Colquitt Tells of the Prohibition Fight in Georgia.

Robert J. Burdette—How the Great Humorist Entertains his Audiences—Sale of Articles from the Dead Letter Office

[Correspondence of the Sunday Oregonian.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.

"Senator Colquitt is a monomaniac on the subject of temperance." If I heard this expression once I heard it at least a half dozen times as on last Sunday afternoon I walked to and from Mt. Vernon Place church. At 3 P. M. of that day Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, delivered an address on how the prohibition party lately carried Atlanta, and a masterly address it was.

How much inconsistency there usually is in the expression I have quoted. The world says that a man is a monomaniac on the subject of temperance, that he is a fanatic on religion when he devotes his best energies to the betterment of his race. If he spends every hour of every night gazing at the stars, he is a zealous astronomer; every hour of every day digging in the bowels of the earth, he is an enthusiastic scientist. If from a political stump he pictures the opposing party as a party born of the devil and robed with corruption he is simply a warm partisan. If in a public harangue he advises the inhabitants of an eastern isle to not withhold the torch, to not cease their efforts to place dynamite beneath the tower of London, he is a friend of the Irishman. But if he earnestly raise his voice to say that liquor is a curse to mankind, he is a monomaniac; if he attempts to show that the reformers of the world have been believers in, and followers of, a God, he is a fanatic. Verily, consistency is a jewel.

SENATOR COLQUITT

is a well built man, considerably above the average height and must weigh nearly a round two hundred pounds. He appears to be at least twenty or twenty-five pounds heavier than he was last spring. His face is a strong one, almost powerful looking when in repose, and bears in his present physical condition a striking resemblance to that of Henry Ward Beecher. His hair which is about half turned gray, is worn about as long as Mr. Beecher wears his and is combed in much the same way. His voice is clear, and at times almost resonant.

The senator's home is in Atlanta. He prefaced his remarks by saying that when his term as governor of Georgia expired he determined that never again would he permit himself to be a candidate for public office unless there was some vital question involved. But it has always [illegible] when there was a contest of liquor against no liquor he would be one of the standard bearers. The contest came, he fought. As in every great reform he said that prohibition did not come to Atlanta in a day. For months and years there had been steady preparation. [illegible] sprung from the rostrum. Ministers from the pulpit, laymen in the prayer meetings, public sentiment, equal at first only [illegible], determined to work for it as one man. The liquor element did not [illegible] their force [illegible] until [illegible] too late [illegible]. What a [illegible] any man who thinks that a prohibition enactment can be easily carried will find himself mistaken.

The details and incidents of the campaign as related by the senator were interesting. Large processions of both

LIQUOR AND ANTI-LIQUOR

Factions paraded through the streets. The former had red badges labeled "Liberty" pinned to their coats and dresses, the color being appropriate, though the speaker, suggestive of red noses and red eyes. The temperance people wore blue badges. At a temperance meeting an ignorant old colored woman with "Liberty" pinned to her shoulder, asked her the meaning of the word. "Why, more whisky, to be sure," was the quick reply. This word liberty was the watchword of the liquor element. Proceeding, the speaker argued at length that the greatest liberty is where passions are restrained, the least liberty where passions run riot. And then the scripture quoted, he said, column after column of mostly distorted texts, and specious sermons following them. Whole pages of newspapers were devoted to giving statistics of the increase of liquor sold in Maine and Kansas under a prohibitory law, followed by endorsements from some of the most influential men of those states to the same effect. Such statistics were not published until almost the day of election. There was not then time to entirely disprove them, but since the election it has been ascertained that the statistics were forgeries and the telegrams of endorsement bogus. But the prohibition movement grew. No house in Atlanta being large enough to hold the crowds, the canvas tent of the revivalist Sam Jones was secured. This improvised amphitheater, holding five thousand persons, was crowded nightly.

The evening preceding the election came. The liquor forces, for the most part, gathered into the large buildings of the city and reveled almost the entire night. Whisky flowed like water. In the morning the forces strode out of the different buildings, met, and marched in a

PHALANX OF HUNDREDS

To the polls. It was an almost appalling array, said Senator Colquitt. Our hearts temporarily sank within us. Were all our efforts for naught? we asked ourselves. But soon the doors of the churches and chapels were thrown open. The blue badges swarmed therefrom as bees from a troubled hive. All night long the Christian people had been singing and speaking and praying. They also marched to the polls. And now they mingled, the blue with the red, the red with the blue. Hot coffee and a free lunch were served on the ground by the temperance women of the town. Women exhorted the men. The most delicate and refined ladies were there, they arguing that as temperance is more in accord with their nature than with comparatively gross women, therefore, they should work the harder.

The polls were closed. Night went down upon the scene. The votes were counted. Atlanta was found to be a prohibition city. The victory was said to be especially noteworthy as no city of the United States as large as Atlanta—numbers about 50,000 inhabitants—had heretofore adopted a prohibitory law.

The address had a piquancy and force that this synopsis fails to disclose, but half the interest doubtless arose from the fact that the speaker was a United States senator. Whatever opinions one may hold about prohibition, one cannot listen to the senator without giving him credit for being conscientious in his views. He delivers another address on temperance to-night.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE

Has again been here to put us in good humor—not that we have been particularly ill humored, but he has put us in better humor than we were before he came. Washington likes Burdette. Doubtless too Burdette likes Washington, for he always leaves with a plethoric purse. "The rise and fall of the mustache" may be considered a great descent from the Hoar succession bill, the confirmation of appointments, the revision of rules and kindred weighty subjects, but nevertheless senators and representatives laid aside their dignity and went to hear the humorist speak his little piece.

Burdette is a little man, spare, light in weight, and were he smooth-faced would look much like a girl. His hair is high, forehead low, and face by no means striking. When seated on the stage he will put you in mind of a young man rather unaccustomed to society, and therefore a trifle abashed. His hands are folded after the manner of women, and there is a partial dimple on his face, apparently heightened, however, by a slightly twirled mustache that adorns his upper lip. The rest of his face is smooth. His voice is fine, and when lecturing he speaks in a general monotone.

Burdette is not a wit; he is a humorist. Cultured people never laugh hysterically at his sayings. You will, however, be smiling most of the time you are listening to him, and will occasionally break out into a quiet laugh, but may be heard by your nearest neighbors. He will surprise you. He will speak for a time in a humorous vein, a vein

GROWING MORE HUMOROUS

As he proceeds. Then he will gently turn it into a little speech about home government, and especially the rearing of your boy. "The Rise and Fall of the Mustache" is a subject somewhat misleading. Translated it simply means a comical lecture on the typical boy, his thoughts, his tricks, his goodness, his badness, his loves, his married life, his old age, his death. Of course the boy period receives the most treatment. As the lecturer says, he tells you nothing new, you know every word he tells you before you enter the house. But he shows life to you through a different lens than you have been accustomed to use. "That certainly is true," you will say to yourself. "Why, I felt just that way once, I acted that way, and yet I severely punished my boy for that very thing the other day." Burdette, in a quiet, comical way, will repaint your younger life and hang the painting up before you. The picture is an old one, you will think viewed at your period of life, yet you dare not deny its truthfulness. With a touch peculiarly his own he will strike the humanitarian wires within your soul that have grown [illegible] through misuse, and chord them into harmony with a more heroic yet more charitable life. You will be more forgiving after having heard him. His lecture will be two hours and a half long, but you will not note the passing of the hours. You are amused, you are instructed, and you leave the lecture hall with a feeling somewhat akin to that with which you leave a church after the pronouncing of a gracious benediction.

THE ANNUAL SALE OF ARTICLES

accumulated in the dead letter office was begun here on the morning of the 15th, and will be concluded doubtless on to-day. In the published catalogue there appeared to be 3201 different packages. The articles are not sold in the same wrappings in which they reach the dead letter office. All packages are opened and the articles recorded. They are then repacked, a certain number of articles according to their value and size, being placed in a very large envelope bearing the imprint of the postoffice department. These envelopes are then securely tied to await the sale.

As an illustration of what the envelopes contain, No. 1 is stated as holding, razor, cheap pocket knife, shaving brush, cheap razor strop, shaving soap; No. 14, telegraph instrument, No. 1[illegible]7, cheap pictures, music, No. 453, silk handkerchief, lady's silk necktie, two handkerchiefs, lady's white apron, Hamburg edging, lady's collar, patchwork quilt cover. No. 1238, piano music. No. 3[illegible]0, fourteen packages cigarettes, No. 3[illegible]01, [illegible]0 pounds electrotype and stereotype plates. It will be thus seen that there is a deal of chance work as to whether or not you get a bargain. For instance, take No. 14, your query [illegible] what sized instrument is it? what make? is it new or old? Then again, in 453, how much [illegible] edging is there? how much patchwork? is the quilt cover a cheap or rich one? I met one young man who had bought for $1 50 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

VIOLIN STRINGS.

He had already sold $13 worth of strings and had fifty strings left. "How does your cash account stand to-day?" I asked, for he had purchased several other envelopes and disposed of their contents.

"I have cleared exactly $70 in two days," said he, "and I have at least one-third of my purchases [illegible]."

A question to another purchaser brought the reply: "A $20 shawl for $[illegible]." To still another: "A package containing a $20 pair of field glasses, silk handkerchief and gentlemen's overgaiters for 45 cents." To yet another: "Ask me [illegible] more, I am trying to get even. I am out $32 [illegible] have a ton of women's old corsets, petticoats and unmentionables, gents' old socks, undershirts and cheap tobacco, the whole list worth not a penny over 75 cents."

With regard, however, to the answers given by most of the purchasers, there would continually creep into my mind one little thought. These people live in the same country in which [illegible] George Washington lived. Yes, they live in the same country. I have said all that I can say, however, when I say that they live in the same country.

The sale of books and jewelry will take place to-day. There are 1720 English and American works catalogued, 20 foreign works, 64 packages of jewelry and 10 packages of foreign coins. The sale is daily carried on by one of the auction firms of the city. T. C. JUDKINS.

ADVANCE IN ALASKA

New York World

From far away Sitka comes a new and handsomely printed, on good white paper, journal appropriately entitled the *Alaskan*, and by mail it reaches this city in exactly thirty days from the date of publication. It is full of interesting information about the territory and the town, especially the town, and the sudden civilization of Sitka is evidenced in the fact that no less than three lawyers advertise in the *Alaskan*. When people are prepared for litigation they are well on the way towards other expensive luxuries. Other advertisements invite attendance at billiard and similar "saloons," and a Celestial Ah Sow holds out inviting inducements to patrons of his restaurant. Mr. Albertson keeps a meat market, but also offers "boarding by the day or the week." Mr. Cohen, proprietor of the Sitka and Juneau breweries, manufactures what he warrants to be "pure" beer, and he seems to be pure as his beer, since he offers it "exclusively for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes." Now, the medicinal properties of beer are generally admitted, its mechanical assistance when extraordinarily hard work in hand and a good many men are around has not been overlooked; but its use for scientific purposes is a discovery, unless it may be in an astronomical aspect, as sometimes making a man see stars, or for its optical effect in the endowment of doubled visional powers.

But with the beer, the billiards, the saloons, the lawyers and like luxuries, Sitka still has its drawbacks. The town wants a "skilled physician and surgeon." The public school has only thirty pupils and Miss Powell, the preceptor, evinces an eagerness for more. Mr. M. Travers temporarily visited town, and during his absence the natives destroyed his new house on Japonski island—indicative of the insecurity of real estate ventures in that region. And to the Sitkan generally, according to the *Alaskan*, "the perplexities of this world are summed up in the *interval* between the last mail and the deep sea." This seems to cover considerable, but the *Alaskan* assures us that "all else is serene." Especially the business prospects and profits of the great seal fur monopoly in which Mr. John Sherman and other distinguished American citizens are especially interested.

Home Rule in Ireland.

New York Tribune.

Mr. Gladstone's steadfast supporters will recognize in his advocacy of an Irish parliament the most courageous and disinterested act of his career. The best part of his life has been devoted to remedial legislation for the island. Disestablishment and the land acts have attested the earnestness of his desire to compensate in these latter days for generations of English rapacity, oppression and intolerance, yet the Irish people have withheld their gratitude, and he has not a single liberal supporter elected for the new parliament from the island. But, discouraging as his experience has been, he still perseveres in his efforts to settle the Irish question—and this time he is willing to do it, not in the English, but in the Irish way. He accepts home rule as the inevitable outcome of the overwhelming majorities cast for the nationalist candidates. For this, after all, is the nineteenth century, and England, with its superior civilization, cannot go on governing the Irish in the English way, when by legitimate agitation and constitutional methods they insist upon the right of governing themselves in their own way.

Logan and the Veterans.

New York Tribune.

Gen. Logan's purpose to oppose the confirmation of officials appointed in place of veterans who have been removed without cause is to be commended. If what he has to say on this subject should be said in open session so much the better. The country does not desire any factious opposition on the part of the senate to the president's nominations, but it does expect that body to uphold civil service reform principles and to protest against the violation of the spirit or the letter of the statute which declares that union veterans shall be preferred in the civil service.

MADGE'S LETTER.

The Coming of Christmas in the Bay City and the Attendant Display.

What is to be Seen in the Stores Suitable for Gifts—The Judic Opera Season—Judic Herself

[Correspondence of the Sunday Oregonian.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.

Christmas is in the air. The scent of evergreen and the cheerful toot of the holiday horn are simultaneously wafted on the breeze. Rather a chilling breeze it is, too, for mild-tempered California weather, blowing straight from the north and bringing a suggestion of snow in its teeth. The streets are crowded and gay, the shops are broadly smiling, the populace festive and inclined to liberal expenditure, although "times are bad." There is an aspect of Christmas shopping, however, which is not joyful, and which appeals at once to the sense of humor and the sense of pathos, illustrating the thought of that clever writer who puts the "well-spring of laughter close by the fountain of tears." It is the tired, disgusted, snarling mother who wanders wearily from shop to shop, accompanied by her series of offspring, struggling with the discouragement of meeting many wants with little means.

Her type is universal. She is always awry and always miserable. She is invariably wrapped in a Paisley shawl of vague tint and indefinite pattern. She wears an air of subdued peevishness, administers sundry snubs and knocks to her wailing brood, and defers to the salesman with a discontented sort of humility. She rarely buys anything but promises to "come in again." She probably makes a little sacrifice of some personal necessity to provide her little ones with a taste of Christmas cheer, yet her mien is neither happy nor suggestive of holiday mirth, and her babies wear a world-worn and cynical expression which suggests a decaying faith in the omnipotence of Santa Claus and denies any pleasure in the joys of anticipation. It is a starving sort of festivity, poor and pitiful, but it has about it the beauty of honest sacrifice which lifts it over the heads of the callous horde who are buying with a view to receiving in return, the full measure of their expenditure. In a large jewelry and bric-a-brac establishment of this city, I chanced to overhear the

CHRISTIAN SENTIMENTS

Of two young women who were selecting valuable gifts and intended sending them early in the holiday season in order that their claims might in no way be overlooked and the obligation handsomely cancelled. The old simple custom of holiday remembrance between intimate and loving friends, a trifle fashioned by the fingers we love, has gone out of date with many another tender fashion of a quieter age. The Christmas gift is imbued with the ruling passion of the hour, it rattles with dollars and cents—it is a question, not of sentiment, but of expense.

With the demand comes the supply and the stores are crammed with such costly and elegant pieces of ornament, china, brass and bronze, that each might represent an art exhibition on a small scale. This effect is especially heightened by the great improvement in the interior decoration of stores, where walls and woodwork are being treated as carefully as those of private homes, and Royal, Worcester, Crown Derby, Mintern and Buleek ware are not stored away on shelves in indiscriminate heaps, but each bit appears to best advantage on its bracket of mahogany or handsomely ebonized wood, or forms a charming part of a charming whole in one nook of an elegant bric-a-brac cabinet loaded with *objets d'art* and placed against a becoming background of plush. Except that they may be a trifle crowded, the art rooms—as the departments for ornaments are called—of the handsome stores, might really pass for a room devoted to curios and bric-a-brac in any elegant private home. I believe that it was Mr. Louis Tiffany who was the first in America to guess at the value of artistic decoration in large stores. Every little object is thus brought into conspicuous notice and the somewhat restricted purchaser is enabled to discover, without too fatiguing a search along back shelves, many a dainty and inexpensive trifle satisfactory to the requirements of the taste and the limitations of the purse. Last week I saw at Shreve's some little

POMPEIIAN LAMPS,

In the cheaper style of brass now procurable, marked at $1 75. They were handsomely finished, charming little things, absolutely correct in design, and intended either for cigar lighters or to be used on a lady's desk as a light for sealing letters. There are also a hundred cunning little designs in brass for inkstands, match safes and ash trays and smoking sets galore in brass, beaten silver and royal copper, to be offered young men by way of an encouragement in their pleasant little vice. Manufacturers seem at last to have grasped the idea that it is difficult, discouraging and in some cases impossible to provide for husbands, brothers, fathers and lovers suitably at Christmastide, and the line of articles for gentlemen's use has suddenly spread and extended beyond woman's fondest dreams. Small shaving sets, with cups and brush handles of beaten silver, are shown at prices which range from $10 to $40. Pocket knives come with gold and silver cases, and various masculine wants have been considerately supplied this season, and the engaged girl is now emancipated from the cruel thralldom of embroidered slippers and collar boxes.

The San Francisco girl looks very pretty as she goes about her Christmas shopping. The languid style of young woman having dropped away out of fashion, and, as it were, died, there has sprung into life in her place a score of young ladies who are somewhat English in a certain healthfulness of style, decidedly English in dress, more than English in carriage and deportment. They walk about in a quick, decided, long-limbed fashion, with shoulders well thrown back and chin well in the air, they do not powder for the street, they wear close, high hats and close, cleanly-cut dresses, they affect a freshness, which is a pleasant affectation, since it is so often but revived nature, they shake hands in an honest, cordial, hail-fellow well-met fashion. They are a lot of nice, jolly girls, and one likes them and enjoys them, and looking at them, concludes that the nineteenth century is not necessarily the age of licentious folly and human retrogration which the caustic pessimist has painted it.

All the sensible women who have reveled in the comfort, elegance and good taste of the tailor-made cloth suits for street wear, regard the new fabrics with mingled disappointment and disfavor. Everything has a tendency toward rough surface and gay color. Beside the elaborate pattern suits, goods by the yard have deep, intricate borders of woollen passementerie, insertions and edges of rough laces, or dangling ornaments in cords or beads. The

COMBINATION SUITS

Of the early fall was the fore-runner of this extensive style in the United States, but the public has not, so far, viewed them with any gushing favor, and the neat cloth walking dress, stitched or braid bound, is still the most popular, as it is the most appropriate street suit. But the goods for evening dresses are simply exquisite—lovely in tint and texture. A great many soft, pretty shades come in materials which can be made up for theater and concert dresses with bonnets to correspond, and the Judic season has given the necessary opportunity for their display.

Judic is a delicious perplexity. She is so novel to the American idea that one's first impression is a distinct feeling of surprise, and her reception here owed its success to the number of her own nationality in the audience. But her charm grows and grows, and, like every other educated taste, it is all the dearer for the time devoted to its acquirement. It is a pity that she is so much of a *bon vivant*, for the traces are visible in the abundant lines of her figure, and are rapidly spreading the contour of her beautiful face. She has adorable eyes, and a kissable, perfect mouth whose frequent smile reveals beautiful teeth. Her facial expression is marvellous, and she depends so much upon this fine shading of feeling that to see her in opera bouffe, where sprightly action is more desirable than delicate detail work, is to only half see Judic. To vaudeville she is entrancing, and her benefit last night, in "Mademoiselle Nitouche," testified to her popularity by an overflowing house, unbounded, uncontrollable enthusiasm, and whole fortunes in flowers. MADGE.

IN A HOSPITAL WARD.

Daily Life in a Great Hospital—Sufferers Who are Proud of their Diseases

Diet, Delirium, Death, and Other Matters—Visitor's Day—Literature and the Fine Arts as Regarded by the Patients

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

PORTLAND, Dec. 21, 1885.

There are, perhaps, few subjects more talked about and written about, and less understood, than hospitals, their management, their inmates, their inner life, in short, everything connected with them. To a vast number of people the word "hospital" conveys the vaguest notion possible. It suggests either a gaol, in which the prisoners are all suffering from more or less unpleasant diseases, or an institution absorbing many a rich legacy which would otherwise have gone into the pockets of expectant and disappointed relations of the charitably disposed deceased.

Having passed a month as a patient in one of the most important London hospitals, I propose to tell here exactly what I saw, heard and thought during that period—to give a fair picture of the daily life around me. I shall set down nothing which has not come under my own observation, or within my own immediate knowledge.

The order for admission having been obtained, the next thing to be done is at once to have the patient taken to the hospital in a cab, provided he be not well enough to walk. At a first glance it may appear almost ridiculously obvious, but a little consideration might well lead to the reflection that it would be a great boon if a suitable conveyance, a specially constructed invalid carriage, could be sent to take the patient to the hospital, which, once within its walls, offers him every possible convenience. In some hospitals this plan has, I believe, already been adopted; but in others it most certainly has not. This may seem but a very minor matter. Those, however, who can figure to themselves the feelings of a man suffering the most intense agony and unable to move hand or foot to help himself, being forced through the narrow doorway of a "growler," sitting huddled up in that draughtiest of vehicles, as it jolts over the stones, and finally, on his arrival at the hospital, being shaken out by main force through the opening into which in the first instance he had been thrust, may not think it undeserving of this passing comment.

THE INTRODUCTION TO THE HOSPITAL.

The patient having been extracted from the cab the next step is to take him to the ward to which he has been assigned. He is accordingly placed in a carrying chair and borne away by two stalwart porters. The chair having been deposited beside the bed the patient is to occupy, two or three pleasant-looking young women approach with quiet step and business-like air, place a screen around the chair, divest the patient of his wrappings and clothes, taking off everything but his night-shirt, and with wonderful strength and dexterity assist him into bed, or, if he is too ill to help himself at all, lift him into it. The porters then carry the chair away. The patient's friends, after a short consultation with the sister, or matron, take their departure, and the sick man is left at the mercy—and the word is singularly appropriate in this connection—of the pleasant-looking young women, who can scarcely have failed to have already inspired him with a feeling of confidence.

When I was taken to the hospital I was too ill to help myself, and was, therefore, lifted into bed as described above. As my illness, however, can interest nobody but myself, I shall make as little further allusion to that as possible. When I recovered sufficiently to concern myself with anything outside my own suffering, I saw that I was in a long, lofty room, containing fourteen beds, seven on each side, and a baby's cot. Perhaps the two things most noticeable about the room were its extreme bareness and its extreme cleanliness. It was lighted by a row of great giant windows, looking out upon a large courtyard, and by another window at the end, opposite the entrance. The windows served to ventilate, as well as to light, the room, for they were open at the top night and day. A strong current of air was thus constantly passing through the room. One soon got accustomed to the draught, however, and no one caught cold from it. In the center of the wall, opposite the windows, was a gigantic fireplace, fitted with a large ordinary kitchen range. The furniture consisted of three plain deal tables, scoured white as snow, one in the middle and one at each end of the room, and in a corner a smaller table with writing materials upon it, for the use of the doctors, the sister and the nurses. There was also an invalid couch (the back of which could be raised or lowered to any required angle), and three wooden arm chairs. Above the fireplace hung a flower-piece in oil, and here and there upon the walls were

WATER COLOR DRAWINGS AND CHROMOS

Above each bed was an illuminated text. With the exception of the beds, the tables and chairs, and the lockers and stools, one of each of these last to every bed, the room was bare. Not quite bare, though, for there were pots of plants hanging in the windows, and glass stands of cut flowers on each of the end tables. The beds were of iron, and of the simplest and plainest description. The mattresses and pillows were of flock. Upon each bed was a red counterpane, bearing in the center the arms of the hospital. From an iron tester hung curtains, very scant in proportion, and blue checked as to color and pattern. During the day they were neatly pinned back, but were usually drawn round the bed head at night. Each bed was numbered, and patients were known not by their names, but by the number of their beds. From the wall above the bed head projected a strong iron bar, and from this hung a rope, with a short wooden cross piece at the end. This arrangement of rope and bar I soon found to be a great convenience, as by its aid, one could raise oneself in bed, and alter one's position at will. Fixed against the wall, under the iron bar, was a tiny mahogany shelf, with a brass rod running round it, on which was kept the patient's medicines. Under the shelf hung two boards, one below the other. Affixed to one of these was a blank, on which were filled in directions as to medicine, diet, etc. On the other was a paper on which was written a diagnosis of the patient's case, and a record of his progress from day to day. The lockers were in form something like a chair. The seat of the chair formed the lid of a shallow receptacle in which were kept a knife, fork and spoon (provided, and cleaned, if he had a weakness for keeping them clean, by the patient), books, newspapers, smuggled delicacies, and the day's rations of bread and butter. The other part of the locker opened from the front, and held the patient's little stock of clothes. Upon the locker was a plain deal board, some two feet long, serving as a dining table, desk, washstand, everything. The small deal form or stool under each bed was used as a chair by the patient when well enough to take his meals at the table, and was also dragged forth from its hiding place for the

ACCOMMODATION OF VISITORS

At one end of the room was a door, the upper half of glass, leading into the cozy little chamber assigned to the sisters of the ward. The large room was the duplicate of another running parallel with and opening into it, the two rooms forming a ward. The room looking on to the courtyard was known as the front and the other as the back ward. Opening out of the back ward was a queer little kitchen, where the minor cooking operations, such as grilling chops and making tea, were carried on. It may here be mentioned that the patients in the back ward were a little inclined to affect an air of superiority over those in the front ward, on the ground that from the back ward a better view of the dead house could be obtained—the dead house being an object of interest, a kind of show place, and being pointed out to visitors with much the same dignified pride as is exhibited by the inhabitants of a village in directing the attention of a tourist to the Roman wall, the ruined castle, the glen, the waterfall, or whatever it may happen to be, that lends luster to the surrounding neighborhood.

A staff nurse and two "probationers," or nurses on their probation, one in each ward, were on duty by day, and one during the night. Everyone employed at the hospital is very simply clad. The sisters wear dark blue, the staff nurses brown, sisters and nurses alike mounting dainty little white caps, something like that affected by Madam Angot's daughter, and large white pinafore aprons. Most of the nurses wear uncompromising leather belts, garnished with steel buckles. But, whether leather-zoned or not, they all carry, hanging from their waists, a formidable array of shining weapons,—scissors, knives, spatulas, pincers and the like.

THE WORK OF THE DAY.

Few, save those who know from experience what a vast amount of work has to be got through during each day in a hospital ward, would be likely to guess what is the breakfast hour. In the hospital of which I write, breakfast was served every morning at 5 o'clock. The convalescent patients eat their breakfast at the table, and take round tea and bread and butter to those who are not well enough to get up. Breakfast consists of bread, and toast, if the patients like to make it themselves, butter and tea. To each man is served out at breakfast time half a loaf and an ounce of butter, which have to last him during the day. Breakfast over, the convalescent patients go into the lavatory in pairs and make themselves clean for the day. Those who are not well enough to get out of bed but can shift for themselves a little, nevertheless, have bowls of water brought to them, in which they do such washing as they can. Some, however, are too weak and ill to do even this much. These are taken in hand by the nurse who has been on duty during the night. Having made her little preparations she draws the curtains, props the patient up in bed, strips him to the waist, and washes him with the same care and tenderness that a mother displays in washing her child. The patients being fed and washed and brushed, the work of the day begins. Those who have been allowed to get up to breakfast have the further privilege of putting the ward in order. The heavy quilts are taken off the beds and day quilts, thinner of texture and gayer of color—they are red—are brought out from a great cupboard. Then some of the patients arm themselves with brooms, others with brick dust, oil and rag, and sweeping and polishing become general. Every corner of the ward is thoroughly swept, and every bit of brass work is rubbed into resplendent polish. The night nurse, meanwhile is busily engaged in making the beds, a task in which she is assisted by such of her charges as have finished or have not been engaged in, sweeping and polishing.

ONCE A WEEK THE FLOORS ARE WASHED,

as are also the lockers and locker boards, the night nurse helping doing a share of the scouring as vigorously, skillfully and effectively as the strongest and most experienced housemaids.

At half past 8 a diversion from the serious work of the morning is caused by the arrival of an old man with a great packet of newspapers and periodicals. He does a good trade for most of the patients can afford at least a penny a day for literature, and even those who cannot find it at three penny novelettes can, with thoughtful reading, be made to spread out over a week. At about this time, too, the temperature of each patient is taken by the day nurse, who now makes her appearance, the temperatures being duly registered in a book. At half past 9 mugs of milk, hot or cold, according to choice, are served out, and a second general onslaught is made upon the stores of bread and butter. Anyone from the outer world entering at this moment and asking the nature of the meal, might expect to hear the invalids reply, with one voice, in the words of Mr. Squeers, "Here we are, breakfasting, you see." The visitors would be surprised to receive the reply, more correct as to fact, if not as to the method of expression, of "Here we are, a-lunching, you see."

The frugal lunch having been disposed of, and the ward having been made if possible more neat than before, the house physician accompanied by the sister, the nurses and a crowd of students, begins his morning tour of inspection. Each bed, one after another, is made the center of the little crowd, a conference, more or less brief, takes place in each case and a few words, perhaps, are added to the record hanging above the bedhead. Each student has charge of several "cases." When the house physician has done his round a few of the students remain behind, and study the cases which have been allotted to them.

THE EVENT OF THE DAY.

At 1 o'clock dinner is served. Dinner is one of the most important events, if not the most important event of the day. It is announced by a hideous bellow from the lower regions through a speaking tube. Immediately afterwards plates of various kinds of plain food are sent up from the kitchen by an elevator. The diet is graduated with the greatest nicety. At one end of the scale is milk pure and simple, at the other, cuts from the joint, potatoes and even, in some rare cases, coming under what might be called "the most favored patient clause," pints of beer. Men's minds are swayed by the most varied desires, emotions and passions. But there is perhaps no human desire so strong, no human passion so overmastering as the longing on the part of the hospital patient to pass with all possible speed through the diet scale, to rush from the mild insipidity of milk to the substantial and almost licentious joys of roast beef and possible half-pints of porter. Few appeals more touching can be heard than those addressed to the Sister or the house physician to be allowed to pass from the milk to the beef-tea stage, or to change a beef-tea in favor of fish, save perhaps those which are made, oh so earnestly, to be transferred from fish to chop, or at least from chop to satisfying slabs of roast or boiled meat. During the period of partial convalescence, the mind of the patient is engrossed with the all absorbing question, "When he is to be put on beef tea, fish, chop, or joint?" whatever the desired dainty looming up in the near future may be. Sometimes a reaction takes place. Those who arrive at the joint stage soon find themselves sighing for more culinary worlds to conquer. In hospital circles this feeling is known, and taken advantage of. The sated convalescents are tempted by their less advanced brethren with offers of succulent chops. As often as not the offer is accepted. Change has to do duty for progress. He who has managed stealthily to exchange his platter of once envied slice for the equally despised chop, has at any rate the melancholy pleasure of knowing that he is running counter to the orders of the doctor, and is bringing upon his nurses a possible charge of lack of vigilance.

TEA AND SUPPER.

Tea is served at half-past four, and consists of bread and butter and tea. The hour for supper is seven. Those who have been provident enough to save any of their half loaf and ounce of butter, finish it, and wash it down with milk or beef tea, or mutton broth. After supper temperatures are again taken, and "so to bed." At eight o'clock everybody is more or less comfortably settled for the night. The gas is lowered, prayers are read by the Sister, who then retires to her own room, and the ward is left in charge of the night nurse. She has to be on the alert all night, for every now and then, this or that patient wants attention of some kind. When not ministering to the wants of her charges she occupies herself with improving her medical knowledge, by "writing up," that is to say, noting the progress of various "cases," and recording her opinion upon the successive stages of each. The information thus gained from actual observation comes in very usefully at the examination she will have to pass before she is entitled to rank as a fully qualified nurse. At uncertain intervals during the night the matron makes a tour of inspection of the wards, and her quick eye rarely fails to detect the least sign of untidiness, such as disordered beds, clothes not put away in their proper places and so forth.

SCENES IN THE HOSPITAL.

But these occasional visits of the matron are by no means the only events which serve to break the monotony of the night to wakeful patients. Now and again an unreasonable invalid will take it into his head to indulge in a prolonged fit of moaning, a gentleman suffering from delirium tremens will break out, or a delirious patient will suddenly conceive a disgust for a recumbent position, leap out of bed and perhaps make a spirited attempt to throw himself out of the window. Sometimes the silence is broken by something more awful than the ravings of a man maddened by drink, or the uncertain attempts of a light-headed patient to commit suicide. It is broken by the moans of men in their dying agony or by the death rattle itself heard perhaps in the very next bed to one's own. There is something in that which must send a chill to the heart of the most indifferent, and in a hospital one does very soon get strangely, horribly indifferent to death.

THE POOR LITTLE SUFFERER.

When none of these events take place one can always listen to the never-ceasing wail of the child in the cot. In my ward, and in my time, at any rate, this mode of diverting one's thoughts could always be adopted. The one cot in the ward was occupied by a poor little mite, about ten months old—John Brown was his name and he was never spoken of or to by any other—who had several disorders, of which the most pronounced was bronchitis. He had also a broken thigh. It is small wonder, then, that John Brown kept up, night and day, almost without intermission, a querulous lament. Had John Brown had to suffer in body only, he might, perhaps, have been less piteously demonstrative. But the poor little fellow labored under a sense of unmerited wrong as well. His broken thigh had of course, been set. To prevent his moving the injured limb, a cord with a heavy weight at the other end, had been attached to it. The cord passed over the foot of the cot, was drawn taut by the weight, the leg was kept in the desired position, and John Brown was as immovable as if he had been anchored. There is no denying that John Brown was at times wearing, very wearing, but I don't remember that I ever heard any harsh expression called forth by his wailings from even the most quick tempered among the patients, during the month I occupied the same ward with John Brown. They never had the heart to get further than gently grave remonstrance. I often heard such expressions as "Bear it like a man John Brown you know it can't be helped." "You're making that bronchitis of your's worse, John Brown." "Give your mind to something else." "I wouldn't whine if I was you John Brown." "Try a good yell and then rest, and see how that works. Perhaps you'll find it'll relieve you." But the iron had entered into John Brown's soul. He turned a deaf ear alike to remonstrance and suggestion. Among the quaintest and yet the saddest of my hospital experiences, that, as I lay awake through the long watches of the night, of hearing the weak moans and pitiful cries of this poor little mutilated babe broken in upon by the deep and gruff, yet kindly tones, of big-hearted men entreating him to "bear it like a man" and pointing out the good results that might be secured by trying a yell and a rest, alternately. When I left the hospital John Brown was still there. His recovery was considered extremely doubtful. I do not know whether he is alive or dead now.

If he does survive he will be a helpless cripple. Should the bronchitis and smashed thigh have proved too much for him, he is now (and perhaps it is better so) "taking a rest" in that kingdom where weeping and suffering are no

ONE'S FELLOW PATIENTS.

From John Brown to the other patients is a natural transition. When I was first brought to the hospital I was too ill to notice them, or anything else much. But as I slowly regained strength and health, and especially when I was strong enough to take a lively interest in the great diet question, got to know them well. The twelve other patients besides myself and John Brown belonged, speaking generally, to what are called the working classes. They were of all ages, from fifteen or thereabouts, upwards. They suffered (collectively, I mean, not individually) from a curious variety of diseases,—rheumatism, delirium tremens, jaundice, paralysis, bronchitis, dropsy, and other ailments were represented. Most of the patients, however, were convalescent in my time, so that I found a hospital ward by no means such a dolorous place, on the whole, as might have been expected. Indeed I found it exceedingly pleasant, and could not help feeling thankful, in a sneaking kind of a way, for my enforced laziness. I did nothing, and did it with entire satisfaction to myself, for, like Mr. Gilbert's curate, who smoked and danced and wore his hair in curl, and winked at "every passing girl," I did it "on compulsion."

A characteristic common to all the patients was their kindliness one to another, and their readiness—nay, eagerness, to do all they could to help the nurses in every possible way. If there was not liberty, there were certainly equality and fraternity. The comparatively strong seemed to find a pleasure in making the lot of their more helpless brethren as bearable as possible. The bright, cheerful spirits and kindly ways of the nurses were infectious. Few men I think, can come out of a hospital without being, morally as well as physically, better than when they entered it. "To do as you would be done by" is the lesson that is taught there, every day, every hour, every minute.

PITY FOR THOSE IN HEALTH.

It was not long before I altogether lost the feeling that I was in a hospital. None of the patients, even the few who were really in the last extremity, looked very ill. Moreover, illness was so universal that most of them came to regard it as the normal condition of mankind, and regarded the visitors and other people who came to the hospital and had nothing at all the matter with them, with a mild wonder, in which there was something almost of pity. They were outside the charmed circle in which we lived. They had no learned doctors taking a constant interest in them. They were not contributing in any way to the education of medical students and nurses. In this aggressive health there was something that savored of the barbarous and jarred upon our delicately strung nerves.

Many of the patients not only affected a sort of superiority over their healthier brethren, on the score of being in the hospital, but were more or less interested in hospitals generally. Some of them had been to almost every hospital in London, and had a great deal to say upon their varied merits and shortcomings, and knew to a nicety the advantages offered by each. They had, so to speak, graduated in hospitals. It is worthy of record that though none of these useful institutions escaped severe criticism, all of them were allowed to be, upon the whole, deserving of considerable praise. It is worthy of record also, that those in which there was least religious teaching and preaching came in for higher commendation than the others. I had it on the authority of a paralytic gentleman that the hospital in which I made his acquaintance was a fairly representative institution, which was a satisfactory thing to know, as I could hardly have ventured to suppose I had formed

A FAIR JUDGMENT OF HOSPITAL LIFE,

Had not this interesting invalid assured me that what I may call my hospital could be taken as a fair sample. But it was not alone of that curious and painfully acquired knowledge that my fellow sufferers were proud. They took a pride too, in the diseases with which they were afflicted. Many, I think, would have felt aggrieved could they have been cured all at once. The more complicated and terrible the disease the greater was the pride and cheerfulness of the patient. The lot of those was the most enviable, the nature of whose maladies quite defied the skill of what is called "The Faculty." There was a man in the bed opposite mine who suffered terribly, and of whose case the doctors could make absolutely nothing—and he was serenely and perfectly happy in consequence. I think I never saw a man who habitually wore an air of such thorough contentment. Another instance of this curious trait was the case of a man who went twice a week to the College of Surgeons (I think it was the college of surgeons) to be examined. I cannot imagine that the actual examination afforded him keen pleasure, but I can vouch for the fact that he anticipated each visit with the greatest eagerness, and looked back upon the bi-weekly events of his life with a kind of religious ecstasy. This patient was by no means an interesting person. But his disease and the pleasure it afforded him removed him quite from the ordinary run of humanity. He was lifted above all earthly cares and lived in a diseased (and happy) world of his own. Very few of the patients were at all awed by the knowledge and skill of the doctors. They regarded them as very good fellows in their way and useful too, but by no means as all-wise and all powerful. They came in for a good deal of criticism, and the opinions of the students were taken with considerably more than a grain of salt.

A LITTLE FICTION EXPLODED.

How many touching poems and stories, I wonder, have been written, touching upon the almost unspeakable joy the sight of a flower, be it ever so humble, brings to a poor sufferer as he lies upon his bed of pain, either in his own room or in a hospital ward. A great many, certainly. At any rate there is a strong and widespread belief in this pretty fiction. I venture to call it a fiction, speaking as I do from actual experience. There were always fresh flowers in the ward, primroses, and the other lovely flowers dear to the heart of the fanciful rhymester and visitors often came with baskets of pretty little nosegays (to each of which was attached a neatly copied text of scripture) which they distributed among the patients. Well, during the time I was there, I can honestly say that I never saw any of these flowers awaken the slightest spark of interest, or bring a flush of pleasure to the cheeks of the most pallid and hollow-eyed sufferer who ought, according to popular belief, to have but pined for the blessed sight of a "bit of green." The masses of bloom upon the tables might just as well not have been there, and the tastefully arranged little bouquets were tossed carelessly aside the moment the donors' backs were turned. I listened in vain for any expression, even the slightest, that the charming gifts were productive of anything like pleasure to the recipients. They seemed to be wholly without effect, and had they not been treasured up and made the most of by the nurses, they would have been left to wither wholly unregarded and uncared for. I may be told that I am cold of heart, full of prejudice, and lacking in sympathetic feeling. I can only repeat that the hospital patients among whom my lot was for a time cast seemed to me consistently and stolidly indifferent to the fresh and fragrant bits of nature brought to their bedsides.

AS REGARDS WORKS OF ART.

The case was exactly the same with regard to works of art. It has often been urged that the bareness of the walls of hospital wards should be relieved by pictures, and that their presence would hasten the recovery of the patients. I have come to doubt very much whether the presence of pictures would have this beneficial effect. I did not find that the pictures which hung in my ward (they were not, perhaps, invested with a high degree of artistic merit, but they were not bad in their way) attracted the attention of the patients any more than the flowers. The pictures, as far as I could see, were never even glanced at with the faintest suspicion of interest. They certainly never called forth any remark, critical or otherwise, within my hearing, and I venture to think that, had they been masterpieces, they would not have received any more attention. They were not regarded with cold disdain, as [illegible] productions. They were simply unheeded altogether.

There was, however, plenty to occupy the attention of the most restless patient in the various incidents of daily life in the hospital, the talk of the other patients, books, newspapers, the passing to and fro of the nurses, the visits of the doctors and students, and the coming and going of visitors. There was always something of human interest to be seen, from the first thing in the morning until the last thing at night.

RECEPTION OF VISITORS.

Visitors were allowed to come either twice or three times a week (I forget which) and visiting time was always a great occasion with us. There were very few of the patients who had not at least one friend to come, and talk to them, and sit by their bedside, and bring them perhaps little dainties not countenanced by the hospital authorities, but the introduction of which was winked at, and without very much harm being done in consequence, I think. Some of the patients had as many as four or five visitors at a time and were bitterly envied, no doubt, by the unfortunate few who were left desolate and alone. Most of the visitors made a point to come exceedingly well dressed, evidently regarding the visit to the hospital as a pleasant little holiday to be fittingly honored by brilliancy of attire. A limited number, a very limited number, I am glad to say, were allowed to see visitors whenever they chose to come. It was generally a sad privilege and one not at all envied, for the patient to whom it was accorded was usually beyond the hope of mortal aid. Any hour, perhaps, might be his last, and it would be cruel indeed to cut him off, in his extremity, from the ministrations of his friends. Deaths occurred so frequently in the hospital that we soon came to regard them as worthy of scarcely a passing thought, so callous are we made by custom. They affected us no more than the arrival of a new patient or the discharge of an old one. We went so far, perhaps, as to remark casually that "number so and so had 'pegged out' at last" or that "the old man in the corner had struggled pretty hard for it" and there the matter, so far as any interest of ours was concerned, ended.

K B

TABERNACLE ADDENDA.

Quietness reigns in this interesting structure where so recently thousands were flocking and hundreds were awakened to a new purpose and realization of life.

Mrs Hampson left on the Columbia on Friday for San Francisco, thence to Los Angeles, where she will seek quiet and rest for the winter.

The following resolutions alluded to in our previous report have been handed for publication. They express the sentiment of the ministers of this city concerning Mrs Hampson's work.

RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting of the general committee having in charge the gospel meetings which for the last two weeks have been held in this city, a committee, consisting of three of the pastors, was appointed to voice in resolutions the feelings of the pastors and the churches with reference to Mrs Hampson's work among us.

The committee thus appointed, beg leave at the closing meeting to present the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, In the good providence of God we have been favored during the last two or three weeks with the presence and abundant labors of Mrs. Margaret Hampson in our city, [illegible] whose spirit is after the pattern of the gospel and whose Christ in character is a power of strength; and

Whereas, By her lucid exposition of the word of God the hearts of believers have been stirred to diligence, to consecration—the fruits of which we [illegible] will appear in time to come—and by her powerful appeals [illegible]; therefore

Resolved, That we hereby express our high appreciation of the work of this gifted [illegible] in our city [illegible] and the modest and womanly bearing which has commended itself to all from first to last.

Resolved, That in the earnest and prayerful study of God's word [illegible]

Resolved, That we assure Mrs. Hampson of our continued interest in her [illegible] our earnest prayers for [illegible] that God will [illegible] her life [illegible]

G. W. CHANDLER,
A. L. LINDSLEY, } Com
R. [illegible] STUBBS,

Dec. 22, 188[illegible]

REV. E. W. CASWELL'S ADDRESS

Rev. E. W. Caswell, of Grace M. E. church, was elected by the committee to follow the farewell services with an appeal to the unsaved. Mr. Caswell, after referring to Mrs. Hampson's motto, "Jesus Only," which is the central theme of all her discourses, asked the vast audience, "What will you do with Jesus which is called Christ?"

The speaker said Christ had been presented during the past two weeks so vividly and so powerfully by Mrs. Hampson, that all are called upon for a decision. Christ is on your hands. He must be accepted or rejected. All must do something with Jesus. Pilate tried to cast off the responsibility of a decision. He sent Jesus to Herod, but he returned again to Pilate. Then the trembling official begged to release unto them Jesus, but the mob cried Barrabbas, and the weak vacillating Pilate saw that he must decide to protect this innocent composed majestic prisoner, or he must knowingly and willfully deliver him up to be crucified. All who hear me this evening must render a decision. Christ is a factor in your existence. You might as well seek to banish him from history as from your life, to ignore the sun in the heavens as to avoid the rays of the sun of righteousness, which will be either a savor of life or death. His blood will make you pure as angels or leave a stain upon your soul forever.

AVOIDING DECISION.

You may avoid decision by saying "I will have nothing to do with Jesus now. I will hand him over to his enemies only for a time, crucify him temporarily, but continue heedless." This is virtual rejection. Do not trifle with the Son of God as though he were a toy you could fling or let go at will.

What will you do with Jesus? Will you not, as hundreds have already done in this tabernacle—receive him? Angels have received him as one altogether lovely. God hath received him and exalted him. Millions of earth's pilgrims have received him and passed through the gates of eternal glory [illegible] coming with holy angels, when all the earth will welcome his sceptre.

THE QUESTION REVERSED.

Here and now the question will be, not "What shall I do with Jesus?" but What will Jesus do with me?

[illegible] the judgment seat [illegible] of this tabernacle [illegible] which no man can number. [illegible] Eternity begins. [illegible] the bleeding [illegible] a Roman tribunal. [illegible] upon the judgment throne and Pilate [illegible] The king is without his crown [illegible] Lastly [illegible] your acceptance or rejection of Christ. [illegible] the judge who died to save me. [illegible] "Away with him." I delivered the Son of God to his enemies. I denied him before men, he will deny me before the Father and the angels.

Oh that this audience could know what longing of soul Mrs Hampson has felt for your salvation. What peculiar sensations thrill her soul as she looks upon you for the last time and realizes that many will to-night reject her Lord. [illegible] thus wept over his beloved Jerusalem [illegible], "How oft would I [illegible] ye would not." Oh that many would come to Jesus now while we sing "I am coming, Lord, coming now to thee."

The North Not so Grateful to Its Soldiers

[From Gen Grant's Memoirs.]

The Mexican war made three presidential candidates—Scott, Taylor and Pierce—and any number of aspirants for that high office. It made also governors of states, members of the cabinet, foreign ministers and other officers of high rank, both in state and nation. The rebellion, which contained more war in it, during its most critical periods, than the whole Mexican war in two years, has not been as fruitful of political results to those engaged on the Union side. On the other side, the side of the south, nearly every man who holds office of any sort whatever, either in the state or in the nation, was a confederate soldier, but this is easily accounted for from the fact that the south was a military camp, and there were few people of a suitable age to be in the army who were not in it.

ARMY OFFICERS IN OREGON.

The Explorers and Defenders of Oregon and Washington.

A Long List of Military Celebrities of the Pacific Northwest—Lewis and Clarke—Capt. Bonneville—Fremont, the Pathfinder.

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

Of the officers of the United States army who served in Oregon and Washington territory previous to 1858 no less than twenty seven rose subsequently to the rank of general and six of them commanded armies. One held the highest military and civil positions which the gratitude of the American people could bestow, and the others were munificently rewarded for the invaluable services which, at a later date, when treason and rebellion reared their heads, they were enabled to give. Here follow their names, arranged in the order of the rank which they subsequently attained:

U S Grant general of the army and president of the United States
Philip H. Sheridan, lieutenant-general U. S. A.
George B. McClellan, major general, U. S. A.
Joseph Hooker, major-general, U. S. A.
John C. Fremont, major general, U. S. A.
Philip Kearny, major general, U. S. vols.
Christopher C. Augur, major general, U. S. V.
E. O. C. Ord, major general, U. S. vols.
George Crook, major general, U. S. vols.
George Stoneman, major-general, U. S. vols.
Isaac I. Stevens, major-general, U. S. vols.
E. D. Keyes, major-general, U. S. vols.
Silas Casey, major-general, U. S. vols.
Rufus Ingalls, brevet major general U. S. A.
Thomas J. Cram, brevet major-general U. S. A.
James A. Hardie, brevet major general U. S. A.
Andrew J. Smith, brevet maj.-gen. U. S. Vols.
Robert C. Buchanan, bvt maj.-gen. U. S. Vols.
Benjamin Alvord, brigadier-general U. S. A.
H. M. Judah, brigadier general U. S. Vols.
August V. Kautz, brigadier-general U. S. Vols.
H. G. Gibson brigadier-general U. S. Vols.
George Wright, brevet brig general U. S. A.
Benjamin L. E. Bonneville, b brig g U S A.
William N. Grier, brevet brig gen. U. S. A.
Ralph W. Kirkham, brevet brig.-gen. U. S. A.
Nelson B. Sweitzer, brevet brig gen U S Vols.

The following list shows the names of officers of the regular army engaged in service in Oregon previous to 1858, arranged according to the rank which they then held:

John E. Wool, major-general, commanding department of the Pacific.

George Wright, lieutenant-colonel and brevet colonel. W. W. Loring lieutenant-colonel and brevet colonel, Robert C. Buchanan major and brevet lieutenant colonel, Silas Casey, major and brevet lieutenant-colonel, E. J. Steptoe, major and brevet lieutenant-colonel. G. J. Rains, major, B. P. Alvord, major, E. D. Keyes, major, Francis V. Wyse, major.

Captains—Meriwether Lewis, B. L. E. Bonneville, U. S. Grant, G. O. Haller, Rufus Ingalls, B. R. Alden, Thomas Jordan, Phil Kearney (brevet major), C. C. Augur, E. O. C. Ord, H. M. Judah, F. H. Fitzgerald (brevet major), A. J. Smith, Joseph Hooker, James A. Hardie, Chas. S. Winder, George B. McClellan, Thos. J. Cram, Rufus Ingalls, R. W. Kirkham, W. N. Grier (brevet major), M. Maloney, F. Dent.

Lieutenants—J. C. Fremont, I. I. Stevens, J. B. Hood, J. G. Bonnycastle, G. W. Hawkins, George Crook, —Gregg, Phil Sheridan, George Stoneman, —Irwin, —Underwood, W. A. Slaughter, W. B. Sweitzer, H. G. Gibson, James Stuart, —Walker, G. B. Dandy, R. H. Lyon, —Morgan, —Ransom, —[illegible], —Fleming, —White, —Tyler, —Hender, H. Kip, P. A. Owen, John Mullan, A. V. Kautz, Wm. Clarke.

SOME DISTINGUISHED CAREERS.

The following paragraphs contain slight accounts of the career of some of the most distinguished individuals in the above list, specializing in particular the services they rendered to the people of Oregon, and the principal events which characterized their stay there. The duties of the greater portion were to maintain order and keep down the Indians, and this they did to the best of their power. They were stationed at various isolated posts covering a vast territory, and had extremely small detachments of troops under their commands. Probably at no time in the history of Oregon and Washington were there so many as 1000 regular soldiers under arms. This small force had to perform guard and patrol duty over a territory of perhaps 100,000 square miles, inhabited by troublesome Indians, scattered among which were more troublesome whites, whose dissensions kept them upon the edge of war. Small were the honor and glory to be gained in such a career as confronted the humble subaltern of that day. Promotion did not often come to the senior in an Indian war, much less to the lowly lieutenant or captain in his garrison in the far-off mountains. As an offset, the service was not hazardous, if one may measure by the number of regular officers who fell in battle in the two territories, who were but two. But this consideration is unpleasant to a soldier, whose preferment depends upon the number of his superiors who are killed. Accordingly, there was no bright side to his situation. Very few could have derived any benefit from their stay here. The state of white society was distasteful, the proximity of Indian society was corrupting, and some must have felt its influence. Scandal has been afloat of the more celebrated names, but only such scandal as could have known no higher source than the polluted imagination of some male gossip, saturated with his own indecency. But, however one may disbelieve in particular instances of depravity, there is no doubt that the service was detrimental in most respects to the officers, as frontier duty has always been. But tiresome as it was, it was endured patiently until the great rebellion began, and the greatest opportunity of their lives dawned upon the government's military servants. The history of the war shows what these once unknown captains and lieutenants did, for every page is crowded thick with their deeds.

It is worth while to observe the extraordinary proportion of those officers who rose to high commands. Out of rather more than sixty, twenty-eight, or nearly half, attained the rank of brigadier general and eighteen gained the high grade of major-general. Also, the ones who were distinguished in the war were not by any means those who had evinced the possession of uncommon qualities here. Their greatness was never shadowed forth by their achievements in garrison life or in hunting Indians. Such occupations gave little opportunity for the display of those brilliant qualities which were to reflect such fame in the future. With a few exceptions, which will appear as the reader proceeds, the officers given in the first list may be said to have owed everything to the rebellion.

CAPT. LEWIS AND LIEUT. CLARKE.

The honor and glory of first making Oregon known to the civilized world belongs to Captain Meriwether Lewis and Lieutenant William Clark, of the United States army, who led the first government exploring expedition across the Rocky mountains and down the Columbia to the Pacific ocean in 1805.

With their discoveries and adventures the people of Oregon are sufficiently familiar. The journals of their travels were published as early as 1814, constituting a very entertaining book, and a brief article relating to their journey from the Rocky mountains to the mouth of the Columbia was reprinted lately in THE OREGONIAN, thus obviating the necessity or propriety of dwelling upon the subject now. Oregonians may, however, be interested in the lives of the leaders of the expedition enough to read that Lewis was a native of Virginia born in 1774, was private secretary for Thomas Jefferson for two years, became ensign in 1795, and captain in 1800. In 1807 he was appointed governor of Louisiana territory, his seat of government being at St. Louis. He distinguished himself in that position but committed suicide in 1809, in a fit of depression.

William Clarke, likewise a Virginian, was born in 1770, entered the militia and fought in Indian fights, whose habits and character he was versed in. He was appointed lieutenant of artillery in [illegible]. Joining Lewis in the conduct of the ever memorable expedition, he kept their journal. Returning home, he became Indian agent and afterwards superintendent of Indian affairs in upper Louisiana. He was appointed governor of Louisiana in 1813 and retained that post until 1820, and also held the office of brigadier-general of militia. His highest rank in the United States army was captain.

CAPTAIN BONNEVILLE.

The next officer of the United States army to set foot on the soil of Oregon was Capt. Benjamin L. E. Bonneville, a native of France, but a citizen, by adoption, of New York. Appointed to a second lieutenancy in the light artillery in 1815, he attained the rank of captain [illegible] years later. When the government, about 1830, began to encourage the exploration of the great west, Bonneville, the possessor of a daring and adventurous temperament, endeavored to persuade the authorities to intrust him with the command of an expedition to cross the Rocky mountains, which were almost the utmost limit of western discovery. He failed in this, and applied for leave of absence to enable him to explore on his own account, and was given permission to enter as a partner in a fur-trading enterprise. Organizing a force of trappers, the captain, in 1832, penetrated to the Rocky mountains and began some notable explorations. In 1833 he sent Joseph Walker with forty companions to California, by the route which Jedediah Smith had first made known to the world. On Christmas day, of the same year, Bonneville himself left camp on Portneuf river bound on a journey to Fort Walla Walla, an important station of the Hudson Bay company. Irving, in his fascinating work, "Bonneville," in speaking of his object, says: "The captain wished to make himself acquainted with the country and the Indian tribes, it being a part of his scheme to establish a trading post somewhere on the lower part of the Columbia river, so as to participate in the trade lost to the United States by the capture of Astoria."

He reached Powder river January 12, 1834, where he continued his journey down the Snake river and by the Nez Perce trail to Fort Walla Walla, which he reached on March 4, following. The journey was one of great hardships, and its incidents bring to mind the sorrowful experience of Wilson Price Hunt's travels along the same course twenty-three years before, when on his way to establish the Pacific Fur company, Astor's enterprise, in Oregon. At one time Bonneville, with his three companions, became lost in the defiles and tortuous canyons of the Powder river mountains, between the Snake river and the Grande Ronde valley, probably not far from the new mining country of Pine creek, and for twenty days wandered, half frozen and half starved, within these gloomy and deserted solitudes, hopeless of success, which came eventually in the shape of a Nez Perce Indian, whose hospitality restored them and set them on their way. Everywhere they were hospitably received and heartily aided by this tribe, which of all Indians best deserve the epithet of magnanimous and hospitable.

The travelers were kindly received at Fort Walla Walla, where P. C. Pambrun held sway as agent of the omnipotent Hudson Bay corporation. As long as they chose to remain, they were welcome to bed and board, but when Bonneville asked for supplies to enable their return, he was refused on the ground that it was the agent's duty to the company to do nothing that could facilitate or encourage the visits of alien fur traders to the country. Bonneville, although destitute of even the commonest articles of subsistence, set out at once on his return, and guided by the faithful Nez Perces, arrived safely at the rendezvous in the Rocky mountains. In July, 1834, he set out again for the Columbia river, heading a strong force of trappers and mountaineers, well equipped and supplied with goods for Indian trade. He designed establishing a permanent post among the Indians in the Willamette valley. Traveling by way of the Grand Ronde valley and the Umatilla river he arrived without accident at the mouth of the latter stream, but was surprised to find the Indians shunning him. They would have nothing to do with the Americans, hiding from them and refusing trade. They would not sell a single horse or a dog or even a salmon to the new-comers, having been coached by the agents of the Hudson Bay company. This form of aboriginal boycotting ruined the prospects of the expedition, and Bonneville, turning his back upon Oregon abandoned the country to the English company.

Returning to the army after the expiry of his leave of absence, he served faithfully in the various grades of major, lieutenant colonel and colonel, and was retired in 1861, from length of service. He fought in the Mexican war, and was brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Cherubusco. In 1865 he received the brevet of brigadier general U. S. A., for long and faithful service in the regular army, being then the oldest officer on the list. He died June 1[illegible], 1878.

JOHN C. FREMONT.

John Charles Fremont was an educated and refined young gentleman, native of Georgia, a student of engineering and of many languages, versed in polite accomplishments, and a social favorite, when in 1838 he joined the army as second lieutenant in the Topographical Engineers. He was not a graduate of West Point. If he had been he would doubtless have acquired the quality of proper subordination and obedience to superiors, which unfortunately he never had, and thereby have saved himself many mortifications and a certain degree of contempt. He was a willful man, not precisely obstinate but mainly hating the restrictions which the rules of service prescribed, and opposition to which caused his [illegible]. He was not a truly great man, yet his career is not without example of true greatness. What he did was ill proportioned to the rewards which were ready to drop into his lap, but which his frequent bitternesses caused [illegible]. What he was qualified for was to lead exploring expeditions, and single-handed to beat Mexicans. What he thought himself capable of was to guide the destinies of the great republic and crush rebellion. What he did was to lose, first the confidence of the government, second that of the people, and lastly he lost the reputation which his early deeds inspired and his later protestations awakened.

In his relations to Oregon, such as they were, Fremont was of considerable use. In his earlier expedition (he made five) to the Rocky mountains he made explorations which were of service to those who wished to travel that way. It is true that very many men, among them the early immigrants to Oregon preceded him, and in fact a large proportion of the ground traversed by him had been trod previously by the hunters and trappers of the West, but their explorations were unknown, their routes of travel not mapped out, and the nature and resources of the regions were not observed. Some early pioneers of Oregon, retaining recollections of Fremont, when they met in 1843, affect to find fault with his pretensions and ridicule his title of "Pathfinder," saying that he came through the South pass at their heels. This is unjust, for his explorations were conducted with a view of ascertaining and publishing facts about the country, while their sole business was to pass through the country as quickly as possible. The pioneers mostly were incapable of doing the sort of work which he was charged with, and none of them have given even a tolerable account of the region through which they passed. Fremont's duty was to prepare such a description, and so well was his duty performed that no other of the numerous accounts of the sort compares in interest or clearness with his. He had a good subject and made the utmost of it. Baron Humboldt himself commended the report, and many other savants have reiterated their praise, while the Royal society of Great Britain and the king of Prussia have each given gold medals to the author. The late Gen. Nesmith was fond of relating [illegible] the state and magnificence which characterized Fremont's progress during his exploration across the South pass. If one may believe the satirist, Fremont rode within a private carriage or car of state, reposing upon cushions, his feet higher than his head, while a stalwart nigger body servant agitated a fan of peacock feathers to affright the precarious mosquito or the troublesome fly. Sipping sherry cobblers through a straw, the valiant "Pathfinder" dictated to his secretary the journal of the day, and left to others the actual work of exploration.

FREMONT WITH KIT CARSON.

[illegible] about fifty others were exploring northern California in the spring of 1846 just upon the breaking out of the Mexican war, and rendezvoused at Peter Lassen's ranch. From there he proceeded up Pitt river to Klamath lake by way of Goose and Clear lakes. On May 9, two men, Neal and Sigler, rode into his camp with the information that Lieut. Gillespie, U. S. N., was hurrying toward him with government dispatches and that the Indians were about to attack the lieutenant. With five trappers, four friendly Indians and the two messengers Fremont hastened to the rescue, and at sundown met the lieutenant, who had ridden sixty miles that day. They camped together that night but put no guard to watch, and the Modocs took advantage of the fact. "Late in the night the watchful Kit Carson heard a noise as of a blow falling upon something, and called to Basil Lajeunesse, who was sleeping on the other side of the fire, to know what the trouble was. Getting no answer and catching a glimpse of moving figures he called out 'Indians! Indians!' and seized his rifle. Quickly the trappers, Lucien Maxwell, Richard Owens, Alex. Godey and Steppenfeldt, sprung to his side and rushed to the aid of the men attacked. The Indian chief was killed and his followers fled, but Lajeunesse, Denny, an Iroquois, and Crane, a Delaware, were dead. This camp was on Hot creek, in Siskiyou county, California."—[History of Siskiyou, Wells, p. 5[illegible].]

The attacking party numbered twenty and were of the Modoc tribe; and it should be remembered that this was the first time that they had ever come in contact with whites. Lindsay Applegate, many years after met and talked with a Modoc chief who had taken part in the attack, and who said their purpose was to kill the whites to discourage others from coming to their country and taking it away from them. Their vision was prophetic. Twenty-six years later the poor remnant of their tribe was transported, unwilling exiles, to a far-off land, and the country of their nativity knows them no more.

Fremont's last exploration—if exploration it can be called, constituted the first visit of a white man to the extensive lake region of Oregon. Two months later, in 1846, the Applegate party, seeking a safer and better route by which immigrants might enter southern Oregon from the east, passed through what is now Klamath county and discovered the evidences of Fremont's camps.

Fremont immediately returned to California, where the settlers were beginning against the Mexican government the conflict known as the bear flag war. Owing to the difficulty of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific slopes at that epoch the existence of hostilities between the United States and Mexico was unknown in California, and the policy of the American government which had determined on the annexation of the Mexican possessions was not suspected by the settlers in California, and was hardly understood by those officers who, like Fremont, might be supposed to know something of the intentions of the home government.

RIPE FOR REVOLT.

Fremont was the only United States army officer west of the Rocky mountains. The American population of California was ripe for revolt against the Mexican government and only needed the leadership of a qualified individual, and the United States government is supposed by the before-mentioned dispatches to have made Fremont acquainted with its policy of annexation. This may be cited as an instance of the surpassing luck which attended Fremont through a great part of his career. He was [illegible] cunning enough to discover his opportunity and to take measures to secure it, but in the end he discarded the advantages which fell in his way.

The first move was to strengthen the settlers against the Mexicans and to organize the California battalion, composed of American, English and other "white" races in contradistinction to the Spanish speaking "greasers," who are vulgarly supposed in California not to be white. He then, in conjunction with the forces under command of Commodore Stockton, effectively subdued the Mexicans in a great part of the state, and proclaimed himself governor of California. But it happened that Stephen W. Kearney, the conqueror of New Mexico, had arrived in southern California, with troops, coming overland through Arizona, and bearing instructions from the United States government to conquer California and organize a government within it. This he proceeded to do, and proclaimed himself governor, and soon after placed Fremont under arrest for insubordination, mutiny, etc., and returned in the summer of 1847 to the east with his prisoner. Fremont was court-martialed and found guilty in three counts and sentenced to lose his commission. The president approved the findings, but in consideration of his previous services pardoned the offender, with a restoration of his rank as lieut.-colonel (granted in 1846). The pardon was indignantly refused, and the officer, feeling himself outraged, left the service and did not return to it until the breaking out of the war. His fourth expedition (in 1848) was fitted out at his own expense, and explored a part of New Mexico, where Fremont fought the Apaches successfully. In 1849 he settled in California and bought the Mariposa estate, which required six years for the settlement of the title, which was finally confirmed to him. He was United States senator from California in 1850-1, and in 1853 made a fifth expedition, resulting in the discovery of a practicable pass across the Sierra Nevada in latitude 38 degrees.

If one excepts the military leaders in the late war, there cannot be recalled an instance of a man who possessed such abundant opportunities for the foundation of a great name. Neither is there in American history a man who, having such opportunities, made so little use of them.

GRANT AND FREMONT CONTRASTED.

The strongest contrasts exist between his career and that of Grant. In the one case there was a man who, at variance with the administration, yet possessed influence enough to compel his recognition, and sprang at once, as Major General Fremont, to the head of an important department.

Grant, a much better subordinate, sought no office, but intent only on doing his duty, became brigadier-general in an obscure field of action. Fremont, setting at naught the policy of the government, was removed successively to lower and lower positions until resignation or humiliation alone were left to him. Grant rose step by step, acquiring the confidence of the government and the country, and with far less opportunity for the acquisition of fame, and apparently without seeking it became the very center of glory and renown.

Since Gen. Fremont became celebrated, his history centers chiefly about a few events well worthy of recapitulation. The first was his candidacy in the presidential contest of 1856, when his supporters were republicans, and gave him over thirteen hundred thousand votes. The second was his appointment as major-general commanding the department of the west, in 1861. The third, his issuance of the celebrated proclamation freeing the slaves of secessionists in his department, which proclamation was rescinded as to its important features by President Lincoln, who was not yet ready for abolition. The fourth event was his summary dismissal from his command, while leading his troops against Price's army. Charges of peculation, or rather of assisting others to peculate, were, by the unjust secretary of war, Stanton, allowed to become rife against the general, but a committee of the house of representatives silenced them with a whitewashing report. That the reasons of his dismissal were purely because of his incompatible disposition is well assured. Being transferred to West Virginia, he did some rather inefficient service there, and when John Pope was put over him he resigned in disgust, rather than serve under such an officer. This in 1864. Since the war, he has been engaged mainly in speculative enterprises connected with mining, railroading and the like, which have not eventuated much to his credit or his pecuniary gain. In Paris, about 1870, he attempted to float a railway scheme of some magnitude, after the manner of Wall street; but the French, whose notions of honesty are not so refined as ours, denounced the matter as a swindle, and the accomplished general withdrew to America. Since, he has served as governor of Arizona, a position which may be designated as the last refuge of a worn-out politician—a sort of Botany bay for convicted statesmen. He now resides in New York city.

L.

[The subject will be continued.]

TACOMA NOTES.

TACOMA, Dec. 2[illegible].

A good deal of dissatisfaction is expressed with the hurried legislation which has postponed for two months, the day upon which territorial taxes become delinquent. It seems to be the quite general opinion that no real benefit will result therefrom. It is simply postponing the day of reckoning, and it is very doubtful if it will be to a more convenient season, as there is little reason to suppose that people will be any better prepared to meet the inevitable emergency at that time than now.

Christmas is being very generally observed in the several Sunday schools and other organizations, as well as by a quite general suspension of business during the greater portion of the day. St. Luke's Episcopal, the Congregational, Presbyterian and West Tacoma M. E. schools as well as the Knights of Labor and the Odd Fellows, had their separate Christmas trees last evening, and all had full houses. This evening the M. E., the Unitarian and Baptist Sunday schools will have their exercises and trees, and still others will have theirs on Saturday evening.

The chief attraction offered to the public the present week, previous to the Christmas festivities, was the fancy fair given by the Catholic society. This opened on Monday evening and was continued for three successive evenings. A number of elegant and valuable articles were exhibited and disposed of at lottery. In fact a large part of the articles exhibited were distributed in this manner, and brought good values. Among the most costly articles were a marble top bed-room suite, an easy chair, and a silver tea service of six pieces. During the fair Father Hylebos was presented with a very handsome upholstered rocker. The presentation was made by the mayor on behalf of the twenty-seven Tacoma citizens indicted for their connection with the expulsion of the Chinese, and as an expression of their appreciation of the sympathy which he has manifested for them and the cause which they represent.

The matter of revising the charter of the city of Tacoma has been receiving attention for some time. A committee of the common council undertook the revision, employing the city attorney to perform the work. The document, which has been evolved, though printed in pamphlet form for public inspection, is of such voluminous proportions that probably not half a dozen persons will take the trouble to read it. Its obscurity of expression and redundancy of language condemn it before one has read a half dozen sections. It will probably never reach the legislative assembly. A committee was appointed at a public meeting [illegible] considering the submission of [illegible] amendments to the old charter, but it is extremely doubtful whether, at this late day, anything acceptable will be reached. The derisions and antagonisms which have been created by the [illegible] taken on the Chinese question, and the evident purpose of the class who claim the credit of expelling the Chinese to take complete control of municipal affairs, militate against the probability of reaching any such unity of action as will give us the desired legislation during the present session.

Comment on the Letters.

Hillsboro Independent.

THE OREGONIAN has published the Mitchell-Carrie letters as it promised. A gentleman here who is well acquainted with Mitchell's handwriting, says that Mitchell wrote these letters without a doubt. At the same time other [illegible] fac-similes THE OREGONIAN published [illegible] letters of Mitchell, which, if they are his, show him to be a scoundrel in his profession as well as in his family relations.

THIRTY-FOUR YEARS A

An Old Pilgrim's Recollections of
Times in Oregon.

By Bateau, Canoe and Steamer from The Da
Dayton—By Cayuse from Dayton to
Rogue River Valley.

FIRST PAPER.

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

It is a pleasure after the lapse of many
years of toil and varied experience to p
over the past, to build up the scenes of
times and enjoy again, as it were, the ex
ance of youth while quietly rambling ove
undulating landscape of memory. But wh
dulging in this not altogether selfish pas
add also to the gratification of others o
or longer residence in Oregon, or old late
tlers, and the rising generation of readers
the past of this state as it was in the first
of its youth, the recital is more gratify
ourselves and far more enduring in its b
to others. It is the desire of the writer o
the reader a picture of that part of O
through which he passed during the ride al
to above. My route lay through and ne
there was of Oregon that was settled
thirty-four years ago. Of political matters
not wish to speak. I only desire to ra
with the reader, once more over the ol
to look once more upon the old backw
scenes of many years ago, when the few s
of the old stock, who now assist to guide o
the ship of state, were in their cradles
boughs, perhaps of cedar shakes, or out of
primitive nests were wise enough to
the venerable pater familias as he cleane
the old gun for another hunt out in the
deep forests for food for his dependant
sprouts, and wonder what he would bring
or would he bring any game at all.

It is no doubt pleasant enough for the tr
ers of to-day to recline with ease on the m
cent seats of a Pullman on the O. R. & N.
glide swiftly along the river's bank from
Dalles to Portland, and overflow with ent
asm while viewing the majestic river, and
and mountains, and bold rocky bluffs—
how fine!" "Isn't it grand?" "Far a
the old world scenery!" "Sublime!" B
was not so grand thirty-four years ago to
shivering emigrants, while buffeting in inse
boats the angry waves of the majestic r
raised high and higher by the fierce, cold,
ing winds of Wind mountain or Cape H
Hungry and cold, and feeble from want,
posure and long travel, their camps on
dripping banks afforded no pleasure, no c
fort, but the end of their journey, just a
ahead, was the magnet that kept the st
hope above the murky clouds of want and
Now, out from the east in luxurious coach,

THE EMIGRANT OF TO-DAY

skips quickly from that to this. Nine day
less, across the wide expanse of mountain
plain and Portland is reached. What a
trast! Six to nine months thirty-four years
to make the trip! Speeding up the Willam
valley on the Oregon & California rail
which parallels the roads and trails of o
time, he sees the broad expanse of field
grain, of orchards, large barns and houses
towns and cities! Then all was wild along
route and the plain was held by the bear
deer, while the white man and the Ind
nestled their cabins of rude materials side
side along the creeks or the forest's edge,
their dispute for control was yet unsett
There are comparatively few now in Ore
who crossed the plains in prairie schooner
early as 1851 and made a first landing at
bare, wild, unpromising place where n
stands the flourishing city of The Dalles.
ground upon which now stand the solid b
ness blocks, palatial residences, the busy
tories of The Dalles, was then in a state of
tive wildness, except at and near the mo
of Mill creek, where a few small shan
had been placed to shelter the few transient s
tlers who lived there only to fatten on the g
derived from the weary way-worn emigra
who camped at The Dalles as at a haven of r
And up the creek a short distance were a f
primitive buildings, occupied by the milita
around which were clustered the squalid huts
the major part of the rapidly diminishing nati
who once claimed the surrounding country
their own. The ox-team emigrant of that d
day could not conceive that he was in Ore
until he had reached The Dalles. When aw
back on the upper Snake river, rolling slo
along the tortuous, hot, dusty, road through
aromatic sage brush bottoms that bordered
stream, or camped upon some tramped
grass flat where feed for stock was scarce,
fuel for the needed camp fires still less abu
ant, and food to satisfy his craving appetite
least of all in the dust-covered wagon, his o
consoling reflection for the past toil and d
ness found form in words—"Never mind; wa
little longer, we'll soon reach The Dalles,
then"—the balance was an undefined echo
thought, for there was darkness and toil ag
after the dawn of The Dalles. Over the va
of Powder river, the tall native grass reach
to the waists of the drivers, the long w
trains rolled slowly on. Up and into the b
hazy mountains, following the sinuous r
through the tall pines and thickly matted und
brush, they camp in some deep, dark dell wh
a gurgling creek leaps gaily down from
wooded height and ripples invitingly by th
crackling fires. Lightness is rapidly displac
the heaviness of their hearts and they talk
The Dalles, not far away. Many miles there
to travel yet, but as they decrease, the spirits r
Through the valleys and over the high lan
over the rivers, across the creeks and

THE BROAD COLUMBIA.

Opens out to view when the glad shout of "T
Dalles" is heard, and the weary trains will s
have rest. And so it was when the wr
made the long journey from the Missouri
The Dalles in 1851. Many of the emigra
with their teams crossed the Cascade mounta
by the way of Mt. Hood, and many contin
the trip by way of the Columbia river in boa
It is of the latter that I propose to speak—
their difficulties in making the descent, and
primitive mode of conveyance. All travel a
transportation from Astoria to the upper wat
of the Columbia, and their outlying stations,
the Hudson Bay Co., and of others before the
had been by bateaux. There being no la
route down the river the emigrants necessar
adopted the same means of travel. Before 18
the few Americans who had entered Oregon
emigrants, had passed over the mountains w
their wagons and stock with but few exc
tions. After the conclusion of the Cayuse w
in 1848 several of the volunteers remained
The Dalles as traders with the Indians, rap
and emigrants. Several of them conceived t
idea of establishing a line of bateaux betwe
The Dalles and Cascades for the transportati
of emigrants and their effects. Prior to th
time several Hudson Bay men who had with
drawn from the service had established the
selves a few miles below The Dalles and
when occasion offered, transported emigran
to the Cascades. One of these, a Frenchma
named Crate, was the most conspicuous and be
He was the main prop of the Catholic missi
which was situated a mile below Mill cree
and was guided by the prevalent rule of wealt
a man of some means. He had been
great many years on the Columbi
river, had an Indian woman for
wife, and was shy and reticent with Am
icans, but was ready and willing, like everyo
else, to be communicative when there wa
prospect of money in it. It was the month
October, 1851, when Dick W—— and my
went down to see Crate and engage him to c
vey us and a number of families to the Ca
cades. I will remark here that Dick and I h
been close companions across the plains.
was three years my junior, I being 19. L
lads of 16 he was inquisitive, but that o
added to the relish of the many curious sig
we saw further on our journey. Crate had t
large bateaux into which the goods of th
emigrant families were loaded. Crate t
command of one, the other was left to the s
guidance of the emigrants, who must appoin
helmsman from among their own number.
man felt competent, for we had heard that

THE WAVES AT WIND MOUNTAIN

Often rose as high as the river banks, e
where the banks were forty feet high. S
there was no other alternative but to wait, a
that for an indefinite time, if we did not
ahead, and that, too, without much debat
"Gentlemen," said a tall—yes, a very tall
aged female, who was making the "pla
across" on her own hook, "let me steer
boat. If there is not a man here who is ca
captain, I'll take the helm myself." There w
five of the male sex on hand and instantly e
one was a captain. No more difficulty, and
tall woman took her seat forward. It was a
and Crate had pushed out into the stream.
crew consisted of three French-Canadian
bloods, and an old Chinook warrior, who wa
the helm. We pushed out after him, but v
much trepidation, for the wind was blow
furiously and the white-caps tossed defiance
over the seething water. We had been
cowed by the tall, brave woman, so the
bent to the oars while the keen weather eye

THIRTY-FOUR YEARS AGO.

An Old Pilgrim's Recollections of Early Times in Oregon.

By Bateau, Canoe and Steamer from The Dalles to Dayton—By Cayuse from Dayton to Rogue River Valley

FIRST PAPER

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

It is a pleasure after the lapse of many long years of toil and varied experience to ponder over the past, to build up the scenes of early times and enjoy again, as it were, the exuberance of youth while quietly rambling over the undulating landscape of memory. But while indulging in this not altogether selfish pastime we add also to the gratification of others of equal, or longer residence in Oregon, or aid later settlers, and the rising generation of readers to see the past of this state as it was in the first years of its youth, the recital is more gratifying to ourselves and far more enduring [illegible] to others. It is the desire of the writer to show the reader a picture of that part of Oregon through which he passed during the ride alluded to above. My route lay through and near all there was of Oregon that was settled upon thirty-four years ago. Of political matters I do not wish to speak. I only desire to ramble, with the reader, once more over the old trail, to look once more upon the old backwoods scenes of many years ago, when the few sprouts of the old stock, who now assist to guide our little ship of state, were in their cradles of fir boughs, perhaps of cedar shakes or out of such primitive nests were wise enough to gaze at the venerable pater familias as he cleaned out the old gun for another hunt out in the dark, deep forests for food for his dependant little sprouts, and wonder what he would bring back, or would he bring any game at all.

It is no doubt pleasant enough for the travelers of to-day to recline with ease on the cushioned seats of a Pullman on the O. R. & N., and glide swiftly along the river's bank from The Dalles to Portland, and overflow with enthusiasm while viewing the majestic river, and falls, and mountains, and bold rock bluffs—"Ah, how fine!" "Isn't it grand?" "Far ahead of the old world scenery!" "Sublime!" But it was not so grand thirty-four years ago to the shivering emigrants, while buffeting in frail boats the angry waves of the majestic river, raised high and higher by the fierce, cold, roaring winds of Wind mountain or Cape Horn! Hungry and cold, and feeble from want, exposure and long travel, their camps on the dripping banks afforded no pleasure, no comfort, but the end of their journey, just a little ahead, was the magnet that kept their star of hope above the murky clouds of want and toil. Now, out from the east in luxurious coach

THE EMIGRANT OF TO-DAY

skims quickly from that to this. Nine days or less, across the wide expanse of mountain and plain and Portland is reached. What a contrast! Six to nine months thirty-four years ago to make the trip! Speeding up the Willamette valley on the Oregon & California railroad, which parallels the broad roads and trails of olden time, he sees the broad expanse of fields of grain, of orchards, large barns and houses and towns and cities! Then all was wild along the route and the plain was held by the bear and deer, while the white man and the Indian nestled their cabins of rude material side by side along the creeks or the forest's edge, and their dispute for control was yet unsettled. There are comparatively few now in Oregon who crossed the plains in prairie schooners as early as 1851 and made a first landing at the bare, wild, unpromising place where now stands the flourishing city of The Dalles. The ground upon which now stand the solid business blocks, palatial residences, the busy factories of The Dalles, was then in a state of native wildness, except at and near the mouth of Mill creek, where a few small shanties had been placed to shelter the few transient settlers who lived there only to fatten on the gain derived from the weary way-worn emigrants who camped at The Dalles as at a haven of rest. And up the creek a short distance were a few primitive buildings, occupied by the military, around which were clustered the [illegible] of the major part of the rapidly diminishing natives who [illegible] claimed the surrounding country as their own. The ox team emigrant of that early day could not conceive that he was in Oregon until he had reached The Dalles. When away back on the upper Snake river, rolling slowly along the tortuous, hot, dusty, road through the aroma of sage brush bottoms that bordered the stream, or camped upon some trampled rye-grass flat where feed for stock was scarce and fuel for the needed camp fires still less abundant, and food to satisfy his craving appetite was least of all in the dust-covered wagon, his comforting reflection for the past toil and darkness found form in words—"Never mind, [illegible] little longer, we'll soon reach The Dalles," and then—the balance was an undefined realm of thought, for there was darkness and toil and gloom after the dawn of The Dalles. Over the valley of Powder river, the tall native grass reaching to the waists of the drivers, the long white trains rolled slowly on. Up and up to the blue hazy mountains, following the [illegible] trail through the tall pines and thickly matted under brush, they camp in some deep, dark dell where a gurgling creek leaps gaily down from the wooded height and ripples lovingly by their crackling fires. Lightness is rapidly displacing the heaviness of their hearts and they talk of The Dalles, not far away. Many miles there are to travel yet, but as they decrease, their spirits rise. Through the valleys and over the high lands, over the rivers, across the creeks and

THE BROAD COLUMBIA.

Opens out to view when the glad shout of "The Dalles" is heard, and the weary ones will soon have rest. And so it was when the writer made the long journey from the Missouri to The Dalles in 1851. Many of the emigrants with their teams crossed the Cascade mountains by the way of Mt. Hood, and many continued the trip by way of the Columbia river in boats. It is of the latter that I propose to speak—of their difficulties in making the descent, and the primitive mode of conveyance. All travel and transportation from Astoria to the upper waters of the Columbia, and their outlying stations, by the Hudson Bay Co., and of others before them, had been by bateaux. There being no land route down the river the emigrants necessarily adopted the same means of travel. Before 1848 the few Americans who had entered Oregon as emigrants, had passed over the mountains with their wagons and stock with but few exceptions. After the conclusion of the Cayuse war in 1848, several of the volunteers [illegible] at The Dalles as traders with the Indians and emigrants. Several of them conceived the idea of establishing a line of bateaux between The Dalles and Cascades for the transportation of emigrants and their effects. [illegible] time several Hudson Bay men who had withdrawn from the service had established themselves a few miles below The Dalles and had, when occasion offered, transported emigrants to the Cascades. One of these, a French Canadian named Crate, was the most conspicuous and best. He was the main prop of the Catholic mission which was situated a mile below Mill creek, and was, gauged by the prevalent rule of wealth, a man of some means. He had been a great many years on the Columbia river, had an Indian woman for a wife, and was shy and reticent with strangers, but was ready and willing to everybody else, to be communicative when there was a prospect of money in it. It was the month of October [illegible] when Dick V—— and [illegible] went down to see Crate and engage him to [illegible] a number of families to the Cascades. I will remark here that [illegible] and I had been close companions across the plains. He was three years my junior, [illegible] added to the relish of the [illegible] we saw farther on our journey. [illegible] large bateaux into which the goods of [illegible] emigrant families were loaded [illegible] command of one, the other was left to the [illegible] guidance of the emigrants' own men, the helmsman from among their own number [illegible]

THE WAVES AT WIND MOUNTAIN

Often rose as high as the river banks, even where the banks were forty feet high. But there was no other alternative but to wait, and that for an indefinite time, if we did not go ahead, and that, too, without much delay. "Gentlemen," said a tall—yes, a very tall, aged female, who was making the passage across on her own hook, "[illegible] this boat. If there is not a man here who is the captain, I'll take the helm myself." There were five of the male sex on hand [illegible] one was a captain. No one [illegible] tall woman took her seat [illegible], and Crate had pushed out into the stream. His crew consisted of three French Canadian half-bloods, and an old Chinook warrior, who was at the helm. We pushed out after him but with much trepidation, for the wind was blowing furiously and the white caps tossed ominously over the seething water. We had been all cowed by the tall, brave woman, so the [illegible] bent to the oars while the keen weather eye of the helmsman was equally divided between her and the combing waves ahead. Crate's boat was the large one and he pushed out well into the river, but our boat inadvertently followed the rule that

"Little boats should keep near shore
But larger craft may venture more."

And hugged the Oregon shore closely, but when we had got down to where the river seemed to be the broadest, Crate, who was near the middle of the stream, signaled us to cross over, and set the prow of his boat towards the Washington side. By this time every man on board was a good sailor, and knew that the best way to get across was to keep the boat in the hollow between the waves so that we would be in smooth water all the time. Here again we were met by our feminine superior, "You just keep this boat obliquely across the waves. Get into the trough, indeed! No one but an idiot would think of such a thing." The boat was put obliquely across the combers and kept there and for an hour we battled the waves. Often we were in imminent peril, for the boat was heavily loaded with emigrant traps besides the living freight of nine adult persons. We at last got into a snug little cove on the Washington side, where Crate had preceded us about half an hour. Here, too, was the home of

A HUDSON BAY SHIP CAPTAIN,

We had started earlier than we [illegible] it was compelled to lay by, for we were close to Wind mountain, and to [illegible] during that day was impossible in our small craft. A rousing fire was built on the shore and the wet and tired women stood around it to dry their dripping clothes. The boat had made some water, besides the spray which drenched everybody and everything in it. The English captain was still an Englishman, although in the pleasant [illegible] United States. In his condescending [illegible] it was [illegible] that he did not relish the company of the emigrants but when in the company of Dick and myself he found his [illegible] and was quite sorry, for company's sake, for he had no one with him but a crew of Canadian voyageurs, and to converse with them was not his style. At sunset the wind and waves abated and the three boats set out in company. The captain had an extra number of men and he proposed to put two of them into our boat, the command of the journey, if Dick and I would share his boat with him [illegible]. To that we readily agreed, and so all went on well. While the little fleet was pulling around Wind mountain the captain told of his trip to Vancouver, being twelve months from Liverpool to Vancouver, and then grounding his vessel when he got there. Worst of all, in a fortnight after landing, his ship his crew deserted him and fled up through Oregon, by way of Portland, to the mines of northern California, and how to get his vessel back to England he did not know. We got below the terrible mountain at last, but the night was dark and the boats were laid across the current to drift down stream, and all hands prepared for sleep. The three boats were close together, like huge logs lying across the stream. The gentle breeze rocked us regularly and quietly, and combined with the never-failing ripple of the water on the sides of the boats would soon have lulled us all to sleep but for the ever-present failing of humanity, the desire to talk. At last the captain dozed off, to dream, perhaps, of his desolate ship. The emigrant families became quiet, save an occasional wail from one of two nursing babes, who had obtained their first glimpse of earth far back on the dusty plains. Hope for a sound sleep was in the ascendant when one of the voyageurs began to voice a strange melody, which was taken up from boat to boat, and sleep was banished for the time.

THE MONOTONOUS RISE AND FALL

Of the solemn strains were not unpleasing, even to a drowsy mind and while the unusual music was still swelling over the rippling river, I became unconscious and joined the mighty host in the land of Nod. But Dick, like the fabled ghost, would not down, but laid awake till he had the strain and tune by heart, and many a time after, while camped in the dark wilds of southern Oregon he electrified, or crucified, the ears of his unwilling listeners by his rendering of the good-night hymn of the boatmen of the Columbia river. An hour before it was fully light next morning the boats cleared for action and again headed down the stream. Cheerily the boatmen plied their oars, and aided by the current, we shot rapidly down the smooth river. We passed a camp of emigrants who were just entering their boat after a night's rest on the grassy bank of the river, under a deep canopy of spreading cottonwood. They came on close to us, and our flotilla presented a gay appearance that morning as we raced down the river, for each boat was striving to get the lead. Three miles above the Cascades we met a novelty in river craft for that early day, on the upper river. It was a steamboat, no doubt of that, and the little boat puffed and paddled with as much vim, for its size, as any boat that has ever yet cut the waves on that grand stretch of the Columbia river. It excited much mirth in the motley crowd of pilgrims, who all, perhaps, had been accustomed to see the monster boats on the Mississippi. But the little James P. Flint came on and passed us, while fleet and steamer were gay with waving handkerchiefs and hats, and loud and long were the hearty cheers of welcome and parting. The neighboring hills sent back the eddying echoes of our joyous shouts, while the distance between us increased, and each sped on to the destined ports. The James P. Flint was the first steamboat that ever floated on the Columbia above the Cascades and Captain Van Bergen stood at the wheel. Like the early boats of the Willamette, the captain, engineer and purser were deck hands as well as officers. [illegible] was engineer, with a young son of the noted Isaac Bush, who lived at the Upper Cascades, as an apprentice and assistant. He was an educated man, of much personal dignity, and, like all gentlemen, unobtrusive, gentle, kind and agreeable. But the purser, W. H. Watkins, was indeed a man of mark. It was subsequently my good fortune to make his acquaintance at Jacksonville, Or., and be in his vicinity for many years. The most valuable man in two kingdoms, he was equally persuasive and tenacious, and there may be many yet living who recollect him, not only as an attorney at Jacksonville, Or., and Crescent City, California, but as

THE COMIC WRITER "SNIKBAT,"

Who contributed to several journals of northern California about 1851-5. The James P. Flint has probably passed from the history of navigation on the Columbia, but the little pioneer boat deserves a place at the right of the front rank as the precursor of that subsequent line of O. R. & N. Co steamers that would honor the waters of any land. The landing at the Cascades is in sight, but the rain is pouring down in the torrents known far and near as the "Oregon mist." But such a mist! A steady hum of falling water, boiling in its contact with the surface of the daunted river which seems to shrink in horror from the awful downpour. The women and children are covered as well as possible with whatever material is at hand. The English captain is stoical [illegible] a very abbreviated piece of tarpaulin [illegible] is thrown in his way. Dick and me imperfectly sheltered under a Mexican serape. The air is dark with mist and the voyageurs pull lustily at the oars, careless, necessarily, of the opened floodgates of heaven. We reach the landing at last and debark upon the muddy bank. Our immigrant families who came down the day before on the James P. Flint were at the landing, all huddled together under the doubtful shelter of two tents. Our immigrants erect two more tents upon the muddy space, and crawl, cold and wet, under their limited shelter. No fire would burn while the gentle rain was falling and the pinched visages of the worn emigrants showed want and suffering in every lineament. The men were busy during the day in dragging and carrying their goods up the steep bank to the depot platform of Bush and [illegible]'s wooden railroad, to be transported by rail to the boat landing below the rapids, a distance of three or three and a half miles. It may be [illegible] to one to be told that there was a railroad at the Cascades in 1851—the first in Oregon. [illegible] of course, and the little car was propelled by [illegible] and man's power. [illegible] busy from morning till night, [illegible] effects of the [illegible] landing [illegible] something to drink besides.

[illegible] BUSH,

Who was president of the railroad company, as well as hotel keeper, [illegible] that he was an [illegible] original. His wink was law for a [illegible] control, and when his starboard eye began a spasmodic titillation, it was well enough to stand from under, for it was always a matter of grave doubt where the thing would end, or how. [illegible] interest in the concern [illegible] and went to the mines leaving Bush alone to contend with the rival company of the Bradford Bros., who eventually gained the latter, and Bush set out for other fields. [illegible] I had often read, when a boy, of how the trappers and traders of the old fur companies had made the portage around the Cascades, nearly fifty years before, but did not expect to ever have the good fortune to see the thing performed. But when the English captain was ready for the start down the river, he called Dick and myself to go with him and see it done. "It will be performed the same as it was fifty years ago, for these voyageurs never improve. They [illegible] live [illegible] you [illegible] during their natural lives, but they won't adopt any of your improvements." Here Dick interrupted him with, "Do you think that fellow down there with the little moustache will pay me back the dollar I loaned him? He said he'd pay it to me when we got down to Vancouver."

"Young man, you've been very weak. What did he want it for?"

"He said his wife was sick, and he wanted to buy her some medicine with it. He told me that his name was [illegible], and that if I don't see him at Vancouver all I need to do to get it will be to go to one of the clerks and tell him about it, and he'll just fork over the cash."

"I hope you'll get it, so I won't discourage you by telling you [illegible] I think it is very doubtful. But I believe I was wrong when I said they would not adopt American ways, for that fellow has adopted the role of confidence man already and I believe he is an American guide!"

Dick was crestfallen, but the sequel will show if he got his dollar. The voyageurs were busy among the rocks below, shouting and pulling at ropes, lifting here, jumping there, and all that was lacking to make

THE [illegible],

Drawn by Alexander Ross, who made this portage in 1811, perfect, was the absence of the hundreds of bristling [illegible] in the rocks [illegible]. The land over which he [illegible] in making the portage—"up hills and down hills [illegible] a confusion of rocks, gullies and thick wood"—was there yet, but

THE INDIANS [illegible]

Were gone. The portage was made at last but [illegible] almost dark, [illegible] the captain good [illegible] returned along the railway to [illegible] hotel [illegible]. Bush had [illegible] Reynolds who kept a [illegible] also of that peculiar genius [illegible] but of mild type, and had [illegible] celebrity by enlarging on his own personal exploits. He entertained the assembled pilgrims with the recital of personal exploits of the frontier, but the most daring of all, and upon which he prided himself most was leaping from a boat in the middle of the river just above the falls [illegible] and making the run over the falls with [illegible] safety, and not in the least harmed. The [illegible] day was spent by the emigrants in making the portage on the railroad and pitching their tents [illegible]. A schooner was lying up at the [illegible] store at about the place where now stands the O. R. & N. Co's wharf at the lower Cascades. The vessel was waiting till a sufficient number of emigrants came down to make a load, when the anchor would be hoisted from the log stump on the bank and the vessel would start for Portland. A sufficient number were on the portage to complete the load. And while they were getting their goods down to the vessel [illegible] and through the mud, Dick and I took several strolls along the river bank and through the heavy forest which was [illegible] matted with brush between the upper falls and the waiting schooner. In one of these rambles we turned into the forest a little below the spot where now stands the middle block house, built by the military in 1856, and commanded by the doughty

LIEUT. PHIL. SHERIDAN,

Now general. Following a little side trail about 100 yards into the damp forest, Dick in lead, we came upon an old Indian burial place. Dick was twenty yards in advance, and coming suddenly into view of piles of human bones and grinning skulls his excitement rose suddenly to the highest pitch, and he came back to meet me on a keen jump, exclaiming "Run! run back! there's a whole field of ghosts out there! the woods are full of them! let's get out of this as quick as we can!" My curiosity was aroused and I wanted to see the hideous objects which had so worked upon the usually cool headed Dick. I prevailed upon him to stop his headlong exit from the woods, and to come with me and take another look at the frightful objects. The burial place extended over an acre of ground and the appearance was most horrible. The bodies had been buried in very shallow graves, apparently having been covered with nothing but a few pieces of bark mats and irregular pieces of cedar and fir boards. Skulls, skeletons and disjointed parts lay scattered in profusion on the surface of the ground while the shallow graves were filled with hideous remains. Half a minute was sufficient to take in the uninteresting and disgusting spectacle, and we abandoned the place on a run, myself in the lead with Dick close to my heels calling lustily "Let me get a [illegible] hold on something. [illegible] catch me [illegible] go out of this!" We soon got back to the [illegible] where there was no danger from spooks, and sat down to get into fair breathing order again. [illegible] of these graves a [illegible] sloping roof of boards had been placed, [illegible] by stakes and cross poles.

[illegible] had been [illegible] tially covered with [illegible], one end of which was on the ground and the other end [illegible], which had been [illegible] to the side of the grave for the purpose of elevating one end of the roof boards thus creating a little slant to the roof. A number of boards stood on end at various spots, upon which were painted rude representations of various animals, known and unknown, some in red, others in green or white [illegible]. Poles, too, were planted in the ground at the head of many graves, on which were hung many and varied trinkets once the property of the dead. Nothing will induce an Indian no matter how savage he may be to [illegible] to touch an article so exposed.

Dick afterward had been fortunate in [illegible] an old Indian who had a very passable canoe, for which he asked the moderate price of $12. Neither party to the trade could understand the other, but by counting the fingers, and the use of the word "tillicum" we closed the trade. In this [illegible] we proposed to go to

"PORTLAND ON THE WILLAMETTE."

The morning of the fourth day after landing at the upper falls, the weary emigrants were snug—if the word could be truly used—stowed away in the hold of the schooner which headed down stream with its wet and exhausted living freight. A large box-stove was fastened amidships [illegible] and kept [illegible] the thoroughly saturated people. The weather cleared up and remained clear, with but one slight shower, for more than a week so that Dick and I had clear sailing down the nobler river and pleasant camping on the emerald—where they were not rock—banks. The schooner dropped lazily down with the current, and about three miles below the starting point we lost sight of her and continued on down in our clumsy canoe, on the bosom of the smooth, beautiful river that away back in the [illegible] years of earth, rolled on to the mighty sea.

[illegible]

Of the last [illegible] at the lower Cascade [illegible] of the [illegible] towering heights [illegible] rising from the river [illegible] coupled with the solemn silence of our surroundings, brought vividly to mind the remarkable lines

"And millions in those solitudes
Since the first flight of years began
Have laid them down in their last sleep,
The dead reign there alone."

We had heard much of Rooster rock and were on the outlook to see the remarkable fowl, but we were disappointed. We saw no one from the time we lost sight of the schooner until reaching the point a few miles below Cape Horn where the river debouches from the high land into a more open country, where we met the noted river man Dick [illegible] with his [illegible] boat [illegible]. From that time to Vancouver we were [illegible] landing at the fort [illegible] Hudson Bay company [illegible]. I followed [illegible] the enclosure [illegible]. We were in the cosy [illegible] heard the [illegible] from the deck. His commanding appearance [illegible] questions. The following night we arrived at the house of the [illegible] Mr Miller on Sauvie's island, where we were cordially received. The kindness of our entertainers [illegible] our sombre canoe [illegible] the drifting cottonwoods [illegible] before. The next morning, refreshed and happy, we paddled our own canoe along the forest lined shores of the Willamette, to the [illegible] Portland.

O. W. OLNEY.

Irish Politics

Archbishop Croke.

Politics now simply mean food and clothes and decent houses for Irishmen and women at home, they mean the three great corporal works of mercy; they mean the protection of the weak against the strong, and the soil of Ireland for the Irish people rather than for a select gang of strangers and spoliators.

PIONEER DAYS.

Philip Ritz and his Friends—Coming to Oregon via California.

Dr W. F. Tolmie's Contribution to History—The Hudson Bay Company and the Immigrants—Dr McLoughlin and his Sufferings

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

In the spring of 1850 a little company of future Oregonians were assembled at Iowa City waiting for the grass to grow on the broad plains to take the road to the modern El Dorado. They were Alfred B. and Harvey Meacham, George E. Cole and Philip Ritz. They went westward with horse teams, one or more, and their aim was to reach California and join the countless, changing throng of gold seekers and workers on the far west shore. When they reached Council Bluffs, on the place now so called, they were partners in a great expedition that had seventy-six wagons and numbered 152 men able to bear arms. There were no families, not a woman or child was enrolled in the moving throng, and while there were reckless men, and some who were among the desperadoes that haunt the border, there was a fair proportion of good material and a few of sterling worth and such determined will that they held the desperadoes in good control, though far from law and civilization, for long and weary months.

When they reached the Missouri river the offer was made to Philip Ritz to stay and locate there. His outfit of team and wagon was appraised at $160, and the owner of a good quarter section of land well improved and bearing already a crop worth $100 offered to deed him the land for his outfit. They merely were to change situations, Ritz become a farmer and the other join the train. The offer was so tempting that Ritz wished to accept it, as he had been a thorough farmer in Pennsylvania, but the protests of his companions prevailed and he kept on with them towards the golden shore. That tempting quarter section of land is now in the heart of the thriving city of Council Bluffs, though at that time no such place was known in fact, or even in fancy. On the west of the river, opposite, was then only a barren and unclaimed shore, where now stands the great Nebraska emporium, Omaha. Time's changes are wonderful. There was then an Indian mission village a mile below where Omaha grows so rapidly, now. That was called Bellville, now absorbed by the spreading metropolis. There was this reason for the settler wishing to sell his land. He was a Mormon, and as the train rested a few days at that point he became acquainted with several of his co-religionists who were in the company and became anxious to join them and journey towards Salt Lake. So much to show what growth has visited the then western frontier since the discovery of gold began to draw myriads across the plains.

When they finally reached the placers Ritz and Cole mined during the autumn on the American river and tributaries, finding plenty of pay ground while water lasted, though in some instances the pay spots were small. They averaged $20 a day, yet were somewhat demoralized because every day there came along unhappy devils who said they had been on the prospect since California was first known, and had never "struck" it yet. Our boys found themselves with some cash in their purses as the winter drew near, and said to each other "As so many can not find anything here we may come to the same fate, when we work out the little ground we have left, so we may as well leave California a while we have something to go with." With this idea in mind, and Nicaragua and Central America in view, they went down to San Francisco in December. One day Ritz saw an auction going on, where the business was selling lots in Winchester, Umpqua valley, Oregon. To assist the buying, the enterprising owner had provided specimens and products of soil and climate, including large, plump, white wheat such as farmer Ritz never saw in Pennsylvania. He hurried back to his companions with a small handful of this white wheat that all Oregonians are familiar with, and declared that whatever country produced that grain was good enough for him. He and Cole and Bush W. Wilson took passage by vessel to the Umpqua, to become Oregonians. They moved on to the Willamette valley and located at Corvallis, known as Marysville until the classical genius of George K. Shiel christened it anew as Corvallis. Ritz and Wilson were good carpenters, and put up the first frame dwelling ever erected in Benton county, as well as the second frame store room ever built in Corvallis. A. G. Hovey was then one of their little coterie, and they four immediately identified themselves with the prosperity of Benton county. In the winter of '50-'51 Hovey taught school in Corvallis, Cole taught not far away, on Mary's river. Ritz and A. C. Gibbs (who came the same year as they, and started with the writer of this from New York early in April 1850,) worked all that winter hewing on square timbers on the Umpqua to use in building wharves in San Francisco. Bush Wilson went to Portland and worked there at carpentering until spring, then came up and worked in partnership with Ritz. They put up the finest buildings known in Benton county in that early time. The next winter '51-'52 Ritz taught school on Oak creek, near Corvallis. Among his pupils were Marion Mulkey, Mrs. J. N. [illegible], Mrs Odenea, Mrs Armstrong, Prof John Johnson and others. He did carpenter work summers and taught school winters.

In 1852 Ritz bought a land claim that since Senator Slater has occupied, and in 1853 started a nursery on the place. This business he followed many years, but removed in '60 to Walla Walla, where he carried on the same business on an enlarged scale. He has followed it twenty-nine years, and no doubt has been prospered financially and materially in so doing.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY.

It is beyond doubt that the immigrants who crossed the plains in the early days of Oregon had a strong prejudice against the Hudson Bay company. This is set forth in Joseph Watt's story of the party he was with, and was true of nearly all others. When the writer came to Oregon resident Americans had more or less of prejudice against that company and were glad when the evolutions of trade freed them from the Vancouver monopoly. It was common for them to go there for articles they needed and no particular fault was found with the charges imposed, but this company had been to a great extent a monopoly, and the natural feeling of all communities resents any such restriction. The truth seems to be that this company was of untold advantage to the settlers and did not impose heavy charges upon them, but the settlers rejoiced when other avenues of trade were opened, as is natural to humanity.

It is not strange that injustice has been done the Hudson's Bay company to some extent, by writers of history, but it is time we can dispassionately survey the past and afford to be just. Dr W. F. Tolmie now spending his old age in dignified retirement from active life at his home near Victoria, B. C., was intimately connected with the Hudson's Bay company for many years, and rose to high position in its service. His word is beyond question, and in the proceedings of the Pioneer association for 1884, we find a letter from him that replies to charges made in several publications, showing that [illegible] of the Hudson's Bay company being [illegible] hostile to American emigration, its highest officials approved the course of Dr McLoughlin in furnishing aid to needy American settlers. While beyond doubt the Hudson's Bay company would have preferred to have this region left in the possession of the Indians, it is [illegible] very considerate to the emigrants.

Dr. Tolmie says "In 1860, when examining Dr McLoughlin's papers, I found a letter to him from Sir J. H. Pelly, bart., governor of the London board of directors, approving of [illegible] from the company, [illegible] which to the best of my recollection, was written in 1845.

Archibald McKinlay, Esq., wrote to Dr. Tolmie: "I have always contended that the aid [illegible] to Americans [illegible] misunderstanding between the directors, Sir George Simpson and the doctor, as the trouble and bitterness occasioned by the latter holding so persistently to the Oregon City claim. The company were averse to holding any part of the country south of the Columbia."

He also writes: "[illegible] myself, verbally, in 1841 and by letter [illegible] strongly recommended the cultivation of a good, neighborly understanding with the American immigrants. [illegible] that the company could by good management establish a lucrative trade with the Americans." [illegible] "I feel justified in generally corroborating the foregoing statements."

He also says: "What is above given goes to disprove charges made that Dr. McLoughlin was called to London to answer the charge of violating a rule of the company in furnishing supplies to naked and half-starved American emigrants coming to Oregon." In 1829 the doctor took his Oregon City claim, soon after commencing its improvement. In winter, 1833-4, he was in harmonious combination with the directors in London, organizing the Puget Sound agricultural association, which came into full operation in 1840. As early as 1831, if not before, there were French Canadian settlers on Cowlitz prairies. In 1838, after his long and tedious journey to London, going and returning, the doctor resumed sole charge and undivided responsibility over the Columbia department, returning "with flying colors," much to the satisfaction of us subordinates of Bachelor's Hall, for we greatly liked him. Exacting as to strict performance of duty, outspoken to the slothful or negligent, the doctor was yet genial, always high-toned, morally, and in the widest sense catholic."

DR. TOLMIE EXTOLS AMERICAN CHARACTER.

In this letter to the Pioneer society Dr. Tolmie of course strains for great accuracy while he no doubt, and very naturally, puts the best face on the acts and motives of the company he was so long and prominently identified with. He compares [illegible] supineness in retrospect "with the enlightened and thoughtful energy of the natural leaders of the American pioneers and the intelligent readiness of all for self government. [illegible] much struck [illegible] on becoming acquainted with the first-comers. [illegible] different and much more successful were the company's legitimate efforts as British merchants, to defend their fur trade [illegible]. He goes on to show that while vigilantly opposing those who came in trading ships to compete for the trade with Indians along the coast, they [illegible] relations with the Boston [illegible] captains [illegible] getting furs [illegible] American [illegible] European [illegible] newspapers [illegible]

When [illegible] to Vancouver he became acquainted with Wyeth who was preparing to leave the country, after having been defeated in his business projects by the superior facilities of the H. B. Co., which put goods below cost to prevent his success and finally bought out his goods and stations. Even during his war [illegible] the most amicable and friendly relations, and even exchange of merchandise where one party needed goods the other had. It would be supposed that Wyeth, on leaving Oregon [illegible] the scheming agents of the Hudson's Bay company, would feel bitterness against its chief factor, but they always maintained the warmest personal relations. Tolmie says "The first production of Carlyle's I ever read was a volume Wyeth sent from Boston to his white-haired, majestic looking friend at Vancouver."

DR. M'LOUGHLIN'S ANCESTRY.

Dr. Tolmie says "Of John McLoughlin's father, I have never heard him speak. Of his maternal grandfather, he spoke often. Most likely John and his brother David were brought up in their maternal grandfather's house. In 1840, at Vancouver, the doctor, turning over the leaves of Stewart's "History of the Highland Regiments" etc, pointed out, amongst the names of the ensigns, that of Malcolm Fraser as his grandfather, Malcolm, becoming by 1783, or perhaps sooner, captain in the Eighty-fourth regiment, settled, with several of his countrymen, officers and men, in the province of Quebec, selecting a tract of country more remarkable for picturesque scenery, like that of the land of their sires, than for fertility of soil and other solid advantages. This, with his hearty laugh, I have heard the doctor tell more than once. The doctor's only maternal uncle, Simon Fraser, M. D., was lieutenant in the Royal Highland regiment (Black Watch) and he took part in all the engagements fought by his corps from 1795 to 1803, when Napoleon's star was in the ascendant.

"Probably through their uncle's [illegible] influence, both the young McLoughlins studied medicine. David served in the British army, and after Waterloo practiced in Paris. John, the elder brother, joined the Canadian association of fur traders, termed the North west company, rising soon to prominence. When in charge of that company's great depot at Fort William, Lake Superior, the doctor had for his apprentice clerk, the young James Douglas, afterwards, for twenty years his able second [illegible] and then at Vancouver, and afterwards the successful and popular first governor of British Columbia, while yet a crown colony.

SENT TO THE COLUMBIA.

"In 1822, after really fierce opposition, the Hudson's Bay and Northwest companies coalesced. [illegible] friend strove hard to better terms for those bearing the burthen of the work in the fur countries, as against the London directors. It was in fact, a struggle between labor and capital. McLoughlin refused to sign the deed poll or agreement between the London shareholders, then few in number, and the commissioned officers in Rupert's land, and the [illegible] Columbia. Notwithstanding this self assertion, McLoughlin, on account of his high character and known practical ability, was detailed for the Columbia in 1823.

"I have heard it said that the doctor was sent west, as the old Hudson's Bay magnates, who had been slow coaches until roused by the Northwesters, did not want so strong a man near them; so he was sent where he would have enough to do and to think about.

"The need of farming at Vancouver must have been great. In the journal of an old friend I find that the English ship not arriving duly turned up in the summer of 1825, with a junior officer having goods and some forty men in boats, was from Astoria sent up river to the Indian fishing camps to feed them on fresh salmon, and, these failing, on Indian dogs, or such deer as the hunters of the party could shoot. In the journal, mention is made on different days of the number of dogs traded, as required.

LIFE AT VANCOUVER.

"By 1835, a circulating library of papers, magazines, and some books, set on foot by the officers, was in full blast. To myself the removal to Vancouver that year was like a restoration to civilized life. With Rev. Samuel Parker I had interesting interviews, also with P. L. Edwards, J. K. Townsend, ornithologist, Courtney, Meade, Walker and the Lees, uncle and nephew. Being general physician and Indian trader, I had, of course, to do with all. In autumn we were cheered by the society of Dr. Whitman and his worthy partner, not forgetting Mr. and Mrs. Spalding. By these good people the vocal powers of the young and of the school children were developed and improved. Poor Mrs Whitman was prima donna. I still remember a hymn tune learnt from her, and also one that Mr. Parker, ere he left, taught us, 'Watchman, tell us of the night.' Like his true friend McLoughlin, Whitman, indeed, was one of nature's noblemen, much enjoyed of nights in Bachelor's hall discussions on various topics. There often came, and were heartily welcomed, missionaries and trading Americans I cannot now enumerate. [illegible] I was, on returning from London, in 1843 (May), to hear of the sad end of my valued friend, and, in Indian tongues, fellow student, Cornelius Rogers. To come down to a later time I must not omit mention of Robert Newell, with whom, in the provisional government legislature of 1846-47, 'shoulder to shoulder I opposed the 'beef' [illegible] and his following, strong in numbers if not in argument. [illegible] mate of the facetious, sound-headed Newell [illegible] was that of Burnett, [illegible] McKinlay [illegible] a hearty laugh Newell has given us."

TALE OF INDIAN MEDICINE MEN

Dr Tolmie in this letter to the Pioneer association [illegible] of the danger he ran on account of acting occasionally as physician to the Indians. At different times they laid plans to assassinate him after the death of some one who had used his medicine. These statements illustrate the [illegible] character of the Indian and [illegible] led up to the tragic fate of Dr Whitman. Concerning this matter he later conversed and corresponded with Archibald McKinlay, who was an intimate friend of Dr Whitman's, [illegible] a former article, [illegible] with him to Oregon City, only a few weeks before the massacre, [illegible] McKinlay [illegible] once [illegible] him that he [illegible] of preventing the Cayuses from [illegible] his [illegible] medicine [illegible] the Indians [illegible] Whitman [illegible] dangerous medicine man. This episode occurred in 1841. It became known to the Cayuses how the [illegible] dragged, and this [illegible] about [illegible] McKinlay, who was in charge at Fort Walla Walla, and also with Dr. Whitman himself. The seriousness of the affair was but little thought of at that time, but it made a strange impression on the Cayuse mind.

Another incident that strangely impressed the Cayuses, occurred in the summer of 1844. The [illegible] of the Walla Walla and Cayuse tribes went to California to buy cattle, as was stated in a former number. It was the time when the American [illegible] and property paid for stock they did not deliver, and one of them [illegible] Elijah Hedding, as [illegible] a son of [illegible] chief, [illegible] at home, [illegible] a predatory band of young men and went to The Dalles to [illegible] Indians there. They came home with plenty of booty. The young brave [illegible] on his return, called on Dr. Whitman, but the doctor said he could not shake hands with a robber. He went home and went to bed the same night as usual, and waked about midnight feeling hungry. So his wife handed him some dried buffalo meat. While in the act of eating this he fell down and expired. Many of the Cayuses and others charged his death to Dr. Whitman's ill-will. They said his great ability as a medicine man was the cause of this man's sudden death. The young man's father returned with the unfortunate expedition from California the following spring. He was, very fortunately, one of the best among the Cayuses, and gave a great feast, when the chief made a speech in which he alluded to the opinions of the superstitious concerning his son's sudden death, but asserted his own conviction to the contrary.

FACTS BEARING ON WHITMAN'S MASSACRE.

Mr McKinlay believes that the foregoing incidents and many others of similar character, worked on the minds of the bigoted Cayuses. He says, "Of all the Indians I ever met, none equaled the Walla Wallas and Cayuses in superstition. They shot several of their own medicine men, right by the fort, during my five years' stay there, and probably killed three times that number altogether."

Dr. Tolmie has no relations with Catholics and is very independent of that church. He says "I regard the Catholic priests as blameless. Evil disposed and ignorant people about the mission at that time did much to precipitate the sad event." In a postscript to this letter Dr. Tolmie alludes to hostile acts committed by the Cayuses, their growing insolence and the burning of the sawmill while the doctor was absent, as sufficient indication that the natives were becoming disaffected. "The growth of immigration caused jealousy in their minds, as it was different from the coming of traders or missionaries, who identified themselves with the natives and were in a measure dependent on them, without claiming the land as their own.

In January, 1848, Mr Douglas wrote as follows: "The legislature has passed a law prohibiting the sale of powder, caps and lead to all Indians. I consider it a dangerous measure which will excite the Indians more and more against the Americans. They will starve without ammunition, and distress may drive them to the most dangerous courses. They will prey upon the settlements and slaughter cattle when they can no longer hunt the deer. It is oppression, not kindness, that will drive the Indians into acts of hostility. You need not enforce the law if it endangers the safety of the country. The Americans about this place are all exclaiming against it, and are serving out powder to the Indians themselves to protect their stock."

Dr. Tolmie says also: "On the lower Columbia, until I left in 1841, it was firmly believed by the natives that the remittent fever in 1823, and after so decimating them, had been left by a Boston shipmaster, Dominis, because they had not sold him all their furs." The doctor (McLoughlin) used to set up a painted pole to mark when the Columbia was at its maximum hight in the June freshet, but the natives thought this pole was set there to stop the river's rise.

FARM NOTES.

The number of cattle on the plains is estimated to be over 40,000,000 of a value of $1,190,000,000.

Flax raising has become one of the leading industries in Minnesota, 126,845 acres having been devoted to this purpose last year.

To cure black knot in plum and cherry trees cut out the excrescence and give the wound a coating of turpentine, or wash it with a strong solution of chloride of lime.

An unnamed disease has decimated the apiaries in the west the past season. The bees have a shiny, black appearance, and, though unhealthy, in other respects do not differ from those that are well.

Sheep husbandry is steadily declining in France, the present number of sheep and lambs being less by 11,000,000. Mutton is imported from Germany, Algeria and eastern Europe, and sells twenty per cent. higher than beef.

G. H. Miller, in an article on the management of orchards on warm soils, correctly says the orchardist who neglects to care for his trees and feed the soil has no more right to expect permanent good results than the stock-grower has who only occasionally feeds his live-stock.

To keep apple juice through the winter in an unfermented state, add one pound of whole mustard seed to the barrel. One ounce of salicylic acid, which is often recommended, will effectually stop all tendency to fermentation, but, being injurious, should never be used, while mustard seed is perfectly harmless.

A Georgia farmer thinks a mistake is made in not raising more goats. He says that they cost absolutely nothing to raise, are not as troublesome as may be supposed, are much more profitable than sheep, and when fat the goat meat rivals mutton. He states that he has spring lamb the year round, as goats usually bear young twice a year.

An English exchange says: Each hen in a house should have one foot of space on the roosts. One hundred hens, then, would require four roosts twenty-five feet long, and to prevent the hens crowding too much upon the roosts, these should all be on the same level. The roosts should be one foot apart and be arranged on a frame hinged to the wall so they can be lifted and hooked up for the purpose of cleaning.

The greatest mistake made in feeding fowls is in over-feeding. Hens are gorged with food which makes fat instead of providing those elements which go to make up the egg. Corn consists almost wholly of starch and oil, and while it is a good food for fattening fowls it is one of the worst of all foods for producing eggs. No one food contains all the needed elements, and a mixture of several kinds should be given.

The new wheat pest lately discovered in Milwaukee, when viewed by the naked eye, was scarcely discernible, being the merest atom. When put under the rays of a powerful magnifying glass, it is seen to be an active midget, transparent in body and apparently germinated from the grain. Its industry is shown by the samples of the berry, which are reduced almost to a dust through its workings. The bin in which these workers were discovered is, strangely enough, selected wheat, culled from the choicest lots that had been sent in.

When a new milch cow has her calf taken from her she will often hold up her milk, and especially so in the winter. It will require kindness and patience to overcome this habit. The operation of milking is pleasant for the animal, and if she is given a mess of warm slops while being milked her attention will be so diverted that she will yield without remembering her calf. It is important to milk clean from the first, as retention of milk in the udder injures it and tends to decrease the yield. A fast but silent milker will take the milk when a fussy one will fail.

Young Cornelius Vanderbilt

St Louis Globe Democrat

Cornelius Vanderbilt is the earnest Christian of the family. It was he who instituted the Railway Christian association, for the purpose of converting the employes of the Vanderbilt lines to Christianity. He obtained from his father, who had no great personal sympathy with the movement, the free use of rooms in the stations in most of the cities along the routes, and underneath the Grand Central depot here he fitted up a large chapel and reading room, wherein the prayer-meetings are sometimes conducted by him. He is a trustee also in several institutions of benevolence and religion, and during the lifetime of the Commodore's widow was her partner in many charities, notably in a home for dissolute women. When the great scheme of Episcopalian evangelism was devised in this city last spring, Cornelius Vanderbilt became interested, and was inevitably placed on the finance committee. The revival meetings have been in progress this week in fourteen city churches. The exhorters brought from London are assisted by several moving orators from the local Episcopal pulpits, and the advent mission, as it is called, is altogether the most determined and powerful revivalistic enterprise ever known in New York. Whether there will be the hoped-for success is not yet clear. The especial aim is to touch the masses, and to that end the churches chosen for the meetings are mainly those in crowded tenement-house districts.

Simon Cameron and Politics.

Cleveland Leader

"Does Simon Cameron still engage in politics?" I asked of a Pennsylvania congressman.

"Yes, but only as an adviser. When the party gets into a tight snap they always come to him. He still dictates the policy of the republican party, and his brain is as bright and clear as when he managed the whole machine. He lives at Harrisburg and comes down to Philadelphia occasionally. There he always stops at the Girard House, and never loafs about the hotel lobbies. The landlord gives him a seat at the fire in his private room on the office floor, and he spends his time there or in his own room. He does not like to be interviewed on current political topics, but he will talk most interestingly about the olden time. One of his oldest newspaper friends is Frank Burr, and Senator Cameron has, it is said, chosen him for his biographer, and intends to leave him his papers."

NEW YORK NOTES.

Little Stir Caused by the Death of the Richest Man in the World.

Danger of Pedestrians on Street Crossings—The Latest Absurdity in the Way of Charity—Amusement Notes.

[Correspondence of The Sunday Oregonian.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.

It has been remarked, as an illustration of the stability insured by republican institutions that the death of the richest man in the world, though occurring without a moment's warning, has created scarcely a flutter in financial circles. This may be, to a certain extent, true, though a depression may be felt later on. But however that may be it is certain, though few are aware of the fact, that had the death of the great millionaire taken place only four days sooner than it did it would have been felt as a business calamity of the first magnitude. You are aware that the negotiations with reference to the taking over of the West Shore road were of recent date, but it now appears a final settlement was delayed longer than was generally supposed. Mr. Vanderbilt himself had felt considerable anxiety about the matter, and, whether owing to some premonition he may have had that his end was not far off, or for whatever other reason, he made up his mind to hasten the conclusion of the affair by every available means. Accordingly, Horace Porter and the other men appointed for the work were directed to push it forward without intermission. Every resource that could save time and expedite the business was employed, with the result that the work of months was accomplished in the course of a very few days and nights, and the papers were finally signed less than a hundred hours before the great capitalist breathed his last. This was close work, and affords ample opportunity for moralizing. Dates are tedious things, but it does sometimes seem as if nothing else was of so much importance in the affairs of the world. By a mere accident, as it might seem, Vanderbilt could depart with a mind at ease, and America was saved from a mishap which would have stirred commercial interests to their centre.

As is natural, the air is full of rumors and speculations regarding the probable fate of the vast property which Mr. Vanderbilt leaves behind him. His will is a careful and elaborate document, and is doubtless as wise a disposition of millions as common sense and foresight could have devised. Nevertheless, those who profess to know something of the two gentlemen who chiefly benefit by the will, are not inclined to take a wholly optimistic view of the future of the estate. Both these gentlemen have already established a reputation for lack of prudence and economy in the management of money, and had not their father come to their rescue when the effects of their mismanagement became apparent, they and those associated with them would have suffered. Great responsibilities are sometimes the occasion of calling out corresponding virtues, and it is to be hoped that this rule may have no exception in the case of the Vanderbilt heirs, but there is room for some reasonable apprehension that such may not be the result, and that the two hundred millions, with the gigantic enterprises and interests which they represent, may suffer shipwreck in a not distant future. Men with the sagacity and courage of the old Commodore or the wise conviction and firmness of his eldest son are not common even in this land of able capitalists; and though we may hope for the best it is well to be prepared in case something not so good as the best should occur.

PROTECTION NEEDED FOR PEDESTRIANS.

New York, in spite of its many charms and advantages, is yet open to improvement in certain respects; and in none more urgently, perhaps, than in respect of the reckless driving which render the street crossings little better than so many death traps. Pedestrians in great cities have always more or less to fear from drivers, but in New York the peril which constantly threatens them from this source is at its maximum. The drivers are not merely careless, they seem actually to exert themselves to trample down as many victims as possible. If the proprietor of a tradesman's wagon sees a pedestrian in front of him he is not satisfied with continuing on at his present pace, and allowing the pedestrian to escape as best he may; he straightway applies the whip, and positively attempts to run the unfortunate and inoffensive individual down. This is no exaggeration, but a fact of constant occurrence. The American public is proverbial for its patience and long-suffering in such matters, but the time seems to have come when forbearance as to this abuse is only less reprehensible than the abuse itself. And if we want an English example to follow, London will furnish us with something not less analogous to our case. It was the custom for all London cabmen to overcharge their "fares," and the difficulty of estimating the distances traveled with sufficient exactitude led to the imposition being generally submitted to as an inevitable evil. But at length a champion arose in the person of one Mrs. Prodgers, who made it her business carefully to note the distance between two given points in the first place, and then, having hired a cab and driven that distance, to bring suit against the cabman for the overcharge which he was sure to make. She pursued this crusade for several years, until her name entered into the language and "to prodger" was taken to mean to vindicate the rights of the passenger as against the extortions of the cabby. The result is, at the present day, that overcharging in London is the exception rather than the rule. Now, I do not anticipate the appearance of an American Mrs. Prodger to pursue a similar course with respect to reckless drivers in New York, but there is no reason why a Pedestrian Protective association should not be formed, with capital to pay the legal expenses of all members in their actions against drivers for criminal carelessness; and there is every reason to believe that the good results would not be long in making themselves manifest.

ABSURD CHARITY

In spite of Solomon's warning proverb, the search for some new thing under the sun goes on, and the "novelties" to which the search gives birth are oftener fit for mirth than for admiration. One of the latest of these new things is an institution called the "cafe-klatsch," which, being interpreted, signifies a desire for extorting charity in return for real or supposed social amenities. You receive a card from some lady of your acquaintance, inviting you to drop in on such and such an afternoon and drink a cup of coffee. At the bottom is appended the following postscript: "This card must be presented at the door, together with the amount indicated above ($1)." The dollar in question is understood to be destined for the "Skin and Cancer Hospital." If you are a person of small social consequence and your hostess be one of the upper ten, of course you are glad to pay a dollar for the privilege of sipping poor coffee in her drawing room and if the Skin and Cancer hospital benefits by the transaction, so much the better, of course. But O Charity! what absurdities are perpetrated in thy name! Why not take a cup of good coffee at your own home and send the dollar to the hospital direct?

THE ACTORS' FUND.

There was a benefit for the actors' fund at the Casino the other day, by which $1900 was raised, and the same afternoon a benefit at the Brooklyn Grand opera house netted $1000 for the same cause. The fund was incorporated about three years ago, and the benefit performances in the principal cities realized about $14,000, of which sum $10,000 was the gift of Mr James Gordon Bennett. The fund is broad and judicious in its views and wise and active in its administration. During the past year some $10,000 have been distributed to the sick and wounded of the profession, and fifty persons have received burial in consecrated ground. The fund now possesses a burial ground of its own. The names of those who receive help are never published, so that the respectable unfortunates are not ashamed to seek aid. Benefits for which actors volunteer and buy tickets will soon be given in San Francisco, Chicago, Philadelphia and other cities, and another monster benefit at either the Metropolitan opera house or the Academy of Music in New York, in which the members of the various stock companies will participate.

Col. Mapleson, of her majesty's operatic service, though as jaunty as ever in bearing, and full of bold assertions as to the defeat and confusion he proposes to bring upon German and American music, is, as a matter of fact, in pretty hot water. Italian opera, despite the colonel's protestations, is defunct in New York, and the musicians whom he has employed are clamoring for money due them but not forthcoming. The singers and the Englishmen who have charge of his costumes, armor, etc., have, I am told, agreed to stand by him a little while longer, but the orchestra are ravenous and unconciliated. Col. Mapleson's best chance would seem to be to make a little money in his provincial trip, which is announced to begin very shortly.

GEORGE PARSONS LATHROP.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, DEC. 27, 1885.

H. W.

GENIUS IN DECLINE.

In his "Vanity of Human Wishes," an imitation of the tenth satire of Juvenal, Johnson wrote: "Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage." Of all men now living this remark would point with most force to Tennyson. He is old and continues to write; but nothing he has written during the last ten years is worthy of his fame.

Tennyson at his best was one of the class of strong poets. He was indeed, a worthy successor of Wordsworth, whose influence upon him was great. But his genius in its best state was somewhat effeminate, though pure in quality. In some instances, as has been said of Rogers, his work was polished to attenuation. The melody of some of his poems is delightful, and indeed superior to that which any poet of his time has awakened. His recent poems bear evidence in many instances of patient labor in construction and elaborate polish. The mechanical structure of some of them is all that could be desired. But, "we start; the soul is wanting there." They bear evidences of the weakness that characterizes nearly all the poetical productions of advanced old age and senile endeavor.

It has been well said that Dryden is the only one of the great English poets whose genius increased in splendor as he grew in years. Milton is accordingly described by Shelley as "blind, old and lonely," when he produced his greatest works; but "Paradise Lost" was published when he was fifty-nine. The poetry of Wordsworth's advanced age was not great, nor was that of our own poets, Bryant and Longfellow. It is a curious and singular fact in our literature that Dryden lived to old age, and that his last poetry, though produced in sickness and want, was his best. It has greater strength of imagination, a clearer and more forcible diction and a more varied music. A line in one of his poems says:

A setting sun should leave a track of glory in the skies.

He strikingly exemplified his philosophy in his literary works. His earlier poems contain many faults of weakness, of bad taste, of pruriency and of evil design. His later poems are among the finest in the language, and appear to have derived from the approaching sunset of his days a glow and a beauty which the morning did not lend to the first fruits of his mind and fancy. It certainly is not so with Tennyson, the poetry of whose old age is not wanted by the world. Every one who has read a poem of Tennyson's, produced during the last ten years, has wished that he had ceased to write before his genius had gone so far into an eclipse.

"INTENSE" SCHOOL METHODS.

A great deal is being said about school methods. In all our cities a vast amount of criticism is expended upon the schools. Much of it no doubt is unfair. On the whole the school methods are merely conforming more and more to the general methods of the times. High pressure has entered the schools as it has entered every other department of activity and life. Children of tender years in these places experience the first taste of that bitter struggle for supremacy which is going on in the world without. By an ingeniously devised scheme for putting youth upon its mettle and maintaining a break-neck pace, the schools have become "intense" to a degree of which few persons who have not given the subject attention have any conception. Hundreds of children of different temperaments and different capabilities are collected together and rushed through from one grade to another with a rapidity which for some is easy, for others difficult and for all dangerous in the degree to which they may be injuriously affected by the excitement of the process or by worriment over the possibility of inability to maintain their position.

Some natures can stand this sort of thing; others cannot. The brightest scholars are apt to be those most injuriously affected by it, although the stupid child is frequently worried, shamed or worked into illness by his consciousness of his inability to advance as rapidly as his mates. It is more a question of temperament than of ability. A system which breaks down and unnerves the best scholars as well as the dullest must be bad in general. A mode of education fitted only for children of no nervous susceptibility, of stolid temperaments and the most vigorous health is bound to be injurious to thousands not so favored who may still have average health and mental capacity.

Every physician has had experiences in this line which should not be lost upon the community. All practitioners have found their most stubborn foes in nervous diseases, and the extraordinary increase of these complaints during the last few years may very properly be attributed in part to the unwise policy pursued in the schools. Although education is desirable, it is useless when obtained at the expense of health. Even if the known cases of injury wrought by the present system were far less numerous than they are, there would be a call for a rational change in the methods employed. Educators pay almost no attention to this most important subject. They grind out their annual grist and are satisfied. Their schools are great machines in which the weak struggle with the strong and in which not infrequently both go down together.

VOTED TO SQUANDER THE REVENUE.

The Chicago *Tribune* prints this excellent article: The republican congressmen, including several from Illinois, who voted in favor of the democratic plunder scheme for dividing the appropriations among a dozen irresponsible committees, have to answer for an act which the masses of the party emphatically condemn. The vote for irresponsible extravagance was composed of 126 democrats and 100 republicans, while those who voted for responsibility and economy only numbered 42 democrats and 28 republicans.

It is no excuse for this action for republican members to say that they wanted to give the democrats full rope and allow them to plunder the treasury so as to make political capital for the republicans hereafter. This is a low, degraded, immoral, partisan view of the duty which every congressman owes to his party as well as to the country. Under no circumstances will the republican party approve the action of any of its members in voting to encourage a democratic raid on the treasury. The republican congressmen who voted with the democrats to give the latter power to carry out the grab game have abused the confidence of their constituents and misrepresented their party. They were sent to congress to oppose and defeat all such schemes instead of conspiring to give others the privilege of plundering the treasury. Their action deserves the prompt and vigorous denunciation of every republican.

To allow the democrats to waste millions of public money so that republicans may gain the benefit of the popular indignation thus excited is a miserable, factious, demagogical policy. It is the duty of every republican congressman to do the best he can for the public interests, and whenever he can oppose democratic plunder schemes he is bound to do so. He can depend upon it that all such exertions will be appreciated by the party and the people, and that "political capital" made in this way will be much more valuable than any secured by encouraging democratic waste, fraud and extravagance. The situation is all the worse for the republican congressmen who voted to make the treasury a grab-bag for the fifteen committees of the house when it is remembered that the scheme was fought by Sam Randall and a few other leading democrats. When the consequences of the democratic treasury raid are fully developed the names of the republicans will be paraded as men who aided and abetted the plunder scheme, if they did not actually participate in it.

Changes are announced in the management of both the papers of Corvallis. M. L. Pipes takes charge of the *Leader* and W. S. Woodcock retires from the *Gazette*. The name of the successor of the latter is not announced. The changes in both instances will pretty certainly be decided improvements.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT DIAMONDS.

Documentary evidence has recently been published which shows that diamonds, except those of Golconda, have considerably depreciated in value because of recent discoveries in South Africa, and also because of the quantity obtained from the mines of Brazil.

There are some diamonds in existence which are both historical and memorable. The Koh-i-noor, owned by the crown of England, is among these memorable diamonds. But undoubtedly the most noted diamond of ancient or modern times is the Regent, owned by the government of France, and purchased by the famous regent, Duke of Orleans, 167 years ago. It is superb in water and fortunately too, of a shape—an oblong square—which makes it reveal all its celestial brightness. It is so dazzling and so lustrous in its intensity that an Oriental philosopher termed it the "Eye of the Devil." It was originally the eye of an idol in Hindostan, was stolen therefrom by the murderer of the sentinel priest in charge, brought to Europe by Governor Pitt, of Madras, an Englishman, and subsequently sold to the regent, Duke of Orleans, for $175,000.

When brought to Paris it was as taken from the mine. It was subsequently cut at Amsterdam and in the summer of 1881 the manager said that it was not the largest, but the most perfect diamond in the world. It weighs only 136 carats, whereas the Koh-i-noor weighs 186 since cutting. And yet the shape of the Regent is so perfect that he deemed it worth more than the Koh-i-noor.

According to the rule in Amsterdam of estimating a diamond by its weight in carats, the Regent is worth $1,250,000. But while it was in the possession of the kings of France, its radiance and its beauty were so perfect that the custodian of the crown jewels in 1830 had to give a receipt thereof to the king, and in that receipt it was valued at $2,400,000. It seems almost miraculous that a man's ordinary wallet could contain value to that enormous sum.

The Regent diamond is the more historical in France because, when Napoleon had his conflict with a Paris mob in 1791, he had to pledge that diamond to the merchants of Amsterdam in order to obtain money to establish his power as first consul. Of course the diamond was redeemed and brought back to Paris. It is now proposed by the republic to sell the Regent and other crown jewels in order to supply deficiencies in the treasury. But although the finances of France are sorely in need of replenishment and the republic has no use for such expensive baubles, yet the people of France are loath to part with what is recognized by all lapidaries as the first jewel in the world. If the Regent is sold we should not be surprised if the Astors or the Vanderbilts or the Stanfords made a bid higher than that offered by any sovereign in Europe.

It is alleged that there is a fatality about the famous Regent diamond. Napoleon I. always wore it in the hilt of his sword, which was captured at Waterloo, and he came to misfortune, humiliation, degradation and exile. The Empress Eugenie adorned herself with it fifteen years ago, and for the last time she wore the Regent diamond on the night of the farewell party given at the Tuileries to her husband, Napoleon III., on the eve of his departure to the frontier in the war against Germany. He never returned to Paris, but became a prisoner of war with the whole French army, at the humiliation of Sedan. And the Empress Eugenie was soon after compelled to flee from Paris, terror-stricken, in the carriage owned and driven by Dr. Evans, her faithful American dentist. The flight was made at the dead of night after all her attendants had deserted her.

The reason why the East India diamonds possess almost a priceless value is the fact that they not only exhibit the pure white light of the Brazil diamonds, but also a fire which emits a flashing and dazzling light reflecting the innumerable shades of the rainbow. It is that extraordinary brilliancy which captivates the beholder. But these Golcondas have become very scarce.

An American recently examining a collection of diamonds in the largest jewel house in Paris could find only two East India diamonds. They are generally held either by the sovereigns of Europe, by the great titled families, or by wealthy men who will not part with them at any price. Stern necessity only throws them upon the market. And earrings of barely two and one-half carats each are held as high as two thousand dollars.

WALL STREET IN POLITICS.

It is said by the intimates of the late Mr. Vanderbilt that he had no politics and that all he wanted was money. His declaration was substantially that politics and finance are antagonistic, whereas history affords us scores of patent examples to prove they are inseparable. The election of 1876 was a remarkable instance of this fact. So long as it appeared an even chance for Tilden his party was a unit for him; but just so soon as it became known that a bitter contest overhung the result of the polling, just so soon all the prominent moneyed men in his party began secretly to work in behalf of Mr. Hayes. Could Tilden have been seated without a struggle, all would have been well and they would have stood by him; but when a menace of civil war was coupled with his claims to the presidency, just that moment all the wealthy democrats secretly stampeded to Hayes. This was because they feared the depreciation of all sorts of securities, of which they were not only themselves large holders but also the trustees of others who were, many of them residents of Europe. It was claimed that Grant was largely governed by Wall street [illegible] ago, especially in the "Black Friday" matter and similar unjust allusions were made concerning President Arthur during the period of his succession. But in neither case was the allegation as just as it would now be if directed against Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Beck's recent speech in the senate was but a small projecting spur of the growing coral reef upon which the democratic ship is likely to go to pieces, unless Cleveland backs down. If he persists in the policy laid down in his message concerning silver coinage, his party will not sustain him in it. The west is a bullion-producing section, and the east is not. The west is for hard money of some sort in preference to paper of any sort, while the east is for either gold or paper. There was a time in the history of the far west when it could produce gold without producing silver, but that day has gone by. Placer mining is an industry so far lost that it is virtually forgotten, and the man who goes after gold now must not only dig it from the hard rock, but must use scientific appliances for its extraction. In doing this he gets four ounces of silver for every ounce of gold that he quarries from the recesses of the nether world. He will have no difficulty in marketing what gold he obtains, but he must get a price for the silver as well, or it will not pay him to work his mine. The discovery of precious metals in the far west greatly hastened the settlement of the Pacific coast. But for the golden placers of California, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, and Arizona, the west coast of America would not yet have one-quarter of its present population.

New York is the center of the creditor class divided into two wings, one of which has at least the merit of being honest and substantial. In its ranks are to be found the Astors, Lorillards, Aspinwalls, Rhinelanders, Goelets, Stuyvesants and Ogdens, themselves possessors of inherited wealth which has become so vast that they cannot spend its income. In the other wing are to be found the Vanderbilts, Goulds, Cammacks, Woerishoffers and the men whose wealth has been amassed through the more devious channels of the stock exchange. The former element snubs the latter on all social occasions, but they are bound together by financial interest that is far stronger than fraternal relation or fraternal equality. New York has half the continent plastered with mortgages contracted in greenbacks, and wants them paid in gold; and of this element Grover Cleveland is the direct exponent. It is easy to be seen that his ideas on this question are derived from some Wall street dealer in securities. And when he uses the word "we" in his message, as applied to financial questions therein debated, he probably means himself and August Belmont.

Beck of Kentucky is the ablest man that the blue-grass state has sent to congress since Clay lay down to die. On all matters of public policy, Beck has been one of the master minds of South ever since he first entered congress; and if he had not been a man of signal ability his state would have ere this sent some one else in his place. His recent speech was but a preliminary murmur of the cyclone of discontent which is certain to overwhelm the president's position on a bi-metallic standard of currency. Others of equal force will follow in Beck's train, and some day Mr. Cleveland will awake to the fact that he has achieved the feat of dividing his party, as the last democratic president—Mr. Buchanan—did before him.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

To-day THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN begins the publication, serially, of a new novel, by Sidney Luska, the young author of "As It Was Written." The new story is entitled "Mrs. Peixada," (pronounced Pay-shah-dah). It deals with the ordinary and probable facts of life. It contains nothing impossible or unreal. It deals with facts that might have occurred in any city in the United States. At the same time it is pronounced by competent critics to be a most thrilling story. Beginning with the ordinary occurrences of the day, it gradually increases in interest till the reader is fairly carried away by the sweep of events.

It is a story of action and incident. The most powerful emotions of the human heart, love, hatred and suffering, are portrayed with a power that places this novel in a class by itself for absorbing and intense interest and for tremendous dramatic power. A noted critic upon reading it said to the author: "If you dramatize this story it will prove the greatest success the stage has witnessed in modern times." Another critic says: "This story contains two of the most dramatic situations found in modern fiction. It is a more absorbing story than any of Hugh Conway's novels; I have read them all." Mr. Luska's first book is having a tremendous sale, both here and in England. The publication of this story is, therefore, the great literary sensation of the year. All who read it will talk about it and compel their friends to read it.

By special arrangement, six papers in the United States, THE OREGONIAN being the only one on the Pacific coast, have secured the exclusive right to use this story in advance of its publication in book form. It will be furnished by the author in weekly installments and will run through about fourteen issues. By some misunderstanding the first chapters were not received when they should have been, and THE OREGONIAN is to-day obliged to give two installments in one number. Hereafter the publication will be simultaneous with the other six journals.

In addition to the above THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN will furnish its readers during the coming year with a series of short stories by such well-known authors as Frances Hodgson Burnett, George Egbert Craddock, Joel Chandler Harris, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Frank R. Stockton, Harriet Prescott Spofford, E. E. Hale and J. T. Trowbridge. The first issue of the New Year, January 3, will give the opening chapters of a three weeks' serial by Mrs. Burnett, entitled "Much Ado."

Mrs. Burnett is perhaps the only American novelist equally popular with the readers of the *Century, Harpers, Peterson's* and *Godey's Lady's Book*. These four magazines, with a combined circulation of nearly a million copies, reaching almost every reading family in the United States, have found her productions to be among their strongest attractions. She was already popular with the readers of *Peterson's* and *Godey's* when her first story appeared in *Scribner's*, from whose editor she received the following note:

NEW YORK, Feb. 2[illegible], 187[illegible].

"Dear Miss Hodgson: Dr. Holland, and Dr. Holland's daughter, Miss Annie, and Dr. Holland's right hand man, myself, have all wept over your "Surly Tim." Hope to weep again over MSS. from you! WATSON GILDER."

Her stories, "Louisiana," "That Lass o' Lowrie's," "A Fair Barbarian," "Pretty Polly Pemberton," "Through One Administration," "[illegible]," etc., etc., have made her popular among all classes of people.

Yesterday the opinion of the United States circuit court in the suit of William Sharon vs. Sarah Althea Hill was delivered at San Francisco. The suit was brought by Sharon to have a certain alleged declaration of marriage between the plaintiff and defendant declared to be false and fraudulent, and delivered up to be cancelled and annulled. The opinion is by Judge Deady. It is very long since it gives the entire history of the case, sums up all the evidence and presents the conclusions of the court as to the relations between the parties. The documents on which the woman relied are pronounced forgeries, and the conspiracy in which she engaged is completely unraveled. The opinion will be published in THE OREGONIAN to-morrow.

The Corvallis *Leader* attempts to correct a remark made by THE OREGONIAN about the president's message. In speaking of the tariff the president said: "The question of free trade is not involved, nor is there now any occasion for the general discussion of the wisdom of a protective system." This THE OREGONIAN quoted, with the remark that it must sound queerly to democrats to be told in the first message prepared by a democratic president in twenty-five years that the wisdom and expediency of protection were beyond discussion. Taking the president's words as quoted, it will be seen how little ground there is for the *Leader's* attempt to correct THE OREGONIAN's remark.

The total number of members of the house of representatives is 325. A majority is 163. A close analysis shows that 195 are opposed to suspension of silver coinage. Of these 143 are democrats and 52 are republicans. On this showing there will be 65 majority against suspension. The analysis shows a heavy majority of the democrats in favor of continued coinage, and a heavy majority of the republicans opposed to it. It looks as if the president would soon be compelled to change his party affiliations.

President Cleveland's recent message is not the longest on record. Polk wrote a longer one during the Mexican war.

☞ Advertisements such as "Wants," "Help Wanted," "To Let," "For Sale," etc., will be inserted for 10 cents per line first insertion, five cents per line thereafter. No insertion for less than 30 cents; half that for each additional time. Under New, 15 cents per agate line each insertion. No bill for collection less than 50 cents. All transient business must be paid in advance.

Deaths, Marriages and Births, 50 cents each. Resolutions of Condolence 10 cents per line.

BORN.

In this city, Dec. 25, to the wife of C. A. Vollum, a son.

In this city, Dec. 24th, to the wife of F. F. Davidson, a son.

DIED.

In this city, Dec. 27, at 3 A. M. at her home, Genevieve Hamilton, wife of Lloyd Brooke.

The funeral will take place from Trinity church. The time will be announced in Monday morning's paper.

In Astoria, Dec. 25th, John Adair, son of Samuel D. and Mary Rodney Adair, aged 2 yrs and 2 mos. 27d2

Dec. 26, at 1:30 P. M., of paralysis, Mrs. A. H. Stusal, mother of Agnes H. Hope, of Cascade Locks, aged 56 years and 5 months. 27d2

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Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted ... 2
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PHILADELPHIA—N. W. Ayer & Son, Eighth and Chestnut sts., and Times office.
CINCINNATI—Public Library.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Library of Congress.
ST. PAUL—Pioneer-Press and Globe offices.
BOSTON—Offices of Post and Advertiser.
ST. LOUIS—Parvin & Sons, Olive st.
PITTSBURG—Dispatch office, Fleming Bros., Hostetter & Smith.
BALTIMORE—Voegeler & Co.
LOUISVILLE—Courier-Journal office.
MILWAUKEE—Office Evening Wisconsin.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Dec. 26—6:49 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Hight of Bar.	Ch'ge last 8 H'rs.	Ther.	Wind Direction.	R'n fall, inch.	State of W'th
Portland	30.16	00	46	Calm	.00	Clear
Olympia	30.17	28	47	W	.00	[illegible]
Roseburg	30.19	08	42	W	.00	[illegible]
Red Bluff	30.00	—01	52	N	.00	[illegible]
Sacramento	29.94	—03	52	NW	.00	[illegible]
Tatoosh	30.15	[illegible]	48	SW	.03	Cl'dy
Spokane	30.14	[illegible]	33	W	.00	Foggy
Walla Walla	....	....	45	SW	.00	[illegible]
Astoria	....	....	46	W	.00	[illegible]

Minimum thermometer, 33; maximum, 47.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Passed Huntington to arrive over the Short Line: J. E. Burch, Chas. Perkins, Geo. Bir[illegible] and wife, Frank Spellman, F. H. Lamb, J. J. [illegible] Shaughnessy, John Nevin and daughter, Jennie Debill.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Taylor Street Methodist Episcopal church—Sunday school at 12:15. Young people's praise meeting at 6:30 P. M. Public service morning and evening.

First Congregational church, corner of Jefferson and Second streets. Rev. P. S. Knight will preach morning and evening. Sunday school after morning service.

Young Men's Christian Association—Bible study from 9:30 to 10:30 P. M. Gospel meeting at 3 P. M. this afternoon, conducted by Rev. A. P. Graves, Evangelist.

St. Stephens Chapel, corner of Jefferson and Fifth streets.—Divine service will be held in the chapel at 11 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Sunday school at 10 A. M. Seats free.

South Portland chapel (Unitarian), Porter street, west of First—Services at 7:30 P. M., December 27th, Rev. Mr. Eliot officiating. Sunday school every Sunday at 2:30 P. M.

Scandinavian M. E. church, corner of D and Twelfth streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. C. N. Hauge, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school, 12:15 P. M.; praise service, 6:30 P. M. All invited.

Calvary Presbyterian church, corner of Ninth and Clay streets.—Pastor, Rev. E. Trumbull Lee. Sabbath, December 27, 1885, all services as usual, and the public cordially invited. The seats are free.

Washington and Third Street church for strangers and citizens, Dr. Lindley, pastor. Morning service, public worship, including preaching; evening service, Sunday school anniversary. Seats for all and ushers at the doors.

United Presbyterian church, corner Sixth and Montgomery streets, Wm. R. Stevenson, pastor. Services at 11 A. M. Sabbath school at 12:30 P. M. Young people's praise service at 6:30 P. M. All are cordially invited. Evening service omitted.

Unitarian Church—Corner of Yamhill and Seventh streets, T. L. Eliot, minister.—The morning service, at 11, will be a union Christmas service of church and Sunday school. Singing and carols by the children and discourse to them by the pastor. The Christmas communion service will be at 12:15, and evening service omitted.

First Baptist church, corner of Fourth and Alder streets.—Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, the pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning theme, "The Star of Bethlehem;" evening subject, "The Ledger of Life, or the Books of the Old Year Balanced." Special gospel meetings every night next week except Saturday. All meetings are free. Come and bring your friends.

First Christian church, Columbia and East Park streets—J. W. Webb, pastor. Morning subject: "God's Word." Evening: "Perseverance." Sunday school at 12:30 o'clock. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Young peoples' social at the residence of Mr. Faulkes, College street, near Seventh, on Tuesday at 7:30 P. M.

Judge E. C. Bronaugh will speak at the Advent Christian Mission room, corner of Second and Mill street, on Sunday, at 11 o'clock A. M. Subject, "Knowing this first, that there shall come in the last days scoffers walking after their own lusts, and saying where is the promise of his coming?" 2d Peter, iii, 4. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free. Meeting also in the evening, for the work.

Bethel hall, corner Third and D streets, Chaplain Stubbs, pastor—In consequence of the funeral of a seaman at 1:30 P. M., the usual service at 2 P. M. will not be held in the bethel. Morning and evening services by the Norwegian-Swedish Lutheran church people at 11 and 7:30. As the chaplain and his family leave Portland for Tacoma on Wednesday next, the week-day meetings on Thursday and Friday will be conducted by the laity friends of seamen.

Hall Street M. E. church, corner Hall and Sixth streets. 11 A. M., preaching—to Christian workers, 12:15 P. M., Sunday school; 7 P. M., public singing service; 7:20 P. M., discourse to young people—saved and unsaved; Tuesday, 2 P. M., consecration meeting—to this meeting especially Christians of all denominations most cordially invited; Tuesday, 7:30 P. M., young people's meeting; Thursday, 7:30 P. M., general prayer meeting. Free seats to all. A cordial welcome to every one.

EAST SIDE PULPITS.

Temperance hall, Tibbett's addition—Divine services on Sabbath at 3:45 P. M. Sermon by Rev. D. O. Ghormley. Sabbath school at 3 P. M.

First Congregational church, Holladay's addition—Rev. Daniel Staver, pastor. The usual services will be held at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath school meets at 12:30 o'clock.

St. David's Episcopal church—Rev. John R. Sellwood, rector. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath school at the usual hour.

Zion Evangelical church, Stephens' addition, —Rev. C. C. Poling, pastor. Usual services both morning and evening at 11 and 7 o'clock. Sabbath school meets at 10 A. M. All are invited.

First Baptist church, corner G and Seventh streets, Rev. C. H. Hobart, pastor. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock. Sabbath school meets at 12:30 o'clock. The congregation will unite in the union services at the M. E. church at 7 P. M.

M. E. church, corner of I and Ninth streets, Rev. S. P. Wilson, pastor. Regular service at 11 A. M. Sabbath school at 12:30. The annual meeting of the East Portland branch of the Y. M. C. A. will take place in the evening at 7 o'clock.

First Presbyterian church corner of Sixth and J streets. Rev. D. O. Ghormley, pastor. Divine services in the morning at 11 o'clock. Sabbath school at 12:30. The congregation will unite in the evening at the Y. M. C. A. service at the M. E. church. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are invited.

THE MILWAUKIE ROAD.

MILWAUKIE, Dec. 21.

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

As the time for the appointment of road supervisors for the year 1886 is near at hand, I would like to remind the honorable county court of Multnomah county, that in appointing supervisors they would do well to appoint some one who is interested in, and who takes a pride in seeing good roads; for if any candidate would take a drive up the Milwaukie road on the east side, and see what was done to that road last month, and then say that the supervisor of that district was a man fit for that position, I for one would say that they never saw a road. I cannot say that the road from our county line is first rate, but here in Clackamas we have only cents, where Multnomah county has dollars, still we can get along with something of a load, and make good time, but in Multnomah county it gets worse and worse. I hope that the county officers will not appoint another supervisor with an axe to grind. CLACKAMAS.

Chicago *Tribune*: When Mr. Cleveland was presented with the formidable list of changes in office made by him during the recess he exclaimed: "Great God! have I made so many appointments?" The senate will not make any confirmations until after the holidays.

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ST. LOUIS—Parrin & Sons, Olive st.
PITTSBURGH—Dispatch office, Fleming Bros., [illegible] & Smith.
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MILWAUKEE—Office Evening Wisconsin.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Dec. 2[illegible] —8:49 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Hig't of Bar.	Ch'ge in last 8 Hrs.	Ther.	Wind Direction.	Rainfall in inch.	State of Weather.
Portland	30.10	.06	46	Calm	.01	Clear
Olympia	30.17	.08	47	W	.00	Cldy
Roseburg	30.19	.08	42	W	.00	Cldy
Red Bluff	30.00	-.01	52	N	.00	Clear
Sacramento	29.94	-.03	52	NW	.00	Clear
Tatoosh	30.15	.07	48	SW	.00	Cldy
Spokane	30.14	.04	34	W	.00	Foggy
Walla Walla	[illegible]	[illegible]	45	SW	.00	Clear
Astoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	46	W	.00	Clear

Minimum thermometer, 37; maximum, 4[illegible].

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St. David's Episcopal church—Rev John R. Sellwood, rector. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath school at the usual hour.

Zion Evangelical church, Stephens' addition, Rev. C. C. Poling, pastor. Usual services both morning and evening at 11 and 7 o'clock. Sabbath school meets at 10 A. M. All are invited.

First Baptist church, corner G and Seventh streets, Rev. C. H. Hobart, pastor. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock. Sabbath school meets at 12:30 o'clock. The congregation will take in the union services at the M. E. church at 7 P. M.

M. E. church, corner of I and Ninth streets, Rev. S. P. Wilson, pastor. Regular service at 11 A. M. Sabbath school at 12:30. The annual meeting of the East Portland branch of the Y. M. C. A. will take place in the evening at 7 o'clock.

First Presbyterian church corner of Sixth and J streets, Rev. D. O. Ghormley, pastor. Divine services in the morning at 11 o'clock. Sabbath school at 12:30. The congregation will unite in the evening at the Y. M. C. A. service at the M. E. church. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are invited.

THE MILWAUKIE ROAD.

MILWAUKIE, Dec. 25.

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

As the time for the appointment of road supervisors for the year 1886 is near at hand, I would like to remind the honorable county court of Multnomah county, that in appointing supervisors they would do well to appoint some one who is interested in, and who takes a pride in seeing good roads; for if any candid man would take a drive up the Milwaukie road on the east side, and see what was done to that road last month, and then say that the supervisor of that district was a man fit for that position, I for one would say that they never saw a road. I cannot say that the road from our county line is first rate, but here in Clackamas we have only cents, where Multnomah county has dollars, still we can get along with something of a load, and make good time but in Multnomah county it goes worse and worse. I hope that the county officers will not appoint another supervisor with an axe to grind.

CLACKAMAS.

Chicago Tribune: When Mr. Cleveland was presented with the formidable list of changes in office made by him during the recess he exclaimed: "Great God! have I made so many appointments?" The senate will not make any confirmations until after the holidays.

IN AND ABOUT PORTLAND.

The Oregon arrived here at 6:30 o'clock last night.

Ticket No. 548 drew the diamond ring at the New York jewelry store.

Hon. Edward Whitson and wife, of North Yakima, are at the Esmond.

Anna Stuart Stanley is doing her Japanese song and dance with Tony Pastor's specialty company in New York.

On Monday evening Rev. R. Phillips of Vancouver will assist in the revival service to be opened in East Portland by Rev. S. P. Wilson of the M. E. church.

County Clerk I. N. Sanders was presented Christmas day by the employes of his office with a gold headed cane. It bears the inscription on the head: "To I. N. Sanders, county clerk, by employes in office, Christmas 1885."

An alarm of fire was turned in from box thirty-two at noon yesterday for a small fire in the grocery of Andrew J. Quast on Twelfth street, between Market and Montgomery. It was caused by a defective flue and was put out with a Babcock extinguisher. Damage slight.

Dr. W. H. Hare, of North Yakima, is stopping at the Esmond, and spending the holidays with his numerous friends in this city. He will return home by way of Olympia, where he will suggest to the legislators the propriety of changing the county seat from old Yakima to the new town.

A middle-aged man accidentally walked off Ash street dock at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, landing in the cold waters of the Willamette. Capt. Tom Mountain fished him out, when the man, who looked like a drowned rat, started off towards the Dixie Thompson, which was lying close by.

A sailor belonging to the Northenhey, lying at the foot of G street, while attempting to board her Friday night, fell off the dock into the river. His cries attracted Joe King, foreman of Hose company No. 1, and Hugh Lewis, who, with the aid of a torch and a grappling hook, succeeded in rescuing the man from what otherwise would have been a watery grave, as he was very much intoxicated.

George Force, a farmer living near the Vancouver ferry landing, on the west side, was engaged yesterday in feeding his cattle from the hay mow in his barn, when he slipped and fell from above, striking on his right side on the front of the manger, and breaking four ribs. A physician, who attended him pronounces his condition critical.

INTERESTING HOLIDAY EXERCISES.

The congregation and Sunday school of the Taylor Street Methodist church will unite in holding special Christmas services in the auditorium of the church building this evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are invited.

AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

Harry Reese, a standing candidate, gave Jennie Avon a Christmas gift in the shape of a pair of black eyes. Yesterday he pleaded guilty to so doing in Justice Davis' court and was fined twenty-five dollars. Reese, as a matter of course, did not have this amount of money with him, so he entered on the books at the county jail as a twelve day prisoner. He was profuse in his thanks at being so lightly excused by the court.

SHIPPING NOTES.

ASTORIA, Dec. 26.—Steamer Oregon in 9:30 A. M. and left up 10 A. M. Steamer Columbia down and left out 1:50 P. M., and crossed out 3 P. M. Two barks passed in at 1 P. M. Ordway left up 7 A. M. with barkentine Catherine Sudden and Cooke with ship W. H. Starbuck at 12:30 P. M. British bark Abercorn dropped down to Fort Stevens. British barks County of Flint, County of Merioneth and Glengaber arrived in this evening.

HANDSOME SCREEN.

There is shown in the window of Sanborn, Vail & Co. one of the handsomest screens ever seen in this city. It is the artistic handiwork of Mrs. Nellie F. M. Troup. The screen is in three panels, the center being "Among the Daffodils," a dreamy, delicate female figure; another, fleur-de-lis, and the third, Crane poppies from southern California. Mrs. Troup has been studying for a number of years though none of her work has been exhibited before.

WILL FILED.

Yesterday in the office of the county clerk the will of Frederick Gordon Young was filed for probate. By its provisions all the real and personal property left by the deceased goes to his widow, Mary Frances Young, who is appointed sole executrix without bonds. Besides his own property, Young left real estate in England, bequeathed to him by his father, John Young, and his uncle, George Young, both of Leeds, Yorkshire, England. This also goes to his wife. The value of Young's estate could not be learned, but it runs up into the thousands.

SECHTEM ESCAPES FROM GERMANY.

Last week Louis Feurer, proprietor of the Gambrinus, received a letter from Louis Sechtem dated at some little town on the Belgian frontier, Dec. 3, stating that he was en route to Italy, and asking Feurer to write to him at Rome, care general postoffice. Sechtem stated that he had only a minute or two to catch the train, and would write details of his escape in his next letter. Sechtem speaks English, German, French and Italian fluently, and he had plenty of money; so his escape from military service is not remarkable.

CHURCH TEA.

The ladies of the Social Union of the Taylor street Methodist Episcopal church will serve tea in the church parlors on Wednesday evening, Dec. 30th, from six to eight o'clock. The ideal head, in sanguine, drawn by Mrs. G. W. Chandler, which took the first prize at the recent Mechanic's exposition, will be given that evening to the lady or gentleman receiving the largest number of votes. Votes ten cents each. Admission twenty-five cents; refreshments free. The picture is on exhibition at the Oregon Furniture Manufacturing company.

ATTACHMENT SUIT.

John Bigne yesterday commenced an action at law in the state circuit court against S. A. Nahon, who at one time kept a cigar manufactory at Third and B streets, to recover $6729 50. Bigne alleges he advanced Nahon this sum from June 15, 1884 up to the present time in paying claims as follows: Ah Kong, $1187 45. Wm. Keppach, $172; Esberg & Bachman, $2070 05; —— painter, $63; A. J. Brandenstein, notes held by London and San Francisco bank limited, $3000; Fechheimer & Ach, $211 and Simon Mish, $25. In pursuance of a writ of attachment issued on account of this suit, the sheriff seized on a lot of tobacco belonging, or presumed to belong to Nahon, found in a cellar of a building on Third street.

SUIT AGAINST A TRUSTEE.

Jos. S. Hill commenced suit yesterday in the state circuit court against Amos N. King, to have King declared the trustee for the benefit of the plaintiff Hill, of certain property described as block 136, Couch's addition, the south one-half of lot 4, block 56, Couch's addition, lot 8, block 16, East Portland, and a fractional lot in Central block, Portland. According to Hill's statement on September 30, 1878, he was the owner of all this property, and turned it over to King, as trustee, etc., for him (King), and Alexander Ankeny indorsing notes for Hill for money borrowed on the lots and blocks from numerous persons. It appears that since this time King bought up and settled numbers of the claims against the land, defended suits and so on. Hill alleges that King never accounted to him for the rents and profits that accrued, that the property is worth $25 000 and counting the profits and placing everything else to his credit he is only indebted to King to the amount of $5000. He therefore asks that a referee be appointed to take testimony and report to the court, and asks the body to decree that King is simply a trustee for him.

POLICE COURT.

The matinee in the police court was well attended yesterday, a large number of offenders being on the mourner's bench. J. W. Davis pleaded guilty to using abusive language to E. H. Stolte, of the Occidental hotel, and was fined $10. To a charge of striking Stolte on the forehead with his fist, Davis pleaded not guilty and had the case continued for examination until Monday. James O'Brien and James Mitchell, admitting having had a fight in a saloon at the lower end of town, and for so acting got seven days each. The case against L. S. Hawkins of assisting a prisoner to escape from Officer Farrel, was set for trial Monday. Frank Payne waived examination to appear before the grand jury on a charge of the larceny of some shirts and other underclothing from Min Yip, a Chinaman. In default of $300 bonds Payne was committed to the county jail. C. T. O'Brien was convicted of throwing some window glass on the crossing at Second and B streets, and fined $5. O'Brien explained that he was on the way home from the theater, stepped on the glass, and without meaning any harm, picked a piece up and tossed it into the street. Officer Griffin, who made the arrest, said he witnessed O'Brien throw the glass and requested him to gather up the pieces, but he wouldn't do so, therefore he placed him under arrest. Judge Dement, in passing sentence on O'Brien, remarked that the offense committed was not an enormous one, but nevertheless it came within the purview of the ordinance.

ROBBED ON THE STREETS.

About 1:30 this morning, C. W. Weller, a contractor who lives near Fourth and Harrison, came to police headquarters and stated that he was robbed. He says that as he was coming down Fourth street, near the Sisters' school he was stopped by three men. Two seized each arm. He kept his hands in his pockets. The third robber whipped out a knife, made a slash at his right pantaloons pocket, cutting through the cloth and also cutting his hand. He was relieved of $11, all he had, and allowed to depart. A wound on the hand, the cut pocket and Weller's straightforward statement indicate that the story is true.

A DECISION AFFECTING HIGH SCHOOL "EXTRAS."

Last week the supreme court affirmed the decision of the state circuit court in the case of Pennoyer vs. the City of Portland. Pennoyer took out a lien against a fire engine house for a bill for lumber furnished, and the court here held that a lien would not hold good against a public building. This decision, as affirmed, will probably affect the liens against the High school building for material furnished to the contractors, for if a lien will not hold good against one public building it will certainly not hold good against another. This was the opinion expressed by the Hon. Richard Williams at the meeting of the board of school directors when De Burgh's bill and the claims for extra work were debated on. The decision of the supreme court will likely bring about a settlement of these much talked of extra bills.

THE STAGE.

Here is a portrait of Miss Godfrey, prima donna of the Thompson Opera company, which opens at the New Market to-morrow evening in "The Beggar Student."

Miss Godfrey will be remembered by many Portland as Miss Carrie Stuart, the accomplished, pretty and fascinating daughter of Capt. C. S. Stuart, who removed from Portland about nine years ago. She adds a rich voice and excellent musical education to a beautiful face and pretty figure. The wealth of her family was dissipated by unfortunate speculations, and Miss Godfrey's attention was directed toward the operatic stage, for which her musical education and natural aptitude eminently fitted her. She studied in San Francisco under the well-known Signor Mancusi, and in 1879, on an Australian tour, made her *début* as prima donna with the Simonsen English-Italian troupe, appearing with signal success in "Trovatore," "Lucretia," "Maritana," and other operas. On her return to her native land, she filled an engagement with the McCaull company in Philadelphia, taking the title role in "Falka." Since then her career has been an uninterrupted success. Miss Godfrey has a sister, Mrs. Theo. Barker, residing in this city.

OPERA SEASON AT THE CASINO POSTPONED.

The Grau Opera company were booked in October to open a season's engagement at the Casino on the 4th of January. Up to that date their time was filled, the last five weeks of which they were under contract with Maguire in Montana. Early in the present month Manager Gross negotiated with Mr. Grau to appear in Portland sooner, and succeeded in booking his company for the 28th inst. In consideration of cancelling the last two weeks of their engagement with Maguire, the latter was to receive 5 per cent of the box office receipts of the Casino for the first four weeks of their engagement here and Manager Gross was to pay their fares from Helena to Portland. Accordingly the advance agent arrived in Portland, billed the city for that date, customary notices were published by the city press, and the tickets were forwarded to Helena. Meanwhile the company's performances in Helena was so successful that Maguire changed his mind, refusing to accept the 5 per cent. above mentioned instead of his share, and refused to cancel their engagement. On being notified of this Mr. Gross offered to pay Maguire $1300, which he refused to accept. Hence the arrival of this famous company will be delayed, to the disappointment both of the Casino management and the patrons of their popular house. The company will, however, open on the date first agreed upon, of which due notice will be given through the press. The money already paid for reserved seats will be refunded when called for at the Casino box office, or the purchasers can at their pleasure retain the seats for the opening performance.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

The following is the complete programme of the speed contests to take place under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, at their twenty-sixth annual fair, to be held at Salem commencing September 13, 1886:

Running—Race No. 1.—Handicap ⅞ dash; purse $300. Free for all. Weights to be published July 1, 1885.

Trotting—Race No. 2.—Three minute class. Best 3 in 5. Purse $500; 1st, $350; 2d, $100; 3d, $50.

Running—Race No. 3.—For all two year olds bred or raised or owned in Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho and the northern district of California prior to January 1, 1886. ½ of a mile; purse $200.

Race No. 4.—Purse $300. For all three year olds. Conditions as in race No. 3. 1¼ mile.

Trotting—Race No. 5.—Two year olds, best 2 in 3; purse $200; one mile; six-ninths to the first, two-ninths to the second, and one-ninth to the third. All money derived from nominations and entrance fees over and above $150 will be added to the purse.

Running—Race No. 6.—Purse $300; 1 1-16 miles.

Trotting—Race No. 7.—2:40 class; best 3 in 5, purse $750; 1st, $525; 2d, $150; 3d, $75.

Running—Race No. 8.—For two year olds, same as in race No. 3. Winner of race No. 3 to carry 7 pounds penalty; of second money, three pounds. Purse, $250; ¾ mile.

Trotting—Race No. 9.—Three year old class; best 3 in 5; purse, $750; 1st, $525; 2d, $150; 3d, $75.

Running—Race No. 10.—Free for all; purse, $300; 1½ mile; winner of race No. 6 to carry 7 lbs extra; winner of second money, 3 lbs extra.

Trotting—Race No. 11.—Free for all; best 3 in 5, purse, $1,000 1st, $700; 2d, $200; 3d, $100.

Running—Race No. 12.—Handicap, ¾ of a mile. Purse, $400; nominations must close May 1, 1886, by the payment of 5 per cent. Weights to be published September 17, 1886, and to be accepted by 6 o'clock P. M. of said day.

Trotting—Race No. 13.—2:35 class; best 3 in 5; purse, $800; 1st, $560; 2d, $160; 3d, $80.

AS TO RUNNING RACES.

All races to be governed and run under the rules of the Pacific Blood Horse association. All disputed questions arising out of the construction of the programme to be decided by the executive committee, whose decision shall be final. In all purses, 70 per cent. to the first, 20 per cent. to the second, and 10 per cent to the third. No money given for a walk over. Six complete 10 per cent. entries to fill each race, and two to start. All entries to be made in writing to the secretary, accompanied by 5 per cent. of the purse, on or before May 1, 1886; the balance to be paid July 1, 1886, except race No. 12. Nominations to be made in writing, giving the name, age, color, sex, sire and dam (if known) and colors of the owner, and this rule will be strictly enforced. In case the purses above given do not fill, with at least six complete entries, the executive committee have the power to reduce the amount of the purses as in their judgment seems proper. The executive committee have, and reserve the right to postpone the races in case of inclement weather.

AS TO THE TROTTING RACES.

All races to be governed by the rules of the National Trotting association. In all trotting purses, five horses required to make final payment, and two to start; no money for a walk over. Entrance fee 10 per cent. of purse, one-half to be paid to the secretary by May 1, 1886, and the other half by July 1, 1886. The executive committee reserve the right to change the order of, or postpone the races in case of inclement weather. In all trotting races, excepting the "free for all," horses must be owned in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Washington Territory or Oregon by December 1, 1885, to be eligible. Send to the secretary for blanks upon which to make entries for races.

IS IT TRUE?

PORTLAND, Dec. 26.

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

I am informed that a circular has been sent out to the various counties, that certain persons have copyrighted all the registers, blanks and certificates, to be used in the registration of voters. If so, can this be done? In other words, can a copyright be obtained on a form necessary to be used in the execution of the laws of the state? If this is so, the sugar of a large-sized job can be seen in this law.

A. PRINTER.

TUESDAY NIGHT'S MURDER.

An Arrest Made Yesterday that May Lead to Something.

A Little Circumstantial Evidence Against a Gardener Named William Sundstrom—His Statement.

Ever since the horrible murder of Emma Merlotin, which occurred last Tuesday night, speculation has been rife as to who the person is who perpetrated such a deed. Many theories have been advanced, but nothing being found to support them they went as they came. The reward of $500 offered has served to stimulate the officers in their endeavors to catch the guilty party, and Friday night a circumstance developed itself that may possibly lead to something. Among others who are looking up the case is Jailer Ned Dougherty and H. C. Wood bailiff of the state circuit court. Friday night about half past 11 o'clock, Wood and Dougherty, while nosing around in the vicinity where the murder was committed, observed three men prowling around. One of them had his face quite badly scratched, and this fact excited the officer's attention. It was not long until they saw the man with the scratched face trying to get into the back way to the cottage of the murdered woman, and Dougherty and Wood without waiting for anything further, placed the man under arrest and took him to the county jail. He gave his name as William Sundstrom, and said he worked for Capt. Burnett, paymaster U. S. A., at his place on King street. He denied all knowledge of the murder, and said he received the scratches that were on his face by falling against a trunk.

Sundstrom was kept in confinement over night, and in the morning Dougherty and Wood accompanied him to the cabin where he lived, on Capt. Barnett's place. There a pair of pantaloons and a pair of shoes were found with evidence of blood stains. The pantaloons showed that they had been washed, and Sundstrom explained that the stains on them was from paint. Wood and Dougherty let Sundstrom go, but took the precaution to bring the pantaloons and shoes into town, and turned them over to Dr. J. B. Surman for examination. Dr. Surman placed the pantaloons under a microscope and after a careful test decided that he had discovered corpuscles of blood, and probably human blood. Subsequent inquiry by Dougherty and Wood elicited the fact that Sundstrom had been seen near the scene of the murder on the night it was perpetrated. Also that when he left home he was clean shaved and his face was not at all marked, and the next day he was noticed to have seven scratches on his face and the middle finger of his left hand had quite a gash in it.

In the afternoon yesterday, after the doctor had partially finished his examination, Wood and Dougherty proceeded to Sundstrom's cabin and once more placed him under arrest. On the second visit they found a blue necktie with several blood like stains on it, and a hatchet lying in the mud near the cabin, also stained. Sundstrom explained that the blood stains of the hatchet were from chickens' blood. The hatchet was of the ordinary size, the edge was quite badly dented, and it did not look as if the wounds inflicted on Emma Merlotin could have been made with it, as everything points to the belief that a sharp instrument was used, although that instrument is supposed to have been a hatchet. Sundstrom was brought to town and arraigned before Justice Davis on a charge of murder sworn to by Jailer Dougherty. He pleaded not guilty and asked for an examination, which was set for Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Soon after Sundstrom's arrest an OREGONIAN reporter interviewed him at the county jail. He found the accused in one of the cages eating his supper. He was rather nervous, although not more so than a man accused of such a crime, either innocent or guilty, ordinarily would be. Sundstrom is a medium sized man, of rather heavy build, grayish blue eyes, coarse features and sandy complexion and fair. He is 29 years of age and a native of Finland. In answer to numerous questions propounded Sundstrom said he had been in this country some five years, was a sailor and had followed the sea for nine years, and that among the vessels he had sailed on were the barks Rival and Revere, barkentine Red River, schooner Laura, etc. Continuing he said that a few years ago he went ashore at Port Townsend, where he took sick, going to Seattle to the sisters' hospital. Here he remained sixteen months—nine months of which time he worked for the sisters under pay. He then came to Portland, and all last summer was in the employ of Donald Macleay, taking care of cows and gardening. On Mr. Macleay's turning his place over to Capt. Barnett, Sundstrom went into his service, and on Capt. Barnett giving up Macleay's premises and getting a place of his own, Sundstrom continued with him. As regards the murder he says he knows nothing. He admits having been down town on the night it occurred, and says he started for home about 10 o'clock on a Washington street car. At Washington and Fourteenth street he got off and entered "Frank's" saloon where he got a drink of whisky, also a bottle with some in, when he proceeded to his cabin. Christmas day, Sundstrom says, he went to Sellwood on the 2:30 o'clock boat to visit his brother, Andrew Sundstrom, who is employed on the steamer Sellwood. At 5 o'clock he returned, and after going home to his cabin, and meeting a couple of friends he came down town again, visited a saloon near where he was arrested, had several drinks, and played some kind of a game on a billiard table. Sundstrom says his friends visited some of the women in the neighborhood, but denies that he or they attempted to enter Emma Merlotin's cottage at the rear entrance. As to the stains on the pantaloons found, and which he says is paint, he explains that at one time did some painting at his brother's house at Sellwood, also that he stained a pair of pantaloons climbing up one night on top of a wind mill tank at Capt. Barnett's place, the top of which was wet and dirty, and painted with red paint. Sundstrom is free to answer all questions put to him. Whether he is the person wanted, remains to be seen.

A WILD MAN IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Sensation in the Settlement above Lebanon, Linn County, over the Supposed Finding of a Long-Lost Man.

A bany Herald.

Much excitement has been created in the neighborhood of Lebanon recently over the discovery of a wild man in the mountains above that place, who is supposed to be the long-lost John Mackentire. About four years ago it will be remembered that John Mackentire, of Lebanon, while out hunting in the mountains east of Albany with another man, mysteriously disappeared, and no definite trace of him has ever since been found. A few days ago a Mr. Fitzgerald and others while hunting in the vicinity of a butte known as "Bald Peter," situated in the Cascades several miles above any settlement, saw a man resembling the long-lost man, entirely destitute of clothing, who had grown hairy as an animal and was completely a wild man. He was eating the raw flesh of a deer when he was first seen, and they approached within a few yards before he saw them and fled.

Mr. Isaac Banty saw this man, in the same locality, about two years ago. It is believed by many that the unfortunate man who was lost became deranged, and has managed to find means of subsistence while wandering about in the mountains, probably finding shelter in some cave. That the man lost four years ago has since that time thus lived seems a most impossible, though the fact that the men who saw him and claim that he strongly resembles Mackentire are well known residents of Linn county, and are willing to make affidavit to their statements, gives credence to the affair.

A gentleman from that vicinity was in this city yesterday, who informed us that a party of several men is being organized to go in search of the man. The place where he was seen is near the head of McDowell and Hamilton creeks, tributaries of the Santiam.

EYE RETAINED A PORTRAIT.

Speaking of the retina of the eye retaining the visage of the person last seen in life, B. F. Dowell is credited with relating the following:

About twenty years ago, while he was district attorney of Jackson county, a Mrs. Long was stabbed to death at her home on Applegate creek. At the time she was killed she was alone in the house, and subsequent investigation of the premises showed many evidences of her having a severe struggle with her murderer, who was at first supposed to have been a Chinaman. Many theories were advanced, and finally a photographer of Jacksonville was called in to photograph her eye. This he did, and the outlines obtained plainly showed a man's face with a beard, and a portion of his shirt was also discernible. Although the murderer was never apprehended, suspicion always pointed to a man who slightly resembled the picture obtained from the woman's eyes, and who is said to have passed her house the day she was killed.

TRESPASSES.

Well, Christmas has come and gone, and here is New Year's day plainly in sight. The year's work, whether it be for good or for evil, is gathered up and laid away like the garnered sheaves of a year's harvest. The Christmas that has flown was by long odds a pleasanter one than its immediate predecessor, in many respects. Instead of deep snow and bursting water pipes like we had last year, there were open windows and roses looking into them, while the canaries sang loud enough to be heard all over the neighborhood. The air was warm enough to be without an overcoat, although an umbrella was the correct thing to have, for the day was one of "tears and smiles." Hardly a breath of air was stirring and the smoke rose lazily up from the chimneys. But, for the leafless trees none could have told whether it was December or October, for

"All sights were mellowed and all sounds subdued;
The hills seemed further and the streams sang low,
As in a dream the distant woodman hewed
His winter log with many a muffled blow."

I walked out to the Children's Home to see how the little unfortunates were getting along. It is curious to see how the recession of a boom has brought that institution up in the way of little inmates, without any proportionate increase in the population of Portland. In 1881 when the city had within 3000 people of as many as she has now, the children at the Home numbered nineteen. Now the rolls show a total of sixty-two an increase of more than two for one. And yet they all look clean and neat, and the liberality of our citizens is amply attested by the way in which all the bills are met every month. Every Tuesday sees six or seven of the more active ladies belonging to the Relief society out there engaged in mending clothing for the children. By the way, it is a shame the way that the Corbett street bridge has been neglected and it works a serious inconvenience to those who visit the Home at this season. I always walk out, and take the Fourth street railroad track for it; and at this season it is the best way to go. But the way that bridge has been neglected, is a serious hardship to the inmates of the home and those who visit it at this season.

Last Thursday the larger boys went up into the forest on the hill and cut down a beautiful cedar about sixteen feet high, which they brought down for a Christmas tree to be dressed. They left it on the front porch, and wondered from day to day why it had not been taken in. At last came Christmas eve, and the children's hearts sank within them as they beheld it lying in the same place. But all this time busy hands had been at work in a large but unoccupied room on the second floor while the children had been in daily attendance at school. Two Christmas trees had been decorated by the ladies with gifts contributed by nearly all the retailers in the city. There were thirty-odd dolls—blondes and brunettes—dressed in every imaginable costume, from the Russian countess in heavy furs, down to the Savoyard shepherdess in crimson shirt and jaunty cap. There were snare drums, tin horns, harmonicas, and everything else that betokened a din and uproar in the future. Every boy and girl had two or three toys of some sort, received with admonitions from Mrs. Woods, the matron, that they must be good children and study hard at school, or these would be the last toys they would ever get.

At 3 o'clock they went down to dinner for which five turkeys had been contributed by various poultry dealers in the city. The matron told the children that this was the last meal of the day and they must therefore eat hearty to last them till the next morning's breakfast. In the usual routine of home diet, they have meat once a day, and the wind-up is a piece of bread with a spoonful of beef gravy spread over it. Hence it was that having demolished the whole five turkeys without leaving enough to make a breakfast for a canary, the eldest boy held up his hand:

"Well, Jasper," queried the matron, "what is it?"

"Please Auntie, we're ready for our bread and gravy now?"

"What, after all that turkey?" asked Mrs. Woods.

"Yes'm," said the boy.

"Well, now," said the matron, "you know that you little folks don't get pie very often. But there was a very kind old gentleman in Portland who keeps a bakery, who has sent me out ten pies for you to-day. But you must recollect that if you get bread-and-gravy you can't have any pie. Now how many of you want pie?"

Not a hand was lifted.

Now, how many of you want bread-and-gravy?"

Every hand went up. Talk about the British navy sticking to the rules of the service, these boys and girls could discount it.

After dinner the children were taken up stairs to the Christmas trees, and the presents, at which they had been gazing in utter astonishment and admiration since early in the morning, were cut down and given to them. These were numbered with tags which corresponded with a list of numbers kept in a book by the matron, and all based upon the good behavior of the recipients. One of the boys came up to my wife, saying:

"That's a nice horn I got, but I would rather have had that drum that Billy got."

"Oh, that's not right, Freddie. You should remember that Santa Claus brings these gifts, and you should take them as he gives them to you."

The boy broke into a laugh of incredulity, and his eyes lit up with a shrewd twinkle as he said slyly:

"Ah, what's the use of telling us that about Santa Claus? There aint no such a man. It's either you or Miss Thiessen or Miss Gould—think I don't know?"

"Nonsense, sir, we are all women. Don't you know that Santa Claus is a man?"

The lad's face assumed a thoughtful look for an instant and then brightened up suddenly. He had got a tip.

"I know who it is," he resumed, in a slow and deliberate tone of voice "I've always thought it was him ever since he sent out them five boxes of apples, nearly a year ago. It's Mister Wadhams, that's who it is!"

My impression is that while the suspicion points directly to the accused party, the evidence is wholly circumstantial; and yet it is so direct that he might as well plead guilty.

What becomes of these children? you ask me. Why, you find them all over the state. Sometimes their parents come and take them away, and these generally fare the worst. Those succeed the best in after life for whom homes are found by the ladies of the relief society. The aim has generally been to get them homes in the country, for two reasons: first, that they may be kept aloof from the temptations of large cities, and secondly, that they may be taught to work every day in life. As far as possible, efforts have been made to procure them homes with people who have no children of their own, believing that under such circumstances they will be surrounded by no bad influences arising out of personal jealousy. A case in point almost savors of the romantic. Some fourteen or fifteen years ago, during the days when the institution was run by grandma Ainsworth, Mrs. Strong and several other earnest women of blessed memory, an old couple living near Columbia city came up here saying they wanted to take a boy and bring him up as their own. The boy was given them and, a year or so later they came up again and took home a little girl. Occasionally, as the years wore along the boy and girl came to town, always neatly dressed, and called upon those who had been their benefactors in earlier years. Not long ago Mrs. Holbrook got a letter from the aged couple stating that they wanted another boy and girl to bring up as the other lad and lass had got married and gone upon 160 acres of new land to begin life for themselves. This was the direct result of good home training, the germs of which were laid in the little old "Home" on Fourteenth street, long since abandoned for a more spacious and healthy edifice.

These children all go to school; the elder ones to the Failing public school and the lesser ones to the kindergarten. They are taught at home three things, to be cleanly, respectful and industrious; and those three things properly carried out, are the basis of every useful and worthy life. In the evening while the matron puts the younger children to bed, her husband, who is janitor and gardener of the institution, goes into a room with the elder boys and keeps order over them while they study their lessons for the following day's recitations. In the afternoon when they come home from school, the elder boys assist him with the "chores" about the house. The elder girls, in the morning, assist the matron to dress the younger ones and get them ready for school. In this way the little ones of either sex are taught the necessity of work and of cleanliness as well. Of course many of the inmates of the Home are the children of the great class of trespassers who are to be found everywhere, carrying without stopping to consider how they are to support a family, and in many instances where they have no children unable to support themselves. This class is too large for the population of any frontier state. Some of them are the children of widows whose only resort is the needle, and who could never support themselves if burdened with the daily care of young children. To such women the Home is a blessing, and its good effects can never be properly estimated. Of all its patrons none has ever done as much as ex-Senator Corbett. He has not only been the most liberal donor, but has given his time on a score of occasions within the past three years to the carrying out of minor details calculated to benefit the institution. Next to him as a valuable and earnest helper on all occasions, comes Wm. Wadhams, who, for his means, has done more than any other man in Portland. The children are fortunate in having two such unselfish friends.

The last appropriation by the legislature was $1500 a year, which was ably advocated by Messrs. Bourne and Simon in the house and Messrs. Carson and Haines in the senate. This was a repetition of the appropriation of 1882, of which Mr. Carson was the originator. But it is rapidly becoming evident that if the number of inmates increases in the next two years as it has increased in the past year, it will need state aid to the extent of $2000 per annum and then will have no great margin to go upon. Looking back six years and we find the average number of inmates:

1880 .... 17 1883 39
1881 .... 20 1884 .... [illegible]
1882 .... 26 1885 62

And this will not only call for increased relief from the state government but will appeal for further and more immediate aid from private sources. Mr. Corbett is a shrewd financier and a natural money maker; and he says it is cheaper to pay for keeping them at the Home as children than to be taxed for keeping them locked in jails and prisons if they should be suffered to grow up in ignorance, vice and brutality. He has put more money into it than any other five citizens of Portland, and considers it a good investment. There are others as able to help it as he, but they are so far silent. One of the most charitable men in the city is an unknown lover of little children, who sent my wife five dollars for the helpless ones on Christmas eve, without a line of writing to betray his identity. The envelope enclosing it bore the imprint of the Holton house, but the handwriting I did not get hold of as the envelope had been destroyed before I got home. That was what I call real charity, and I should like to be around when that man reads this paragraph, just to see him blush as I know he will. His benevolence is only equalled by his modesty, but some day I hope to make his acquaintance.

The perpetration of such a horrible crime in our midst as that which occurred on Tuesday evening last, is a proof of what we are paying for our status as a metropolitan city. To the big cities always flock the most desperate criminals, for they know that a man is never so much alone as in a crowd. In the midst of peaceful laborers and sober mechanics the midnight burglar hides himself, and for a while disguises himself by diligent labor that his true character may not be suspected. After a few weeks of steady labor, if he be not already known to the police and shadowed by them, he works his way back from honest toil to his old criminal career. Portland's geographical position is such that she catches a large portion of the fugitive criminal element of California and Montana, and the whole of that which is driven out of Washington and Idaho. A former resident of Virginia City told us on the street, not long since, that he had that day seen seven men who had at one time and another been tried for murder or offenses akin to it in the state of Nevada. As we go to press I learn that a man has been arrested for the murder of the wretched woman. But it is almost a miracle if he be convicted upon such meagre evidence as the police have at hand, even if he be the guilty party; and if he be innocent, nobody desires his conviction.

Another vessel lost in the Straits of San Juan de Fuca, and yet the world goes on. If we were as captious over these matters as some of the Puget sound editors are over the bar of the Columbia, we should advise the Tacoma-loving railroad magnates to run their road down the Sound to Port Townsend, and thence southeasterly to Neah bay or Quillihute harbor, in order to clear the dangers of Fuca straits. This looks nonsensical, but is it any more so than the quixotic talk of carrying grain to Tacoma by way of the Stampede pass, to avoid the dangers of the Columbia bar? Just now the whole matter is being practically and severely tested. We have nearly twice as many steamers employed in the trade with San Francisco as Puget sound has, and with one exception—the Queen of the Pacific—they are larger vessels and draw more water. During the past two months we have had twice as many arrivals and departures of steamships as Puget sound, and have had no more accidents. The accident to the Queen, several weeks ago, was inconsiderable and does not count for anything; but the same vessel met with a severer accident at the mouth of the Columbia about two years ago, and that does count. But was it any worse than the disaster to the Umatilla, which occurred at Cape Flattery a few months before? The truth is that in a foggy climate like this it does not pay for the pot to call the kettle black.

Now is the time for lamentations in the house of Sarah Althea and her friend Tyler, for Judge Deady has squelched all her claims to the name of wife. Just how that thing could have come about, is hard to say. It is the belief of most people that Gumpel, the expert, is the man who did the writing. It may be that it was done like Broderick's will, which was written above what I believe to have been a genuine signature. Broderick doubtless wrote his name on a piece of paper and "Mose" Flanagan wrote the will over it. The first page contained eight words to the line, the second had twelve, and the fourth page (the signature being about the center of it) had eighteen to the line. Had the signature been a forgery, there would have been no need of so cramping the body of the will to fit it. So with this alleged marriage contract. Sharon may have written the signature, but if so, it was all he did write. The truth is, that Sarah Althea's lawyers are all a bold and desperate lot of men, whom a few years of incarceration would not hurt in the least. And my firm belief is that at least three of the saintly quintette will yet live to play checkers with their noses.

The most imposing display ever made in the Portland markets was done this season; and the stall of A. H. Johnson was particularly spectacular in its arrangements. Richard Perkins, of the Holton house, also killed a monstrous steer, but like Mr. Johnson, was unable to sell enough of it to cover expenses. People here do not take as much interest in this sort of thing as they might do. Now, these fat animals represent the richness of our country and represent it's grass at that, for neither of them was stall-fed, as oxen are stall-fed in other states, like Illinois, Indiana or Kentucky. And as for those six monster hogs of Johnson's they had been running out on stubble till about three weeks ago. In California none of that beef could have been found for sale on the day following the slaughter of those oxen. I remember down in California, once to have seen an ox slaughtered, bearing the name of Mount Hood. For a week before he was killed, men were marking off select cuts from him on a diagram and in haste to pay for the beef and lug it off before he was cut up. But times are changed since then, and in some things not for the better.

What's going to be done about flax fiber in this state? Here we are raising thousands of tons of flax every year and nothing but the seed is saved by the cultivator thereof. The fiber, which is so valuable in the manufacture of linen cloth of all sorts, as well as of spool thread, lies on the ground and goes to waste. It does seem as if we ought to begin to move ahead in this matter. In the city of Newark, N. J., there is a cotton thread factory which employs 460 hands and it has now added on machinery for the making of linen thread. Incorporation of a company to make linen cloth at that place, with $2,000,000 capital, was begun over two months ago, and yet I do not hear that they have any agents here to purchase flax fiber, either from this year's crop or the next. We should endeavor to make some attempt at preparing this fiber for shipment by rail, and save some of the countless tons of it that are left to rot upon the ground, year after year. What a pity that Newark cannot come out here and buy up the whole of Oregon City for this purpose.

GRIZZLY.

REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following special report of the real estate market is furnished THE OREGONIAN by J. Fred Clark, real estate and stock broker. The transactions of the week, as shown by the county records, are as follows:

	Deeds.	Amount.
Country	10	$7,102 00
Couch	2	4,650 00
East Portland	4	2,700 00
Albina	2	1,300 00
	18	$15,832 00

How He Looks to a Mugwump.

Boston Herald.

Mr. Cleveland is not merely pleasing his own party. He is satisfying in a very high degree all who place country before party, and his fellow-citizens generally believe that he is honest, safe and patriotic.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

A Record of Society Events of All Sorts During the Past Week.

The Weddings, Parties, and Personal Movements of City and Suburban People—News Notes of General Interest.

James Foster, Jr., is spending the holidays in Albany.

Mr. Chauncey Barbour, of Walla Walla, is in the city.

Mr. Joe Webber, of this city, is visiting relatives in Albany.

Dr. Basil Norris, U. S. A., Vancouver, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Frank Parmenter, of Salem, is visiting friends in this city.

Mrs. Cora Morgan is here from Tacoma to spend the holidays.

Mr. John C. Davenport, a merchant of Cheney, is at the St. Charles.

Miss Emily Bauer, of Walla Walla, is now in the city visiting friends.

There were several Christmas carol singers on the street Christmas morning.

Mr. Hiram Griffin, a merchant of Arlington, is visiting the city for a few days.

Mr. George Whiteaker returned from a year's stay in California on the Columbia.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Upham, of this city, are visiting relatives and old friends in Albany.

Mr. E. A. Bridgman and bride arrived here Thursday and are registered at the St. Charles.

Miss Katie Casey, of Yamhill county, is spending the Holidays in this city with Mrs. Madden.

Judge F. D. Winton and wife, of Astoria came up the river Friday and are guests at the Esmond.

Mr. J. R. Stoddard and Prof. L. F. Henderson are out of the city on a "still hunt" for ducks.

Mrs. G. F. McClane has returned from a three months' sojourn at Clatsop, much improved in health.

The Baptist church was handsomely decorated at the Christmas exercises held there last evening.

Miss Jennie Sheppard, of Barlow station, will receive callers New Year's day with Mrs. Tyler Woodward.

Hon. J. N. Glover, of Spokane Falls, who has been in the city several days returned on Friday to his home.

Mr. Charles Templeton and wife are spending the holidays with Mrs. Templeton's mother and brother at Albany.

Mrs. C. A. Williamson, of Forest Grove, who has been making a visit in the Sound country, returned home Friday.

Mr. Ralph Lee is trying his luck for a few days duck shooting near Cathlamet. He intends making up for lost time.

The choral Union, under the direction of Prof. B. F. Walters, has been reorganized, and is now to be known as the Portland Choral Union.

Miss Ada E. Coburn, who is attending the State university at Eugene City, is spending the holidays with her mother and sisters in East Portland.

Mrs. Frank Dekum intends tendering a number of her young friends a "mother goose" party at her home next Wednesday evening which promises to be a very pleasant affair.

Judge J. F. Watson left on the steamer Friday night for San Francisco to spend the holidays with his daughter, who is at Mills seminary. He will be at home about New Years.

Mr. T. J. Hamilton, the new United States marshal of Washington territory, returned to his home in Walla Walla Friday, after having been to the Sound and taken the oath of office.

Mr. F. M. Chrisman, a wealthy resident of Lake county, and his sister Miss Chrisman, are visiting friends in Portland during the holidays. Miss Chrisman is a student in the State university.

Miss Emma Coleman and Miss Lou Rush, of Eugene, both of whom have friends here and are graduates of the business college in this city, are in town visiting Mrs. H. M. Taylor at her home.

Misses Paulina and Amelia May, of Harrisburg, who have been attending school at Portland, went up to Albany Wednesday evening and returned home Friday, after a short visit with relatives there.

Mr. H. Eschenburg, for the past two years cashier for C. Caesar & Co., left Friday for Chicago, where he will join his father in business. On Christmas eve he entertained a party of friends at Alisky's.

Miss Maud Soffarans, of Astoria, came down from Eugene City Thursday to spend the holiday vacation. She spent Christmas with her sister, Mrs. J. B. David, in this city, and went on to Astoria yesterday.

Grover Simpson is in the city on the way from Spokane to Tacoma, having been transferred as Wells, Fargo's agent from the first place to the latter, and will move to that city with his bride, nee Miss Beasley, of the Dalles, on the first of January.

The Portland Turn Verein held a social at their hall Christmas night. It was well attended by both old and young, and was a very enjoyable affair throughout. There was the customary Christmas tree, loaded down with presents for the children assembled, which were distributed between dances. The early morning hours were well advanced before the entertainment broke up.

The cozy little home of Mrs. Von Bolton was thronged last evening with a delighted party of friends, who received royal treatment at the hands of the genial hostess, ably seconded by her daughter, Miss Tica Von Bolton, and their companion, Miss Nicholson. A novel and spirited entertainment was furnished by the introduction of "consolation pie," which supplied each guest with a pretty token of kindly remembrance of a most enjoyable event.

The dancing class of Mrs. S. D. Smith held their closing party at Varney's hall last Friday evening, where about twenty couple enjoyed a very pleasant evening in tripping the light fantastic. Among those present were: Mesdames S. D. Smith, H. H. Browning, E. W. Harlow and Eckenberger. The Misses Browning, McFall, Mount, Bates, Hersey, Cook, S. Smith, Holman, Hillman, Williams, Morgan, Harlow and Hughes. Messrs. Goodnough, G. Hoyt, C. Hoyt, R. Hoyt, Norton, Moore, Williams, Everett, Bosworth, Shindler, Hogue, Logan, McFall, Ben Jones, Barnes, Ed. Dekum, and G. Hoyt, Jr.

WEDDINGS AT DALLAS.

On Wednesday, Dec. 16th, were celebrated the nuptials of Mr. H. Lee Fenton and Miss Blanche Collins.

Mr. Fenton is the head clerk in the mercantile house of J. D. Lee & Co., Dallas, and brother of Hon. W. D. Fenton, now residing in Portland. The bride is daughter of F. H. Collins, Esq., an old resident of Polk county.

The wedding took place at the family mansion of the bride's parents, Rev. W. Hurlburt officiating.

Although it was not intended to be a "brilliant affair" in any sense of the word, yet it was a most pleasant and enjoyable one.

Invited guests were present from many parts of the state, among whom may be mentioned Mrs. J. E. Fenton of Eugene, and Judge J. D. Fenton and wife of Yamhill county, father and mother of the bridegroom. The presents were numerous and valuable. The guests were most pleasantly entertained after the ceremony and on taking their departure all expressed their warmest and best wishes for the newly married couple.

At 10 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, Dec. 20th, Dr. J. W. Bean of Salem and Miss Lavinia Lee of Dallas, were married at the house of the bride's sister, Mrs. J. E. Smith. Rev. T. L. Sails officiating. Dr. Bean is a partner of Dr. R. Holmes of Salem, in the practice of medicine, and brother of Judge Robert S. Bean, of the second judicial district. Miss Lee is a sister of Hon J. D. Lee, present state senator for Benton and Polk counties. The wedding was private. Aside from relatives living in Dallas were present Miss Emma Bean of Eugene, Mr. O. D. Butler of Monmouth and Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Fenton of Dallas. The presents were choice and costly, composed entirely of silver ware. After the congratulations of friends and a pleasant time socially, the party partook of a sumptuous wedding dinner. The married couple, accompanied by Mr. Butler and Miss Bean, were driven over to Salem in the evening, where they will reside in the future.

Legislation in the Interest of the Few.

Philadelphia Record.

There never could have been such a swollen fortune as that of the Vanderbilts accumulated in this country in single hands without the aid of legislation which puts it in the power of the few to pick the bones of the many. Until Commodore Vanderbilt got in his able and unscrupulous control of the machinery of a great corporation he picked up his dollars by handfuls rather than cartloads.

Kentucky is Solid Once More.

Omaha Herald (Dem.)

The only colored man ever elected to office in Kentucky, Beverly Kelly, coroner of Christian county, is dead.

BELOVED

Mortal, if thou art beloved,
Life's offences are removed,
And the fateful things that checked thee,
Follow! hearten and protect thee.
Grow'st thou mellow? What is age?
But on life's illumined page,
Where the purple letters glow
Deeper painted long ago.
What is sorrow? Comfort's prime,
Love's choice Indian summer clime.
Sickness!—thou wilt pray it worse
For so blessed balmy nurse.
And for death!—when thou art dying
'Twill be Love beside thee lying.
Death is lonesome? Oh, how brave
Shows the foot-frequented grave!
Heaven itself is but the casket
For Love's treasure, ere he ask it—
Eye with burning heart he told by
Piercing through corruption's hollow.
If thou art beloved, oh then
Fear no grief of mortal men.

—*Michael Field*.

MRS. PEIXADA.

BY SIDNEY LUSKA, AUTHOR OF "AS IT WAS WRITTEN."

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CHAPTER I.

A CASE IS STATED.

On more grounds than one the 25th of April will always be a notable anniversary in the calendar of Mr. Arthur Ripley. To begin with, on that day he pocketed his first serious retainer as a lawyer. He got down town a little late that morning. The weather was superb—blue sky and summer temperature. Central park was within easy walking distance. His own engagements, alas, were not pressing. So he had treated himself to an after-breakfast ramble across the common. On entering his office, toward 11 o'clock, he was surprised to find the musty leather chair already tenanted. Mr. Mendel, the brewer, was established there, in company with two other gentlemen whom Arthur did not recognize. The sight of these visitors caused the young man a palpitation. Could it be——? He dared not complete the thought. That a client had at last sought him out was too agreeable an hypothesis to be entertained. Mr. Mendel greeted him with the effusiveness for which he is distinguished, and introduced his companions respectively as Mr. Peixada and Mr. Rimo. Of old time, when Arthur's father was still alive, and when Arthur himself had trotted about in knee-breeches and short jackets, Mr. Mendel had been their next door neighbor. Now he made the lawyer feel undignified by asking a string of personal questions: "Well, how is the mamma?" and "Not married yet, eh?" and "*Lieber Gott!* You must be five-and-twenty—so tall, and with such long mustache—yes?" and so forth; smiling the while with such benevolence that Arthur could not help answering politely, though he did hope that a desire for family statistics was not the sole motive of the brewer's visit. But by and by Mendel cleared his throat, and assumed a look of importance. His voice modulated in a graver key, as he announced, "The fact is that we—or rather, my friends Mr. Peixada and Mr. Rimo—want to consult you about a little matter of business." He leaned back in his chair, drawing a deep breath, as though the speech had exhausted him, mopped his brow with his handkerchief, and flourished his thumb towards Peixada.

"Ah," replied Arthur, bowing to the latter, "I am happy to be at your service, sir."

"Yes," said Peixada, in a voice several sizes larger than the situation required, "Mr. Mendel recommends you to us as a young man who is smart, and who, at the same time, is not so busy but that he can bestow upon our affairs the attention we wish them to have."

Notwithstanding Arthur's delight at the prospect of something to do, Peixada's tone, a mixture as it was of condescension and imperiousness, jarred a little. Arthur did not like the gratuitous assumption that he was "not so busy," etc., true though it might be; nor did he like the critical way in which Peixada eyed him. "Indeed," he said, speaking of it afterward, "it gave me very much such a sensation as a fellow must experience when put up for sale in the Turkish slave market—a feeling that my points were being noted and my money value computed. I half expected him to continue, 'Open your mouth. Show your teeth.'" Peixada was a tall, portly individual of fifty odd, with swarthy skin, brown, beady eyes, a black coat upon his back and a fat gold ring around his middle finger. The top of his head was as bald as a billiard ball and shone like a disk of varnished box wood. It was surrounded by a circlet of crisp, dark curly hair. He had a solemn manner that proclaimed him to be a person of consequence. It turned out that he was president of a fire insurance company. Mr. Rimo appeared to be but slightly in advance of Arthur's own age—a tiny strip of a body, wearing a resplendent cravat, dotted waistcoat, pointed patent leather gaiters and finger nails trimmed talon shape; a thorough-bred New York dandy of the least effeminate type.

"I suppose the name, Peixada," the elder of the pair went on, "is not wholly unfamiliar to you."

"Oh, no, by no means," Arthur assented, wondering whether he had ever heard it before.

"I suppose the circumstances of my brother's death are still fresh in your mind."

Arthur put on an intelligent expression and inwardly deplored his ignorance. Yes—Peixada! Peixada!—the name did have a familiar ring, for a truth. But where and in what connection had he heard it?

"Let me see," he ventured, "it was in——"

"In July, '79—recollect?"

Ah, yes, to be sure, he recollected. So this man was a brother of the Peixada who, rather less than half a dozen years ago, had been murdered, and whose murder had set New York agog. In a general way Arthur recalled the glaring accounts of the matter that had appeared in the newspapers at the time. "Yes," he said, because it behooved him to say something, "it was very sad."

"Fearful," put in Mr. Mendel.

"Of course," Peixada resumed, in his pompous style, "of course you followed the trial as it was reported in the public prints, but perhaps you have forgotten the particulars. Had I better refresh your memory?"

"That would be a good deal," said Arthur. To what was the way being paved?

With the air of performing a ceremony, Peixada rose, unbuttoned his coat, extracted a bulky envelope from the inner pocket, reseated himself, and handed the envelope to Arthur. It proved to contain newspaper clippings. "Please glance them through," said Peixada.

The Peixada murder had been a sensational and peculiarly revolting affair. One July night, 1879, Mr. Bernard Peixada, "a retired Jewish merchant," had died at the hands of his wife. Edward Bolen, coachman, in the attempt to protect his employer, had sustained a death wound for himself. Mrs. Peixada, "the perpetrator of these atrocities," as Arthur gathered from the records now beneath his eye, "was a young and handsome woman of a respectable Hebrew family, who must have been actuated by a depraved desire to possess herself of her husband's wealth." They had "surprised her, all but red-handed in the commission of the crime," though "too late to avert its dire results." Eventually she was tried in the court of general sessions and acquitted on the plea of insanity. Arthur remembered—as, perhaps, the reader does—that her acquittal had been the subject of much popular indignation. "She is no more insane than you or I," everybody had said; "she is simply lacking in the moral sense. Another evidence that you can't get a jury to be impartial when a beautiful woman is concerned."

"She was bad," continued Peixada, as Arthur returned the papers, "bad through and through. I warned my brother against her before his marriage. 'What,' said I, 'do you suppose she would marry an old man like you for except your money?' He said, 'Never mind.' She was young and showy, and Bernard lost his head."

"She was exceedingly handsome, a superb creature to look at, you know," cried Mr. Rimo, with the accent of a connoisseur.

"Handsome is as handsome does," quoth Mr. Mendel, sententiously.

"She was as cold as ice, as hard as alabaster," said Peixada, meaning, no doubt, adamant. "The point is that after release from prison she took out letters of administration upon my brother's estate."

"Why, I thought she was insane," said Arthur. "A mad woman would not be a competent administratrix."

"Exactly. I interposed objections on that ground. But she answered, by her counsel, that although insane a few months before—at the time of the murder—she was all right again now. The surrogate decided in her favor. A convenient form of insanity, eh?"

"Were there children?" Arthur inquired.

"No—none. My nephew, Mr. Rimo, son of my sister who is dead, and I myself, were the only next of kin. She paid us our shares right away."

Then what could he be driving at now? Arthur waited for enlightenment.

"But now," Peixada went on, "now I have discovered that my brother left a will."

"Ah, I understand. You wish to have it admitted to probate?"

"Precisely. But first I wish to find Mrs. Peixada. The will isn't worth the paper it's written on unless we can get hold of her. You see, she has about half the property in her possession."

"There was no real estate?"

"Not an acre; but the personalty amounted to a good many thousands of dollars."

"And you don't know where she is?"

"I haven't an idea."

"Have you made any efforts to find out?"

"There you strike the nail on the head. I have made every effort in my power. That's what brings me to you. I want you to carry on the search."

"I should not imagine it would be hard work. A woman—a widow—of wealth is always a conspicuous object—trebly so when she is handsome, too, and has been tried for murder. But tell me, what have you done?"

"You'll be surprised when you hear. I, myself, supposed it would be plain sailing. But listen." Peixada donned a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles, opened a red leather memorandum book, and read aloud from its pages. The substance of what he read was this. He had begun by visiting Mrs. Peixada's attorneys, Short & Sondheim, the firm that had defended her at the trial. With them he got his labor for his pains. They had held no communication with the lady in question since early in January, 1881, at which date they had settled her accounts before the surrogate. She was then traveling from place to place in Europe. Her last letter, postmarked Vienna, had said that for the next two months her address would be *poste restante* at the same city. From the office of Short & Sondheim Mr. Peixada went to the office of his sister-in-law's surety, the Eagle and Phoenix Trust company, No. — Broadway. There he was referred to the secretary, Mr. Oxford. Mr. Oxford told him that the company had never had any personal dealings with the administratrix, she having acted throughout by her attorneys. The company had required the entire assets of the estate to be deposited in its vaults and had honored drafts only on the advice of counsel. Thus protected, the company had had no object in keeping the administratrix in view. Our inquirer next bethought him of Mrs. Peixada's personal friends—people who would be likely still to maintain relations with her, and saw such of these as he could get at. One and all professed ignorance of her whereabouts—had not heard of her or from her since the winter of '80–'81. Finally it occurred to him that as his brother's estate had consisted solely of stocks and bonds, he could by properly directed investigations learn to what quarter of the world Mrs. Peixada's dividends were sent. But this last resort also proved a failure. The stocks and bonds, specified in the surrogate's inventory, had been sold out. He could find no new reinvestments made of the cash realized. Peixada closed his notebook with a snap. "You see," he said, "I've been pretty thorough and pretty unsuccessful. Can you think of any stone that I have left unturned?"

"How about relatives? Have you questioned her relatives?" asked Arthur.

"Of relatives—in America, at least—Mrs. Peixada has none. Her father died shortly after her marriage. Her mother died during the trial."

"But uncles, aunts, sisters, brothers?"

"None to my knowledge. She was an only child."

"Her maiden name was——?"

"Karon—Judith Karon. Her father, Michael Karon, used to keep a jewelry store on Second avenue."

"About what is her age?"

"She was twenty-one at the time of the murder. That would make her twenty-five or six now."

"So young, indeed? Have you a photograph of her?"

"A photograph? No, I don't know that she ever sat for one. But I have these."

Peixada produced a couple of rough wooden-gravings, apparently cuttings from illustrated papers, and submitted them for examination.

"They don't look anything like each other," said Arthur. "Does either of them look like her?"

"Not much," Peixada answered. "In fact, the resemblance is so slight that they wouldn't assist at all in identifying her. On the contrary, I think they'd lead you quite astray."

Said Mr. Rimo, "Bah! They give you no more idea of her than they do of Queen Victoria. They'd answer for any other woman just as well."

Arthur said, "That's too bad. But I suppose you have brought a copy of the will?"

"Oh, yes. Here is the original. It is in my brother's handwriting, dated a month before his death and witnessed by two gentlemen of high standing. I have spoken to each of them. They acknowledge their signatures and remember the circumstances. I made a search for a will right after Bernard died, but could find none. This I unearthed most unexpectedly. I was turning over the leaves of my poor brother's prayer book, when, there it was, lying between the pages."

The will was brief and vigorous. In the name of God, amen (on a half-sheet of legal cap), it devised and bequeathed all the property, real or personal, of which testator should die seized or possessed, to his beloved brother, Benjamin Peixada, and his beloved nephew, Maurice Rimo, in equal shares, for them to hold and enjoy the same, in fee simple, absolutely and forever; provided that they should pay annually to testator's widow until such time as she should remarry, or until [illegible] death, the sum of three hundred dollars. It was attested by a well-known Jewish physician and by a well-known Jewish banker.

"It would seem from this," said Arthur, "that your brother got bravely over his illusions concerning his wife. It's lucky he had no real estate. She would be entitled to her dower, you know, as a matter of course."

"Yes, I know; and I guess that was the reason why my brother converted all his real estate into personalty shortly after his marriage—so that he could dispose of it as he chose. The reference to real estate here in the will is doubtless an inadvertence. He was probably following a form. He couldn't trust his wife. She made his life wretched."

"Well," Arthur began—but Peixada interrupted.

"I want you," he said, in his dictatorial way, "to name a sum for which you will undertake to continue this investigation and bring it to a successful issue—that is, find Mrs. Peixada, have the will proved, and compel her to refund the property—upwards of $100,000, unless she has squandered it—that remains subject to her control."

"Oh, I can't name a lump sum offhand," replied Arthur, "neither can I guarantee success. I would of course do my utmost to succeed, but there is always the chance of failure. The amount of my compensation would be determined by the time I should have to spend and the difficulties I should have to encounter."

"That sounds reasonable. Then suppose—suppose I should agree to defray all expenses by the way, pay a fee, as you suggest, proportionate to your services at the end, and now at the outset give you a retainer of—say $250, would you be satisfied?"

Arthur's heart leapt. But to exhibit his true emotions would be unprofessional. He constrained himself to answer quietly, "Yes, I should be satisfied." It was, however, with a genuine glow of enthusiasm for his client that he folded up a check for the tidy sum of $250 and tucked it into his pocket.

Said Peixada, "I shall trust the entire management of this business to your discretion. Only one thing I suggest. I think an adroitly worded advertisement in the principal newspapers of this country and Europe—an advertisement that would lead the reader to suppose that we meant well by Mrs. P.—would be a wise measure. For instance, a notice to the effect that she could learn something to her advantage by communicating with you."

"Oh, that would be scarcely honorable—would it?"

"Honorable? In dealing with a murderess—with a woman, moreover, who is enjoying wealth not rightfully hers—the question of honor does not weigh. All means are fair when it's only to catch a thief."

"But even so, she would be too shrewd to take the bait. An advertisement would merely put her on her guard. Must not bell the cat, you know."

"That's one way of considering it. On the other hand—however, you're the pilot, and can take whatever course you please."

"Well, then, we'll reserve our advertisement till other expedients have failed. The first thing to do is——" But Arthur stopped himself. He did not clearly know what the first thing to do was. "I'll think about it," he added.

"Good," said Peixada, rising, "there's nothing further for me to detain you with to-day."

"Give my regards to mamma, when you write, Arthur," said Mr. Mendel.

"I leave you my memoranda," said Peixada, laying his note-book on Arthur's desk.

"Take care of yourself," enjoined Mr. Rimo, smiling and waving his hand.

The three gentlemen filed out. Arthur remained seated in his arm chair a long while after their departure, his eyes fixed upon the wall, his fingers twirling his mustache. For three years he had been among the members of the bar. This was the first case he had received that seemed really worthy of his talents.

CHAPTER II.

A VOICE—A MYSTERY.

Arthur Ripley—good-natured, impressionable, unpractical Arthur Ripley, as his familiars called him—dwelt in Beekman place. Beekman place, as the reader may not know, is a short, chocolate-colored thoroughfare, perched on the eastern brink of Manhattan island, and commanding a fine view of the river, of the penitentiary, and of the oil factories at Hunter's point. Arthur and a friend of his, Mr. Julian Hetzel, kept house in the two upper stories of No. 43, an old German woman named Josephine, acting as their maid of all-work. They had a kitchen, a dining room, a parlor, two airy dormitories, a light closet which did duty for a guest chamber, and over and above all, they had the roof. Upon the roof Hetzel had swung a hammock, and in earthen pots round about had arranged an assortment of flowering shrubs, so that by courtesy the roof was commonly styled the *loggia*. Here, toward sundown on that summery 25th of April mentioned in the last chapter, the chums were seated, sipping their after-dinner coffee and smoking their after-dinner cigarettes. They could not have wished for a pleasanter spot for their pleasant occupation. By fits and starts a sweet breeze puffed up from the south. Westward the sun was sinking into a crimson fury. Eastward the horizon glowed with a delicate pink light. Below them, on one side, stretched the river, tinted like mother-of-pearl by the ruddy sky overhead, up which a procession of sound steamboats was sweeping in stately single file. On the other side lay the street, clamorous with the voices of many children at sport. Around the corner an itinerant band was playing selections from Trovatore, blatantly and shrilly, though the music was softened by distance, till it had a quite agreeable effect. Of course, the topic of conversation was Arthur's case.

Hetzel said: "It will be slow work—and tedious."

"On the contrary," retorted Arthur, "it seems to me to furnish an opportunity for brilliant strategy. I must get a clue, you know, and then clinch it with a few quick strokes."

"Just so—after the manner of Monsieur Lecoq. Well, where do you propose to find your clew?"

"Oh! I haven't started in yet. I suppose I shall strike one soon enough."

"I doubt it. In my opinion you're booked for a sequence of wearisome details. The quality you'll require most of is patience. Besides, if the lady should smell danger, she'll be able to elude you at every turn. You want to make it a still hunt."

"I'm aware of that."

"What's the first step you mean to take?"

"I haven't made up my mind. I need time for deliberation."

"There's only a single thing to do. That's not the least Lecoq-like. Write to the place where she was last known to be—Vienna, did you say?—to the consul, or postmaster, or prefect of police, or, better yet, all three, and ask whither she went when she left there. Then, provided you get an answer, write to the next place, and so on down. This will take about a hundred years. So, practically you see, Peixada has supplied you with permanent employment. The likelihood that it will ultimately succeed is extremely slim. There's apt to be a slip-up at every point. However, far be it from me to discourage you. Hand over the cigarettes."

"What do you think of Peixada's plan—an advertisement?"

"Gammon! you don't fancy she would march with open eyes into a palpable trap like that, do you? I suspect the matter will end by your making a trip to Europe. If Peixada knows what's what, he'll bundle you off next week. You could trace her much more effectively in person than by letters."

"Wouldn't that be jolly! Only it would involve my neglecting the other business that might turn up if I should stick here."

"What of it? What other business? What ground have you for believing that any other business will turn up? Has the past been so prolific? Besides, isn't the summer coming? And isn't the summer a lawyer's dull season? You might lose a couple of two-penny district court cases, but suppose you did. See of what advantage it would be to your reputation. Somebody calls at your office. 'Is Mr. Ripley in?' 'No,' replies your clerk, 'Mr. Ripley is abroad on important business.' 'Ah,' thinks the caller, 'this Ripley is a flourishing practitioner.' And, mark my words, nothing hastens success like a reputation for success."

"Such a picture sends the blood to my head. I mustn't look at it. It would make me discontented with the reality."

"If you're diplomatic," Hetzel went on, lighting a fresh cigarette from the stump of his old one, "you can get a liberal education out of this Peixada case. Just fancy, ambling from town to town in Europe, and having your expenses paid. In your moments of leisure you can study art and languages and the manners, customs and superstitions of the hoary East."

"And all the while Mrs. Peixada may be living quietly here in New York! It's exasperating to realize the difficulty of putting your finger upon a given human being, when antecedently it would seem so easy. Never mind. Up-hill work though it be, it's sure to get interesting. A woman, young, beautiful, totally depraved, a murderess at the age of twenty one. I wonder what she is like."

"Oh, probably vulgar to the last degree. Don't form a sentimental conception of her. Keep your head cool, or else your imagination will get the better of your common sense."

"No fear of that. But I shall go at the case with all the more zest, because I am anxious to view this novel specimen of womankind."

"You'll find she's a loud, flashy vixen—snapping eyes, strident voice, bediamonded person. Women who murder their husbands in this peaceable epoch of divorce, are scarcely worth a respectable man's curiosity."

"Hello," cried Arthur, abruptly. "What's that?"

"Oh, that," answered Hetzel, "that's the corner house—No. 40."

Hetzel spoke monotonously. "That" was a descending musical scale—*fa, mi, re, do, si, la, sol, fa*—which rang out all at once in a clear soprano voice, from some place near at hand. A wonderfully powerful voice, with a superb bugle-like quality.

"*Fa, sol, la, si, do, re, mi, fa*," continued the songstress.

"By Jove," exclaimed Arthur, "that's something like." Then for a moment he was all ears, and did not speak. At last, "The corner house," he queried, "has some one moved in?"

"Yes," was Hetzel's answer, "they moved in yesterday. I had this all the morning."

"This singing?"

"Exactly—and a piano to boot. Scales and exercises till I was nearly mad."

"But this—this is magnificent. You were to be envied."

"Oh, yes, it's very fine. But when a man's trying to prepare an examination paper in the integral calculus, it distracts and interferes. She quite broke up my morning work." Hetzel was a tutor of mathematics.

"Have you seen her?" Arthur asked.

"No. They only took possession yesterday. A singular thing about it is that they appear to confine themselves to one floor. The blinds are closed everywhere except in the third story, and last night there was no light except in the third-story windows. Queer, eh?"

Arthur approached the verge of the roof and looked over at the corner house across the street. The third story windows were open wide, and out of them proceeded that beautiful soprano voice practicing intervals—*fa-mi, sol-do*, and so forth. "Well," he affirmed, "this is a regular romance. Of course a woman with such a voice is young and beautiful and everything else that's lovely. And then living cooped up on the third floor of that dismal corner house—she must be in needy circumstances, which adds another element of charm and mystery. I suppose she is in training to become a *prima donna*. But who are 'they?' Who lives with her?"

"Why should I know? I haven't seen any of them. I take it for granted that she doesn't live alone, that's all."

"Hush—sh," cried Arthur, motioning with his hand.

The invisible musician had now abandoned her exercises and was fairly launched upon a song, accompanying herself with the piano. Neither Arthur nor Hetzel recognized the tune, but they greatly enjoyed listening to it, because it was rendered with so much intelligence and delicacy of expression. They could not make out the words either, but from the languid, serene, caressing tempo of the melody it was easy to infer the theme was love. There were several verses, and at the end of them occurred a brilliant interlude upon the piano in which the refrain was caught up and repeated with variations. Arthur declared he had never heard sweeter music in his life, and very likely he never had.

"That woman," he declared, when silence was restored, "that woman, whoever she is, has a *soul*—a rare enough piece of property in this materialistic age. Such power of making music betokens a corresponding power of deep feeling, clear thinking, noble acting. I'd give my right hand for a glimpse of her. Why doesn't some magnetic influence bring her to the window? Oh for an Asmodeus to unroof her dwelling and let me peep in—observe her as she sits before her key-board unconscious of observation!"

Even Hetzel, who was not prone to enthusiasms—who, indeed, derived an expert's satisfaction from applying the wet blanket—admitted that she sang "like an angel."

Arthur went on, "Opera? talk about opera! Why, this beats the opera all hollow. Can you conceive a more exquisite *mise-en-scene*? Twilight lingering in the west—over there behind the cathedral—a pale rosy flush. Above, a star or two, twinkling diamond like on the breast of the coming night. In our faces, the fragrance of the south wind. Below us, the darkling river, alive with multitudinous craft. Can your opera house, can your academy of music boast anything equal to it? And then, as the flower and perfection of this loveliness, sounding like a clarion from heaven, that glorious woman's voice. I tell you man, it's poetry—it's Rossetti, Alfred de Musset, Heinrich Heine—it's—hello! there she goes again."

This time her selection was the familiar but ever beautiful *Erl Konig*, which she sang with such dramatic force that Hetzel himself exclaimed, when she had finished: "It actually made my heart stand still."

"*Du liebes kind, komm geh mit mir*," hummed Arthur. "Ah, how persuasively she murmured it! And then *Mein Vater, mein Vater, und hörest du nicht?*—and wasn't it blood-curdling? Didn't it convey the entire horror of the situation? the agony of terror that bound the child's heart? Beekman place has had an invaluable acquisition. I'll wager she's as good and as beautiful as St. Cecilia, her patroness. What do you guess—is she dark or fair, big or little?"

"The odds are that she's old and ugly. Patti herself, you know, is upwards of forty. It isn't probable that with her marvelous musical accomplishments, this lady is endowed with youth and beauty also. I wouldn't cherish great expectations of her, if I were you. Because, then, if you should ever chance to see her, you'll be so much disappointed. Better make up your mind that her attractions begin and end with her voice. Complexion? Did you ask my opinion of her complexion? Oh, she's a blonde—that goes without saying."

"Wrong again. She's a brunette of the first water—dusky skin, red mouth, black, lustrous eyes. You can tell that from the [illegible] in her music. As for her age, you're decidedly mistaken. If you had the least faculty for putting two and two together, you'd know at once that a voice of such freshness, such compass, and such volume, couldn't pertain to a woman far beyond 30. On the other hand, no mere school girl could sing with such intelligent expression. Wherefore, striking an average, I'll venture she's in the immediate vicinity of 25. However, conjectures are [illegible]. Where's Josephine? Let's have her up and interrogate her."

With this speech, Arthur began to pound his heel upon the roof—the method these young bachelors employed to make known to their domestic that her attendance was wanted. When the venerable Josephine had emerged waist-high from the scuttle door, "Josephine," demanded Arthur, "Who are the new tenants of the corner house?"

But Josephine couldn't tell. Indeed, she was not even aware that the corner house had been taken. Arthur set her right on this score, and "Now," he continued, "I wish you would gossip with the divers and sundry servants of the neighborhood until you have found out the most you can about these newcomers, and then report to me. For this purpose you are allowed an evening's outing. But, as you prize my good will, be both diligent and discreet."

As the twilight deepened into darkness, Arthur still remained posted at the roof's edge, looking wistfully over toward the third story windows of the corner house. By and by a light flashed up behind them, but the next instant an unseen hand drew the shades, and a few moments later the light was extinguished.

"They retire early," he grumbled.

"By the way, don't you think it's getting a little chilly up here?" asked Hetzel.

"Decidedly," he assented, shivering, "shall we go below?"

They descended into their sitting room, a cosy, book-lined apartment, with a permanent flavor of tobacco smoke upon its breath, and chatted together till a late hour. The Peixada matter and the mysterious songstress of No. 40 pretty equally divided their attention.

Next morning Hetzel—whose bed-chamber, at the front of the house, overlooked the street, whereas Arthur's, at the rear, overlooked the river—Hetzel was awakened by a loud rap at his door.

"Eh—er—what? Who is it?" he cried, starting up in bed.

"Can I come in?" Arthur's voice inquired.

Without waiting for a reply, Arthur entered. Hetzel's wits got up out of tangle. "What unheard of event brings you abroad so early?" he demanded.

"Early? You don't call this early? It's half-past seven."

"Well, that's a round half hour earlier than I ever knew you to rise before. Is anything the matter? Are you ill?"

"Bosh! I'm always up at half-past seven," answered Arthur, with brazen indifference to the truth.

He crossed the floor, and sent the curtains careening aloft, having done which, he established himself in a rocking-chair, facing the window, lighted a cigarette, and rocked to and fro.

"Ah! I—I understand," said Hetzel.

"Understand what?"

"The motive that impelled you to rise with the lark."

"You're making such 'ado about nothing,'" said Arthur. But he blushed and fidgeted uncomfortably. "Anybody would suppose I was an inveterate sluggard. Grant that I am up a little in advance of my usual hour—is that an occasion for so much talk?"

"The question is, rather," rejoined Hetzel, with apparent irrelevancy, "are you rewarded?"

For a moment Arthur tried to appear puzzled. But his eyes met those of his comrade, the corners of his mouth twitched convulsively, and thereupon, with a shrug of the shoulders, he laughed outright.

"Well, I'm not ashamed, anyhow," he said. "I'd give a good deal for a glimpse of her, and if I can catch one before I go down town, why shouldn't I?"

"Of course," replied Hetzel, sympathetically. "But don't be secretive. Let's have the results of your observation."

"Oh, as yet the results are scanty. The household seems to be asleep—blinds down and everything as still as a mouse. —No, there, the blinds are raised—but whoever raises them knows how to keep out of sight. Not even a hand comes in view. —Now all is quiet again. —Ah, speaking of mice, they have a cat. A black cat issues forth upon the stone ledge outside the window, and performs its ablutions with tongue and paw. —Another? Two cats! This one is of the tiger sort, striped black and gray. Isn't it odd—two cats!—What on earth do you suppose possesses them to keep two cats? One of them, the black one, returns indoors; number two whets his claw upon the wood of the window frame—gazes hungrily at the sparrows flitting round about—yawns—curls himself up—prepares for a nap there on the stone in the sun. —Why doesn't *she* come to the window? She ought to want a breath of the morning air. —This is exasperating."

The above monologue had been delivered piecemeal, at intervals of a minute or so in duration. At its finish Hetzel got out of bed.

"Well," he cried, stretching himself, "maintain your vigil, while I go for a bath. Perhaps on my return you may have something more exciting to communicate."

But when he came back, Arthur said, "Not a sign of life since you left, except that in response to a summons from within the tiger-cat has reentered the house, probably is discussing his breakfast at this moment. Hurry up—dress—and let us do likewise."

At the breakfast table, "Well, Josephine," said Arthur, "tell us of the night."

Josephine replied that she had subjected all the available maid servants of the block to a pumping process, but that the most she had been able to extract from them was—what her employers already knew. On Thursday, the 24th, some person or persons to the deponents unknown, had moved into No. 40. But two cart loads of furniture, besides a piano, had been delivered there, and the new occupants appeared to have taken one floor only, whence it was generally assumed that they were not people of very great consequence. Arthur directed her to keep her eyes and ears open, and to inform him from time to time of any further particulars that she might glean. This she promised to do. Then he lingered about in front of the house till Hetzel began to twit him, demanding sarcastically whether he wasn't going down town at all that morning. "Oh, well, I suppose I must," he sighed, and reluctantly took himself off.

Down-town he stopped at the surrogate's office, and verified the statement Peixada had made about the administration of his brother's estate. Mrs. Peixada had taken the oath to her accounting before the United States consul at Vienna, January 11, 1881, Short & Sondheim appearing for her here. It was decidedly against the woman—added, if anything could add, to the blackness of her offense—the fact that she was represented by such disreputable attorneys as Short & Sondheim.

From the court house, Arthur proceeded to Peixada's establishment in Reade street, near Broadway. He had concluded that the search for Mrs. Peixada would have to be very much such an infinitely slow process as Hetzel had predicted. Though on first thought it might have struck him as a hard task to determine the whereabouts of a rich, handsome and notorious widow, yet when he came down to the circumstances of this particular case, he had to acknowledge that it was an undertaking fraught with difficulties and with uncertainties. He wished to consult his client, and tell him the upshot of his own deliberations. The more he considered it, the more persuaded he became that he had better cross the ocean and follow in person the trail that Mrs. Peixada had doubtless left behind her. Probably the wish fostered the thought. As Hetzel had said, he would not run the risk of losing much by his absence. A summer in Europe had been the fondest dream of his youth. The very occupation of itself, moreover, was inviting. He would be a huntsman—his game, a beautiful woman! And then, to conduct the enterprise by letters would not merely consume an eternity of time, but ten chances to one, it would end in failure. It did not strike him that this was properly a detective's employment, rather than a lawyer's, and even had it done so, I don't know that it would have dampened his ardor. Meanwhile, he had turned into Reade street, and reached Peixada's place. He was surprised to find it closed, until he remembered that to-day was Saturday and that Peixada was an orthodox Jew. So he saw nothing for it but to remain inactive till Monday. He returned to his office, and spent the remainder of the day reading a small, canary-colored volume in the French language—presumably a treatise upon French jurisprudence.

He dined with a couple of professional brethren at a restaurant that evening, and did not get home till after dark. Ascending the stoop, he stopped to glance over at the corner house. A light shone at the edges of the curtains in the third story, but even as he stood there, looking towards it, and wishing that by some necromancy his gaze might be empowered to penetrate beyond, the light went out. Immediately afterward, however, he heard the shades fly clattering upward and then, all at once the silence was cloven by the same beautiful soprano voice that had interested him so much the night before. At first it was very low and soft, a mere liquid murmur; but gradually it waxed stronger and more resonant and Arthur recognized the melody as that of Schubert's *Wohin*, the dreamy, plaintive phrase, tremulous with desire and tense with yearning, gushed in a mellow stream from out the darkness. No wonder they set Arthur's curiosity on edge. The exquisite quality of the voice, and the perfect understanding with which the song was interpreted, were enough to prompt a myriad visions of feminine loveliness in any man's brain. That a woman could sing in this wise and yet not be pure and bright and beautiful, seemed a self-contradictory proposition. Arthur seated himself comfortably upon the broad stone balustrade of his door-step, and made up his mind that he would retain that posture until the musical entertainment across the way should be concluded.

"I wonder," he soliloquized, "why she chooses to sing in the dark. I hope, for reasons of sentiment—because it is in darkness that the effect of music is strongest and most subtle. I wonder whether she is alone, or whether she is singing to somebody—perhaps her lover. I wonder—ah, with what precision she caught that high note! How firmly she held it! How rapidly she executed the cadenza! A woman who can sing like this, how she could love! Or rather, how she must have loved already. For such a response to nature—such a comprehension of passion—as her music reveals, could never have come to be, except through love. I wonder whether I shall ever know her. Heaven help me, if she should turn out, as Hetzel says, fickle, old and ugly. But that's not possible. Whatever the style of her features may be, whatever the number of her years, a young and ardent spirit stirs within her. Isn't it from the spirit that true beauty springs? I mean by the spirit, the capability of inspiring and of experiencing noble emotions. This woman is human. Her music proves that. And just in so far as a woman is deeply, genuinely human, is she lovely and lovable."

In this platitudinous vein Arthur went on. Meanwhile the lady had wandered away from Schubert's "Wohin," and after a brief excursion up and down the keyboard, had begun a magically sweet and thrilling melody, which her auditor presently identified as a vocal arrangement of Chopin's "Berceuse." He listened, captivated, to the supple modulations of the music; and it was with a sensation very like a pang of physical pain that suddenly he heard it come to an abrupt termination—break sharply off in the middle of a period, as though interrupted by some second person. "If it is her lover to whom she is singing," he said, "I don't blame him for stopping her. He could no longer hold himself back—resist the impulse to kiss the lips from which such beautiful sounds take wing." Then, immediately he reproached himself for harboring such impertinent fancies. And then he waited on the alert, hoping that the music would recommence. But he waited, and hoped in vain. At last, "Well I suppose there'll be no more to-night," he muttered, and turned to enter the house. As he was inserting his latch-key into the lock, somebody below on the sidewalk pronounced a hoarse "G'd evening, Mr Ripley."

"Ah, good evening, William," returned Arthur, affably, looking down at a burly figure at the bottom of the steps. William was the night watchman of Beekman Place.

"Oh, I say—by the way—William——" called Arthur, as the watchman was proceeding up the street.

"Yessir?" queried William, facing about.

Arthur ran down the stoop and joined his interlocutor at the foot.

"I say, William, I see No. 40 has found a tenant. You don't happen to know who it is?"

"Yes," responded William, "moved in Thursday—old party of the name of Hart."

"Old party? Indeed! Then I suppose he has a daughter—eh? It was the daughter who was singing a little while ago?"

"I dunno if she's got a darter. Party's a woman. I ain't seen no darter. Maybe it was the lady herself."

"Oh, no, that's not possible. Hart did you say the name is?"

"Mrs. G. Hart."

"What does G. stand for?"

"I dunno. Might be John."

"Who is Mr. G. Hart?"

"I guess there ain't none. Folks say she's a widder. Well, Wiggins ought to thank his stars to have that house taken at last. It's going on four years now, it's lain there empty."

Mused Arthur absently, "An old lady named Hart, and he doesn't know whether the singer is her daughter or not."

"Fact is," put in William, "I dunno much about 'em—only what I've been told. But we'll know all about them before long. Everybody knows everybody in this neighborhood."

"Yes, that's so. Well, good night."

"Good night, sir," said William, touching his cap.

Upstairs in the sitting-room, Arthur threw himself upon a sofa. Hetzel was away. By and by Arthur picked up a book from the table and tried to read. He made no great headway, however; indeed an hour elapsed and he had not yet turned the page. His thoughts were busy with the fair one of the corner house. He had spun out quite a history for her before he had done. He devoutly trusted that ere long fate would arrange a meeting between her and himself. He whistled over the melody of *Wohin*, imitating, as nearly as he could, the manner in which she had sung it. When his mind reverted to the Peixada business, and he presently, lo! the prospective trip to Europe had lost half its charm. He felt that there was plenty to keep one interested here in New York.

All day Sunday, despite the fun at his expense in which Hetzel liberally indulged, Arthur haunted the front of the house. But when he went to bed Sunday night he was no wiser regarding his musical neighbor than he was four-and-twenty hours before.

CHAPTER III.

MAINLY STATISTICAL.

Monday morning Arthur entered Peixada's warehouse promptly as the clock struck ten. Peixada had not yet got down.

Arthur was conducted by a dapper little salesman to an enclosure fenced off at the rear of the show-room, and bidden to "make himself at home." By and by, to kill time, he picked up a directory—the only literature in sight—and extracted what amusement he could from it by hunting out the names of famous people—statesmen, financiers, etc. The celebrities exhausted, he turned to his own name and that of one of his friends. Among others, he looked for Hart. Of Harts only three—a Gustav, a George and a [illegible]. George was written down a laborer, [illegible] a peddler, Gustav a barber. None, it was obvious, could be the Hart of Beekman place. In a half hour or so Peixada arrived.

"Ah! good morning," he said. "Well?"

"I am sorry to bother you so soon again, Mr. Peixada," began Arthur, stiffly, "but——"

"Oh, that's all right," Peixada interrupted. "Glad to see you. Sit down. Smoke a cigar."

"Thank you," pursued Arthur, "having thought the matter well over, I——"

"You have concluded——?"

"[illegible] your view of the case [illegible]—but we're in for a long, expensive and delicate piece of business."

"Exactly [illegible] of it."

"You see, I reckoned it would strike one as the simplest thing in the world to find a woman like your sister-in-law. But this is a peculiar case. It's going on four years since anybody has heard from her. Clear back in January, 1881, she was somewhere in Vienna. But since then she has had the leisure to travel around the world a dozen times. She may be in Australia, California, Brazil—or not a mile away from us here in New York. She may have changed her name. She may have married again. She may have died. The point I'm driving at is that you mustn't attribute it to a lack of zeal or energy on my part, if we should fail to obtain any satisfactory results for a long while."

"Oh, certainly not, certainly not," protested Peixada, making the words very large, and waving his hand deprecatingly. "I'm a man of common sense, a business man. I don't need to be told that it's going to be slow work. I knew that. Otherwise I shouldn't have hired you. I could have managed it by myself except that I hadn't the time to spare."

"Well, then," said Arthur, undismayed by Peixada's frankness, "my idea of the tactics to be pursued is to begin with Vienna, January, '81, and proceed inch by inch down to the present time. There are two methods of doing this."

"Which are——?"

"One is to enlist the services of the United States consuls. I can write to Vienna, to our consul, and ask him to find out where Mrs. Peixada went when she left there; then to the consul at the next place, and so on, to the end. All over Europe, I believe, one is required by the police to name one's destination, before being allowed to depart from a given city. But this method is cumbrous and uncertain. The trail is liable to be lost at any point. At the best, it would take a long, long time. Besides, the consuls would expect a large remuneration."

"Well, the other method?"

"I propose it reluctantly. It is one which, so far as my personal inclinations are concerned, I should prefer not to take. I—I might myself go to Vienna and conduct the investigation on the spot."

"Hum," reflected Peixada. After a pause, "That would be still more expensive," he said.

"Perhaps."

"Sure.—It seems to me that there is a third method which you haven't thought of."

"Indeed? What is it?"

"Why not engage the services of an attorney in Vienna, instead of the consuls? You can easily get the name of some reliable attorney there. Then write on stating the case and offering a sum in consideration of which he is to furnish us with the information we want."

"Yes, I might do that," Arthur answered, with a disquieting sense that Peixada's plan was at once more practical and more promising than either of those which he had proposed.

"Better yet, and now," his client went on. "Attorneys' fees, as I chance to know, are low in Austria. Fifty dollars ought to be ample for a starter. I'll give you a check for that amount now. You can exchange it for a draft, after you've decided on your man."

Peixada filled out a check. Arthur took up his hat.

"Oh, apropos," said Peixada, without explaining what it was apropos of, "I showed you some newspaper clippings about Mrs. P.'s trial the other day. [illegible] Well, I've got a scrap book full of them in my safe. Suppose you'd find it useful?"

"I don't know. It could do no harm for me to run it over."

Peixada touched a bell, gave the requisite orders to the underling who responded, and said to Arthur, "He'll fetch it."

Presently the man returned, bearing a large, square volume, bound in blemish black leather. Arthur bowed himself out, with the volume under his arm.

The remainder of the day he passed in procuring the name of a trustworthy Viennese attorney, drafting a letter to him in English and having it translated into German. The attorney's name was Ullrich. Arthur endorsed the amount of Peixada's check in the form of an order upon an American-Austrian banking house. At last, weary, and with his zeal in Peixada's case somewhat abated, he went home.

In the course of the evening he dropped into a concert garden on Fifty-eighth street. He had not been seated there a great while before somebody greeted him with a familiar tap upon the shoulder and an easy "How are you?" Looking up, he saw Mr. Rimo.

"Ah," said Arthur, offering his hand, "how do you do? Sit down."

Mr. Rimo had an odiferous tuberose in his button-hole and carried a silver-headed Malacca cane. He drew up to the table, lit a cigarette with a wax match, and called for Vichy water.

"Well, Mr. Ripley," he questioned solicitously, "how are *you* getting on?"

"Oh, very well, thanks. I saw your uncle this morning."

"That so? Any news?"

"You mean about the case? Nothing decisive as yet. It's hardly time to expect anything."

"Oh, no of course not. I'll tell you one thing. You've got a nice job before you."

"Yes, and an odd one."

"What I was thinking of especially was the lady. She's a specimen. Not many like her."

"It's to be hoped not. You, of course, knew her very well?"

"No, I can't say as I did. I can't say as I knew her very well. She wasn't an easy woman to know. But I'd seen a great deal of her. It was a mere chance that I didn't marry her myself. Lucky—wasn't it?"

"Why, how was that?"

"Well, it was this way. You see, one evening while she was still Miss Karon, I called on her. Who should call in five minutes later but Uncle Barney? She was right up to the top notch that evening—devilish handsome, with her black eyes and high color, and as sharp as an [illegible]. When we left—we left together. The old man and I—when we left, I was saying to myself, 'By gad, I couldn't do better. I'll propose to her to-morrow.' Just then he pipes up, 'What is your opinion of that young lady?' he asks. 'My opinion?' says I. 'My opinion is that she's a mighty fine gal.' 'Well, you bet she is,' says he, 'and I'm glad you think so, because she's apt to be your aunt before a great while.' 'The devil!' says I. 'Yes sir,' says he. 'I've made up my mind to marry her. I'm going to speak to her father about it in the morning.' Well, of course, that settled my hash. I wasn't going to run a tilt against my uncle. Narrow escape I had, hey?"

Having concluded this picturesque narrative, Mr. Rimo emptied a tumbler of sparkling Vichy water, with the remark, "Well, here's to you," and applied a second wax match to a second cigarette.

"Who were her people?" asked Arthur. "What sort of a family did she come from?"

"Oh, her family was correct enough. Name was Karon, as you know already. Her old man was a watchmaker by trade, and kept a shop on Second avenue. Used to be he did a pretty comfortable business. Then he got stuck on electricity. He invented some sort of an electric clock and sent it to the Centennial at Philadelphia. It took the cake and after that Michael Karon was a ruined man. Why? Because after that he neglected his business, and spent all his time and all the money he had saved, in fooling around and trying to improve what the Centennial judges had thought was good enough. He couldn't let well enough alone. Result was he closed his doors, and went all to pieces. He was in a desperate bad way, when Uncle Barney stepped up and married his daughter. Hang a man who's got an [illegible]. What I say is, lay on to a good thing, and then stick to it for all you're worth."

"He died shortly after the marriage, didn't he?"

"Yes—handed in his checks that fall. She had an education, used to give lessons in music, and this, that, and the other-ology. She was the most crowing creature I ever saw—had no end of *chochem*. Don't know what *chochem* is? Well, it's Jewish shrewdness, and she held a corner in it, too. But such a temper. Lord, when she got excited, her eyes were terrible. I can just imagine her downing the old man. I'll never forget the way she looked at me one time."

"Tell me about it."

"Oh, there ain't much to tell—only this. Of course you know it's the fashion to kiss the bride at her wedding. But I happened to be on the road at the date of their wedding, and couldn't get back in time. I didn't mean to lose that kiss, just the same. So when I called on them after my return, 'Aunt Judith,' says I, 'when are you going to liquidate that little debt you owe me?' 'Owe you?' says she, looking surprised. 'I didn't know I owed you anything.' 'Why, certainly,' says I, 'you owe me a kiss.' She laughed and she'd [illegible] to change the subject. 'Come,' says I, 'step up to the captain's office and settle!' 'Yes,' says Uncle Barney, 'give your nephew his due.' But I didn't want to [illegible]," says she, beginning to look dark. 'You must,' says Uncle Barney. And she—she kissed me! But, gad, the way she glared at me. Her eyes were just swimming in fire. I swear, it frightened me—and I'm pretty tough. I don't want any more kisses of that sort, thank you. It stung my lips like a hornet." Mr. Rimo drew a deep breath and caressed the knob of his cane with the apple of his chin. "It was a thrilling moment, as they say on the stage," he added.

"Who was [illegible]—what's his name?—the coachman?" inquired Arthur.

"Oh, Bolen—[illegible]. He was Uncle Barney's [illegible]. After the old boy got [illegible] from business, he set up [illegible] and undertook to [illegible] coachman. [illegible] that night, [illegible] in between them, and that she just [illegible] his proper place [illegible]. She never was tried for his murder. [illegible] in the case of [illegible], the authorities think it wouldn't pay to try her again. Everybody said it was an infernal outrage for her to go free, but between you and me—and mum's the word, I was only glad of it. But that she hadn't ought to have been punished for shooting her husband. But to have locked up her confoundedly pretty face out of sight in a prison—that would have been an infernal outrage, and no mistake. As for hanging her, they'd never have hanged her, anyhow—not even if the jury had convicted. But I don't mean to say that she was innocent. Sane? Well you never saw a saner woman. She knew what she was about better than you and I do now."

"How do you account for the murder? What motive do you assign?"

"Most everybody said 'money'—claimed that she went deliberately to work and killed the old man for his money. Some few thought there must be another man at the bottom of it—that she had a paramour who put her up to it. But they didn't know her. She had a hot temper; but as far as men were concerned, she was as cool as an iceberg. My own notion is that she did it in a fit of passion. He irritated her somehow, and she got mad, and let fly. You see, I recollect the way she glared at me that time. Savage was no word for it. If she'd had a gun in her hand, my life wouldn't have been worth that"—and Mr. Rimo snapped his fingers.

"I must say, you have contrived to interest me in her. I shall be glad when I have an opportunity of seeing her with my own eyes."

"Well, you take my advice. When you've found out her whereabouts, don't go too close, as they tell the boys at the menagerie. Vicious as they make them, I don't deny it, but she's got a wonderful fascination about her notwithstanding, and if she thought it worth her while, she could win you around her finger like a hair, and never know she'd done it. I wish you the best possible luck."

Mr. Rimo rose, shook hands, moved off.

Arthur's dreams that night were haunted by a wild, fierce, Medusa-like woman's face.

At his office, next morning, the first object that caught his eye was the black, leather-bound scrap book that Peixada had given him yesterday. It lay where he had left it, on his desk. Beginning by listlessly turning the pages, he gradually became interested in their contents. I shall have to beg the reader's attention to an abstract of Mrs. Peixada's trial, before my story can be completed, and I may as well do so now.

The people set out logically by establishing the fact of death. A surgeon testified to all that was essential in this regard. The second witness was one Patrick Martin. I copy his testimony word for word from the columns of the New York *Daily Gazette*.

"Mr. Martin," began the district attorney, "what is your business?"

"I am a merchant, sir."

"And the commodities in which you deal are——"

"Ale, wines and liquors, your honor."

"At retail or wholesale?"

"Both, sir, but mostly retail."

"Where is your store situated, Mr. Martin?"

"On the southwest corner of Eighty-fifth street and Ninth avenue."

"Was the residence of the deceased, Mr. Bernard Peixada, near to your place of business?"

"It was, sir—in the next block."

"What block? How is the block bounded?"

"The block, sir, is bounded by Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets, and Ninth and Tenth avenues, your honor."

"Many houses on that block?"

"None, your honor, only the house of the deceased. That stands on the top of a hill, back from the street, with big grounds around it."

"Had Mr. Peixada lived there long?"

"Since the first of May, this year."

"Now, Mr. Martin, do you remember the night of July 30."

"Faith, I do, sir, and I'll not soon forget it."

"Good. Will you, then, as clearly and as briefly as you can, tell the court and jury all the circumstances that combine to fill the night of July 30 in your memory? Take your time, speak loudly, and look straight at the foreman."

"Well, sir, on that night, toward 2 o'clock the next morning——"

(Laughter among the auditors, speedily suppressed by the court attendants.)

"Don't be disconcerted, Mr. Martin. On the morning of July 31st?"

"The same, sir. On that morning, at about 2 o'clock, I was outside in the street, putting the shutters over the windows of my store. While I was doing it, your honor, it seemed to me that I heard a noise—very weak and far away—like as if someone—a woman, or it might be a child—was crying out. I stopped for a moment, and listened. Sure enough, I heard it again—so faint you'd never have known it from the silence except by sharpening your ears. It was a voice, coming down the hill from the Peixada house over the way. I couldn't make out any words, but it was that thin and steady, that, 'Certain,' says I to myself, 'that old house, there is up to some mischief, or my name ain't Patsy Martin.' Well, after I had got done putting up the shutters, I went into the house by the family entrance, and says I to my wife, 'There's a woman yelling in the house on the hill,' says I. 'What of that?' says she. 'Maybe I'd better go up,' says I. 'You'd better be after coming to bed and minding your business,' says she. 'It's most likely a way them heathen have of amusing themselves,' says she. But, 'No,' says I, 'someone's in distress,' says I; 'and I guess the best thing I can do will be to light a lantern and go along up,' says I. So my wife, your honor, she lights the lantern for me, and 'Damnation take 'em,' says she to wish me good luck; off I started, across the street, through the gate, and up the wagon road that leads to Peixada's house. Meanwhile, your honor, the screaming had stopped. Never a whisper more did I hear; and thinks I to myself, 'It was only my imagination,' thinks I—when whiff—all of a sudden, not two feet away from me, there in the road, a voice calls out, 'Help, help.' The devil take me if I thought I'd jump out of my skin for fright, it came so unexpected. But I raised my lantern all the same, and cast a look around; and there before me on the ground, I seen an object which, as true as gospel, I took to be a ghost until I recognized it for Mrs. Peixada—the lady that's sitting behind you, sir—the Jewish lady herself. There she lay, kneeling in front of me, and when she seen who I was, 'Help, for God's sake, help,' says she, for all the world like a Christian. I knew right away that something wrong had happened, from her scared face and big, staring eyes, and besides, her bare feet and the white rag she wore in the place of a decent dress."

At this point considerable sensation was created among the audience by the prosecuting attorney, who, interrupting the witness and addressing the court, remarked, "Your honor will observe that the prisoner has covered her face with a veil. This is a piece of theatricalism against which I must emphatically protest. It is, moreover, the jury's prerogative to inspect the prisoner's physiognomy, as the story of the crime is told."

Recorder Hewitt ordered the prisoner to remove her veil.

"Go on, Mr. Martin," said the prosecutor to the witness.

"Well, sir, as I was saying, there I seen Mrs. Peixada, half crouching and half sitting down in the road. And when I got over the start it gave me, 'Excuse me ma'am,' says I, 'but did I hear you hollering out for help?' 'Yes, you did,' says she. 'Well, here I am, ma'am,' says I, 'and now will you be kind enough to inform me what's the trouble?' says I. 'The trouble?' says she. 'The trouble is that there's two men kilt up at the house.' 'What's the trouble,' says she. 'Kilt?' says I. 'Yes, shot,' says she. 'And who shot them?' says I. 'Myself,' says she. 'Mother of God,' says I. 'Well,' says she, 'won't you be after going up to the house and trying to help the poor wretches?' says she. 'I don't know but I will,' says I. And on up the road to the house I went. The front door, your honor, was wide open, and the gas blazing at full head, and I ran up the steps and through the vestibule, and there in the hall I seen that what Mrs. Peixada said was the truest word she ever spoke in her life. Old Peixada, he lay there on one side, dead as sour beer, with blood all around him, and on the other side lay Mr. Bolen—whom I knew well, for he was a good customer of my own, your honor—more dead than the other, if one might say so. I, sir, I only remained long enough to cross myself and whisper, 'God have mercy on them,' and then off I went to call an officer. On my way down the hill, I passed Mrs. Peixada, and this time she was laying out flat in the road, with her eyes closed and her mouth open, like she was in a fit. She had nothing on but that white gown I spoke of before, and elegant she looked, your honor, flat like a corpse."

Again the district attorney stopped the witness. "Your honor," he said, "I must again call your attention to the irregular conduct of the prisoner. She has now turned her back upon the jury, and covered her face with her hands. It is merely a method of evading the injunction which your honor saw fit to impose upon her with respect to her veil. I must insist upon her displaying her full face to the jury."

Mr. Sondheim, of counsel for the defense: "If the court please, it strikes me that my learned brother is really a trifle too exacting. I can certainly see no objection to my client holding her hands to her face. Considering the painfulness of her situation, it is no more than natural that she should desire to shield herself. I must beg the court to remember that the prisoner is no ordinary criminal, but a lady of refined and sensitive instincts. A little indulgence, it seems to me, is due to her on account of her sex."

The district-attorney: "The prisoner had better understand once for all that her sex is nothing to protect her in this prosecution. The law is no respecter of sex. As for her refined and sensitive instincts, if she has any, I advise her to keep them in her pocket. This jury has too much good sense to be affected by any exhibition she may make for their benefit. I leave the matter to the court's good judgment."

The recorder: "Madam, you will turn your chair toward the jury, and keep your face uncovered."

The district attorney: "Well, Mr. Martin, what next?"

The witness: "Well, sir, I hurried along as fast as ever I could, and stopped at my place just long enough to tell my wife what happened, and to send her up to Mrs. Peixada with a bottle of spirits to bring her to. Then I went to the station house and told the gentleman at the desk of the station. Him and a couple of officers come back with me; and they, your honor, took charge of the premises, and—and that's all I know."

[To be Continued.]

THE DOMICILE ERECTED BY JOH

(From the Vulgate of Mad... Goose.)

BY A [illegible]

Behold the mansion reared by daedal Jack.
See the malt stored in many a plethoric sack
In the proud cirque of Ivan's bivouac.

Mark how the rat's felonious fangs invade
The golden stores in John's pavilion laid.

Anon with velvet foot and Tarquin strides,
Subtle grimalkin to his quarry glides—
Grimalkin grim, that slew the fierce rodent
Whose tooth insidious Johann's sackcloth

Lo! now the deep-mouthed canine foe assail
That vexed the avenger of the stolen malt,
Stored in the hallowed precincts of that ha
That rose complete at Jack's creative call.

Here stalks the impetuous cow with crum
horn
Whereon the exacerbating hound was torn
Who bayed the feline slaughter beast that s
The rat predacious, whose keen fangs
through
The textile fibres that involved the grain
That lay in Hans' inviolate domain.

Here walks forlorn the damsel crowned with
Lacteal spoils from vaccine dugs who dre
Of that corniculate beast whose tortuous ho
Tossed to the clouds in fierce vindictive sc
The baying hound whose braggart bark and s
Arched the lithe spine and reared the indign
fur
Of Puss, that with verminicidal claw
Struck the weird rat in whose insatiate ma
Lay reeking malt, that erst in Juan's cour
lay.

Robed in senescent garb that seems in sooth
Too long a prey to Chronos' iron tooth
Behold the man whose amorous lips incline
Full with young Eros' osculative sign,

To the lorn maiden whose lactalbic hands
Drew albu-lactic wealth from lacteal glands
Of that immortal bovine by whose horn
Distort to realms ethereal was borne

The beast catulean, vexer of that sly
Ulysses quadrupedal who made die
The old mordacious rat that dared devour
Antecedaneous ale in John's domestic bow

Lo here, with hirsute honors doff'd, succinct
Of saponaceous locks, the priest who linked
In Hymen's golden bands the man unthrift
Whose means exiguous stared from many a

Even as he kissed the virgin all forlorn
That milked the cow with implicated horn
Which in fierce wrath the canine torturer
skied
That dared to vex the insidious muricide,
Who let auroral effluence through the pelt
Of that sly rat that robbed the palace that Ja
built.

The loud cantankerous Shanghai comes at las
Whose shouts aroused the shorn ecclesiast
Who sealed the vows of Hymen's sacrament
To him who robed in garments indigent

Exosculates the damsel lachrymose.
The emulgator of the horned brute morose,
That tossed the dog
That worried the cat
That killed the rat
That ate the malt
That lay in the house that Jack built.

THE GRAVE IN THE WET MOUNTA VALLEY.

STORY OF ADVENTURE AND ROMAN

By A. A. Hayes, Author of "The Denver
[illegible] "The Two Pards" and Other
Adventure in the Far West.

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

"*Eheu fugaces!*" I exclaimed, in sp of myself, when, not long ago, I visited the first time in many years, the beaut spot on Lake Winnepesaukee, where happiest days of my youth were pass Like most men under similar circumst I was depressed by the realization such visits bring of the contrast betw the permanence of the works of nature the transitoriness of the human life. broad lake shone in the sun, pure and be tiful as of old, the many islands which ted the surface were unchanged, the Sa wich [illegible] and the Ossipee mountains in their pristine beauty; but the friends my boyhood where were they? I was a stranger in a strange land and could most echo the sad words of the poor monk who spoke to the painter Wilki the refectory of the Escurial, and say all who were my predecessors, most of contemporaries and many of those w were younger than myself, had pass away.

I made inquiries in particular ab three persons. One was a very remarka woman, a Mrs. W—, a widow of ol [illegible] and large means, who had been to the idea of a Roman matron. Nature, as Dr. Holmes happily says, had writ her virtues on ruled paper and forgotten rub out the lines. Her strong will often clashed with that of the second ob of my inquiries—her son, my friend schoolmate. That she loved him dearly well I knew, but he had inherited a shar her own firmness and he chafed at the straints put upon him and her choice him of a plan of life, laid down as rig as were the laws of the Medes and Persi It goes without saying that this plan far from including a prolonged residen home and near the farm house where dw the third personage, so well remembered me—Alice R., a beautiful village girl. was as sweet as a mountain daisy, brig intelligent and affectionate, but one wh duty would always and inexora control, though her heart mig break. I knew that Robert had what was more than a boyish regard her and I thought she cared for him, but even a youngster must have seen trou ahead in such an attachment. Once he that Robert had left home. Now I learn that all three had been absent for ye that the son had never returned and w supposed to have died far away; that M W. had become deeply attached to Al and that the latter was living with somewhere in Massachusetts. During brief stay here all three were often in mind. Then came departure and new terests and cares, and I forgot them. T I should have part or lot with them ag I never dreamed.

Nature is the best and most generous paymasters and right royally does she ward those who do her homage. If you in that number, gentle reader, perhaps have had the privilege of seeing [illegible] Beverly Shore. You know th of coast from [illegible] the rocks and the smooth beaches, the sh dered drives and the [illegible] picturesque towns, the old towers and tall trees, between which you look from the verandas of lovely summer homes to the dancing waves of a summer sea. You know Manchester by the Sea, Magnolia and Norman's Woe, and Gloucester Harbor, and Eastern Point, with its flashing red light. A charmed region, [illegible] and a cheering refuge from the heat of a great city in August. I thought registered my name at the hotel [illegible] glanced casually at the [illegible] and among them were Mrs. W. and Miss R.

Next day I met, and recalled myself to them—the white haired high bred matr far more gentle and gracious than of yo and Alice, showing many traces of her beauty and with just a wistful shade in peaceful eyes. They were glad to see m and we talked of old times. Mrs. showed emotion when speaking of her but it was clear that time had brought a degree of consolation, and she told me story in unfaltering tones. Robert had home to go to China in a clipper sh —I inferred—a serious disagreement w his mother. She never heard from him mail, and only learned from the captain, the completion of his round trip that ert left him when he put into Rio Ja for repairs. He thought he probably w for California in one of two vessels wh found in port. He was traced to Francisco, whence he started for the land trip. Nothing was ever heard fr him, and, as years passed, his friends given him up for dead.

When Mrs. W. began to tell me this Miss R. made some excuse for leav room, and did not return. The elder woman concluded and, after a pa of some minutes, again addressed me

"Do you believe in presentiments?" asked.

"No, indeed," was my reply.

"A week ago I should have said

berg My own notice is that she of passion. He irritated her she got mad, and let fire. You the way she glared at me that was no word for it. [illegible] and, my life wouldn't have been and Mr Rinio snapped his fa[illegible]

you have contrived to interest me be glad when I have a [illegible] her with my own eyes." [illegible] take my advice. "When you're whereabouts, don't go too close boys at the menagerie. She'll make them, I don't deny it. She wonderful fascination about her, g, and if she thought it worth could win you a quid her finger never know she'd done it. I best possible luck." se, shook hands, moved off. ams that night were haunted by a dedusa-like woman's face. , next morning, the first object s eye was the black, leather-bound Peixada had given him yester- where he had left it, on his desk. listlessly turning the pages he me interested in their contents. beg the reader's attention to an s Peixada's trial before my story ted, and I may as well do so now. set out logically by establishing th A surgeon testified to all has n this regard. The second wit- Patrick Martin. I copy his testi- r word from the columns of the *ly Gazette*

n" began the district attorney, business?"
chant, sir."
commodities in which you deal

and liquors, you honor."
wholesale?"
out mostly retail."
our store situated, Mr Martin?"
southwest corner of Eighty-fifth th avenue."
residence of the deceased, Mr a, near to your place of busi-

—in the next block."
low is the block bounded?"
sir, is bounded by Eighty-fifth th streets, and Fifth and Tenth hono[illegible]
is on that block?"
honor, only the house of the de- stands on the top of a hill, nick with big grounds around it."
Peixada lived there long?"
rst of May, this year."
Martin, do you remember the
sir and I'll not soon forget it."
l you, then, as clearly as you ably l the court and jury all the cir- at come to fill the night of July nory? Take your time, speak up k straight at the foreman."
p that night, toward 2 o'clock the

among the audience, speedily re- court attendant.)
disconcerted, Mr Martin On the uly 31st?"
r On that morning, at about 2 outside in the street putting the the windows of my store. Well your honor, it seemed to me that I —very weak and far away—like as woman, or I might be a child— t I stopped for a moment, sir. Sure enough, I heard a voice—so ever have known it from howling, sharpen ng your ears. I heard a g down the hill from the Jew's the way I couldn't make out as t was that the acd screechy says I to myself, "that old fellow some mischief, or my name's not Well, after I had got done with I went into the house by the family says I to my wife, "There's g in the house on the hill" says I. says she 'Maybe'd better go You'd better be after coming to ing your business," says she. 'It's way them heathen have of amusing says she But, 'No,' says I, 'Some- ess,' says I 'an I guess the best wife to light a lantern and go s I. So my wife, your honor, she tern for me, and 'Remember take to wish me good luck,' of I start- street, through the gate, and up ad that leads to Peixada's house your honor, the screaming had ver a whisper none did I hear; to myself, 'It was only my imagin- I—but a witness. A [illegible] away from me, there in the road, a t, 'Help, help!' The devil take me jump out of my skin for fright, expected But I raised my lantern and cast a look about, and there n the ground I seen an object un as gospel, but took to be a ghost nized it for Mrs Peixada—the lady behind you, sir—the Jew's wife, ere she lay kneeling in front of me; e seen who I was 'Holy, for God's says she, for a [illegible] we'd like a knew right away that something appened, from her scared face and yes, and besides her bare feet and g she wore in the place of a decent

nt considerable sensation was cre- the audience by the prosecuting o, interrupting the witness and ad- court, remarked, 'Your honor that the prisoner be covered her ell. This is a piece of theatrical which I must emphatically protest er, the jury's prerogative to watch s physiognomy, is the story of her

Hewitt ordered the prisoner to
r Martin," said the prosecutor

as I was saying there I seen Mrs. r crouching and half sitting there And when I got over the start she cuse me ma'am,' says I, 'but didn't ollering out for help?' 'Faith, yes 'Well, here I am, ma'am,' says w will you be kind enough to what's the trouble?' says I e?' says she 'The trouble is wo men kill up the house, that's trouble' says she 'Kill?' says I, says she 'And who shot them?' self,' says she. 'Mother of God!' ll, says she, 'won't you be after he house and trying to help the s" says she. 'I don't know but I And on up the road to the house front door, you honor, was open e gas blazing and all hear within the steps and through the vestibule, and hall I seen that was Mrs. Peixada truest word she ever spoke in her ixada he lay there on one side, as beer with blood all around him. other side lay Mr Bolen—whom I or he was a good customer of my honor—more dead than he Jew ght say so I, sir I just long enough to cross my ister, 'God have mercy on them!' I went to call an office On the e hill, I passed Mrs. Peixada again e she was lying out stiff in the er eyes closed and her mouth open, in a fit She had no him on but gown spoke before and very ooked, your honor just there, like a

istrict attorney stopped the witness. er he said, "I must again direct n to the fact that the counsel of the e has now turned her back to the ered her face with her hands. This selfish evad of the ajuction b [illegible] upon her to [illegible] upon her r full face to the jury" ein, of counsel for the defendant: t please it strikes me that my er's [illegible] is exacting; I y [illegible] objection on my client's [illegible] Considering the of her situation, it is no more than le should [illegible] to [illegible] this pri- he court to [illegible] that the pri- mary, [illegible] but a lady of re- sitive instincts [illegible] out of her it, is due to [illegible]

attorney "The prisoner had her ad once for all that she isn't go- ther in this prosecution. The law r's. As for her refine and sen- te, if she has any, I advise her to put ck. This jury has too much o be affected by any exhibition that e for their benefit. I submit the e court a good judgment."
er "Madam, you will turn your the jury, and keep your face so

ct attorney "Well, Mr. Martin

s "Well sir, I started a sign down r I could, and stopped at my own g enough to tell my wife what had nd to send her to Mrs. Peixada's e of s lints to bring her around to the station house, and informed n at the desk of the state of affairs. ndle of officers came back with y, your honor, took charge of the I—and that's all I know about it."

[To be Continued.]

THE DOMICILE ER[illegible] BY JOHN

(From the Vulgate of Madame Goose)

[illegible]

Behold the mansion rare[illegible] by [illegible]
See the malt stored in many a [illegible]
In the proud circuit of [illegible]

Mark how the rat [illegible]
The golden stores in John's [illegible]

Anon with velvet foot and Tarquin's strides
Subtle Grimalkin to [illegible]
Grimalkin grim [illegible]
Whose tooth insidious [illegible]

Lo! now the deep mouthed canine foe's assault
That vexed the [illegible]
Stored in the hallowed precinct [illegible]
That rose complete at Jack's [illegible]

Here stalks the impetuous cow with [illegible] horn
Whereon the exacerbated hound was torn
Who [illegible]
The rat predacious [illegible]
through
The textile fibres that involved [illegible]
That lay in [illegible]

Here walks forlorn the damsel [illegible]
Lacteferous spoils from [illegible]
Of th[illegible]
Tossed to the clouds in [illegible]
The hairy hound whose fangs [illegible]
Arched the little spine and [illegible]
fur
Of puss that with [illegible]
Struck the weird rat [illegible]
Lay reeking malt that erst [illegible]
saw

Robed in senescent garb [illegible]
Fro longing [illegible]
Behold the man whose [illegible]
Fall with young Eros' [illegible]

To the lorn maiden whose [illegible]
Drew a [illegible]
Of that immortal bovine [illegible]
Distilled to realms ethereal was borne

The beast catulean vexed [illegible]
Hisses quadrupedal whom [illegible]
The old murdaceous rat [illegible]
Antecedaneous ale in John's [illegible]

Lo! here, of hirsute honors [illegible]
Of spontaneous locks the [illegible]
In Hymen's [illegible]
Who e'en as [illegible] exiguous stored from many a rift

Then at [illegible] kissed the virgin all forlorn
That milked the cow with [illegible] horn
Which in fierce wrath the canine [illegible]
skied
That dared to vex the insidious [illegible]
Who let auroral [illegible]
Of that sly rat that robbed the [illegible]
halls.

The lord cantankerous Shanghai comes at last
Whose shouts aroused the [illegible]
Who sealed the vows of Hymen's [illegible]
To him who, robed in garments [illegible]

Exoculates the damsel lachrymose
The emulgator of the horned brute morose
That tossed the dog
That worried the cat
That killed the rat
That ate the malt
That lay in the house that Jack built

THE GRAVE IN THE WET MOUNTAIN VALLEY

STORY OF ADVENTURE AND ROMANCE

By A A Hayes Author of "T[illegible] Ex- press," "The Two [illegible] Stories of Adventure in the [illegible]"

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian]

"*Eheu! fugaces!*" I exclaimed in spite of myself when not long ago I [illegible] for the first time in many years the beautiful spot on Lake Winnipes[illegible] where the happiest days of my youth were passed. Like most men under similar circumstances I was depressed by the reflections which such visits bring of the contrast between the permanence of the works of nature and the transitoriness of those of human life. The broad lake shore in the sun [illegible] as beautiful as of old, the many [illegible] which cot- ed the surface were [illegible] the Sun[illegible] which dense and th[illegible] in their pristine beauty [illegible] the friends of my boyhood where [illegible] I was a stranger in a strange land and could al- most echo the sad words of the [illegible] monk who spoke to the [illegible] the reflectory of the [illegible] that all who were my predecessors most of my contemporaries and many of those who were younger than myself [illegible] passed away.

I made inquiries in particular about three persons. One was a very remarkable woman—a Mrs W[illegible] a widow of old fam- ily and large means who [illegible] the ideal of a Roman matron [illegible] as Dr Holmes happily [illegible] her virtues on ruled paper and [illegible] rub out the lines. Her strong will all often clashed with that of the second object of my inquiries—her son, my friend and schoolmate. That she loved him dearly, I well knew, but he had inherited [illegible] her own firmness and [illegible] the straints put upon him and her [illegible] for him of a plan of life laid down as rigidly as were the laws of the Medes and Persians. It goes without saying that this plan was far from including a prolonged residence at home and near the family house where dwelt the third personage so well remembered by me—Alice [illegible], a beautiful village girl [illegible] was as sweet as a mountain daisy, bright intelligent and affectionate, but on whom duty would always [illegible] control though her heart might break. I knew that Robert W[illegible] had what was more than a boyish regard for her and I thought he cared for him but even a youngster must have seen trouble ahead in such an attachment. I once ascertained that Robert had left home Now I learned that all three had been absent for years that the son had never returned and was supposed to have died far away that Mrs W[illegible] had become deeply attached to Alice and that the latter was living with her somewhere in Massachusetts [illegible] brief stay here all three were [illegible] my mind. Then came the picture and new in- terest and [illegible] I should have part or lot with them again I never dreamed.

Nature is the best [illegible] of [illegible] ward [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] Mauch [illegible] and [illegible] Manhattan and Normans [illegible] sister [illegible] of a great city [illegible] chester [illegible] I glanced [illegible] W[illegible] and Miss [illegible]

At any [illegible] met, and [illegible] to them—the white haired [illegible] for more gentle [illegible] and Alice showing many traces of her old beauty and with just a wistful [illegible] her peaceful eyes [illegible] and we talked [illegible] Mrs W[illegible] showed emotion when speaking of her son but it was clear that time had brought her a degree of consolation and [illegible] the story in unfaltering tone [illegible] home to go to [illegible] inferred a serious [illegible] with his mother. She never heard from him [illegible] mail and only learned [illegible] the completion of his [illegible] left him when he [illegible] for [illegible] years. Though [illegible] for California in one of [illegible] found in port [illegible] France to whence he [illegible] land trip. Nothing [illegible] him and as years passed [illegible] given him up for dead.

When Mrs W[illegible] Miss R[illegible] made some excuse [illegible] room and she had not [illegible] elder woman [illegible] of some minutes, again add[illegible]

Do you believe in presentiments? she asked

"No indeed" was my reply

"A week ago I should have said the same," she continued "In all my long life I have scouted such things and am fairly ashamed of myself now for giving them any place in my mind. Nevertheless I am at this moment impelled [illegible] by the feeling that I am to know something of the fate of my poor boy and know it soon—almost immediately. You will think me foolish and credulous and you would be right but I really feel this [illegible]" She turned to me with a yearning eyes and begged of me earnestly for years [illegible] years for some tidings [illegible] the least in the world, of my boy's fate.

I made some non-committal reply and left her to her thoughts. As I passed out of the room Miss R[illegible] returned.

[illegible] the hotel there is a splendid view [illegible] from which a glorious view is to be had at all times, but especially at sunset. Next day I offered the ladies my escort thither. After traversing a shaded [illegible] [illegible] the steep side of the rock [illegible] [illegible] full view of the [illegible] looking north and east. In the direction the sky was cloudless and the sunlight illumined the [illegible] of a large fishing fleet in the offing. [illegible] crisp and the air balmy clear and [illegible] looking for a seat we found one near [illegible] comfortable corner a [illegible] [illegible] of the village and a quaint old [illegible] own and [illegible] one. After [illegible] years of travel excitement and adven- ture the peaceful life of the quiet old town [illegible] often [illegible] the most con- genial to him at which by the way I heartily marveled. He loved to tell of his experiences and [illegible] I present [illegible] him to my companions who [illegible] with grave courtesy We sat together for [illegible] time looking at the sea and sky and [illegible] Mrs W[illegible] seemed much attracted by the conversation of her new acquaintance [illegible] him on to tell of his previous life. In some curious way passing from one sub- ject to another he was drawn to speak of a strange episode which was wholly new to me.

"In 1861," said he, "I was in the gov- ernment service and encamped with a party of about forty frontiersmen in the Walla Walla valley in Oregon just where the streams unite to form the river. The valley was thickly wooded and the mountains rose abruptly on one side. [illegible] party [illegible] encamped under more peculiar circum- stances. There were [illegible] just about [illegible] of us in finding Governor afterward [illegible] Stevens and three other men well known at that time in connection with In- dian affairs. [illegible] encamped about 1100 Indians who had come thither nomi- nally for a conference [illegible] really [illegible] I am well satisfied—with the intention of taking our scalps. I knew their ways well and they were not to take my mind [illegible] their purpose. My four companions, Stevens [illegible] and Duval and Sinclair had been hopeful at first but had come to agree with me and sitting there by the [illegible] up fire one night, which I remember as if it were yesterday, we knew that any mo- ment might be our last. Naturally we [illegible] of death and gradually drifted into a discussion [illegible] way in which each of us would prefer to make his exit from this world.

"For my part," said the governor, "I would crave the boon of a bullet straight [illegible]" "Well," said Borland "I could not care to go quite as quickly as that. There is a place in the heart where the ball would give its victim some minutes. What do you say, David?" I asked.

"Give me the muzzle of a Derringer just over the right ear. And you, Sinclair?" "I would let [illegible] take me in the back of the head. And now you have been questioning the rest of us, what do you say, sir?"

"Oh [illegible] I would [illegible] rather [illegible] had them [illegible] you—I would have [illegible] blown off on account [illegible] cannon [illegible]

Well, mark you, there was one thing very strange about that [illegible] I suppose some of the party had what they call a pre- sentiment. We were not attacked by the Indians in camp near, as I suppose because they missed the chance of surprising us, and we separated [illegible] and went down the river. As [illegible] with [illegible] les the [illegible] [illegible] known battle which took its name from the man beginning. [illegible] was shot with [illegible] a [illegible]. He was car- ried to shelter and lived just thirty min- utes. Duval was a man of unfortu- nate habits which mastered him at times. Nothing after we parted [illegible] the muzzle of a Derringer to [illegible] his head [illegible] blew his brains out. Sinclair went like the brave fellow he was at the way among the [illegible] of a tribe which he had known well and which had become disaffected. While he was talking with them a bullet hit him *full in the back of the head* and he never knew what hurt him. Gov Stevens was a West Pointer. He went east and became general in the Union army and a good one. While he was leading a charge just about the time Phil Kearney was killed a rifle ball struck *him just between the eyes*. Well, I am not going to tell my time comes and I have not seen a cannon fired from that time to this!"

As he [illegible] at a little distance from me on the left, Mrs W[illegible] on my right and near me. She turned to me and I saw the ques- tion in her eyes before she whispered it:

"What do you say to presentiments now?"

I smiled and sat silent as did we all, for [illegible] time. Mrs W[illegible] then began to show signs of restlessness [illegible] half [illegible] quiet from the first [illegible] glanced [illegible] her once or twice and the light how strange [illegible] how his life had been. But she forgot in [illegible] I was speculating on this point when Mrs W[illegible] said [illegible] asked our friend [illegible] to tell him more of his ad- ventures in the west.

"Well, ma'am," [illegible] "I was think- ing just this moment of a strange incident [illegible] It might interest you to hear of it [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] mountain valley [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] in a [illegible] from a group of [illegible]

[illegible] did not [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] mighty [illegible] see [illegible] Say, [illegible] Yes? Well perhaps you know something about wounds and [illegible] an [illegible] He explained that a party of five of them had been followed and harried by the In- dians and [illegible] to rest and were getting all the [illegible] climbs [illegible] had a wound at the [illegible] and [illegible] much blood that [illegible] faint and weary. But don't mind me to went on [illegible] location of my [illegible] ow through [illegible] though three [illegible] and one's mighty [illegible] poor fel- low. Come along this way. We soon reached the camp encampment and were greeted with joy by two or three then worn [illegible] On a pile of blankets under a rough shelter of boughs lay the youngest [illegible] But among the party stooped and laid [illegible] look [illegible] enough of sur- gery to tell that he was not long for this world, he had been very badly wounded fever had ensued, and he was now [illegible] conscious. He was a fine handsome fellow and we all felt mighty sorry for him [illegible] [illegible] and when I told him there was no hope. Night was coming on and I told my men to see to the camp, get supper and stand guard so that the poor fellows we had met could get a square meal and then some rest, which they needed sorely. I stayed by the sick man. He lay quiet for some time. There was nothing in the world to do for him. I have seen plenty of men die and I reckon [illegible] call and [illegible] later in the even- ing he was [illegible] him a little [illegible] his lips [illegible] he was [illegible] The moon [illegible] cut [illegible] and it was very [illegible] I [illegible] know at [illegible] I saw the poor fellow move. Then he began speaking with [illegible] gery at his [illegible] blanket [illegible] him and [illegible] was a sure sign that death [illegible] not far away. Then he began to speak in a low faint voice yet quite distinctly enough for me to understand. I was the most re- [illegible] communication I ever heard in my life. It was a sort of oblique [illegible] scription of scenes through which the speaker supposed himself to be passing. It was terribly pathetic, seeing him lying there [illegible] his end and hearing him talk [illegible] did. He was on a ship and it was nearing land [illegible] shore came in sight distant and faint. Oh! how happy he was to see it. It would soon [illegible] that would come a journey long but pleasant for [illegible] homeward bound [illegible] than

All of a sudden it flashed across my mind that Mrs W[illegible] was present and I glanced furtively at her. She was listening intently, her hands were folded and she was looking into the sky. There was a rapt expression on her face [illegible] [illegible] was in an exalted state of mind. What I would [illegible] not [illegible] but I feared that after [illegible] years of waiting hoping and despairing, any pain [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] would not be grateful to her. The sun had sunk low and [illegible] made a golden stain on the water. The narrator went on

"As soon as I would [illegible] home—at home once more. Just think of it! His voice had grown fainter and his fingers but the [illegible] noted. And then—then he whis- pered 'I shall see— His eyes opened for one instant then closed once more. I [illegible] lay quite still and never spoke again. I [illegible] by him soon [illegible] two or three [illegible] the former. His party came to me [illegible] inquiries [illegible] the man [illegible] took his place on the other side [illegible] and [illegible] passed his eyes [illegible] We watched long but [illegible] knew when [illegible] go. I have seen many a good fellow [illegible] that [illegible] hour, between 2 and 3 in the morning, when our vital powers are at their [illegible] and I was right. It was just a quarter to 3 when he gave a little sort of a [illegible] and his heart stopped beating and then old [illegible] rose and said to me [illegible] you may bet your life [illegible] good [illegible] never [illegible] a whiter man!

"Well next day we dug a grave for him [illegible] we [illegible] in Snow [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] Some of the boys [illegible] could sing and I told them we ought to [illegible] One of the dead man's party [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] knows the [illegible] well and [illegible] to yourself

[illegible] poor [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] him [illegible] Bolt [illegible] a [illegible] or since

[illegible] Mrs R[illegible] N[illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] Mr [illegible] [illegible] Magnet [illegible] every window pane was a blaze of light [illegible] narrator spoke again

[illegible] knew [illegible] the poor fellow was I wish I did. The only possible clue to his identity which I diverted with a lot of it was a ring on his finger with an engraving [illegible] [illegible] R W [illegible] his mother [illegible] W[illegible] was straight to her feet. [illegible] and she [illegible] for what you have to [illegible] I thank you for caring for my poor boy and giving him Christian burial. [illegible] [illegible] woman and [illegible] not [illegible] trouble was. I cannot say more now but you may be more [illegible] you again [illegible] All [illegible] in your [illegible] You will excuse me [illegible] man for leaving you.

W[illegible] made way for her. We could do nothing else. Miss [illegible] had [illegible] herself but [illegible] shelter [illegible] supported the poor lady and they moved away.

I had acquaintances in the neighborhood of the scene of the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] of one of [illegible] lovely valley where the Indians buried him. Its death is now as peaceful as New England and [illegible] a thriving town has sprung up not far from the grave. Its [illegible] grave my cor- respondent, a worthy mountaineer, suc- ceeded in finding. I have a letter from him before me. His heart is nobler than his grammar. It's all right [illegible] says the headstone [illegible] of the boys went out with me and set it up [illegible] didn't tumble to the flower [illegible] but they did [illegible] mighty quick when I told them the story. I should mention that the expression flower [illegible] refers to the request conveyed to me [illegible] confidential [illegible] from Miss R[illegible] that, if possible, the grave should be decorated at stated intervals with flowers at her expense.

When we [illegible] on our way back the [illegible] we [illegible] [illegible] our [illegible] stood [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] in the French [illegible] impress with the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] English [illegible] [illegible] up [illegible] [illegible] Vendome [illegible] collars so named from their height.

[illegible] queen's daughter may be [illegible] [illegible] Princess Beatrice [illegible] of [illegible] crimson, with a bonnet of green [illegible] [illegible] think [illegible] [illegible] bad taste.

A California paper says that a new species of [illegible] has been discovered on Mount [illegible] [illegible] It is about the size of a [illegible] [illegible] perfectly [illegible] captured alive

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What Prohibition Has Done

[illegible]

Prohibition [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] reduced the [illegible] of saloons from [illegible] 3,000 to 900. It has shut up 600 [illegible] the lowest [illegible] but decreased the revenue from $200,000 to $[illegible] Prohibition [illegible] [illegible] money, but one thing is sure, it makes the evil bear a larger portion of the expense, it [illegible] [illegible] people and [illegible] for good until [illegible] things will be upheld by public sentiment.

OLD WORLD GOSSIP.

Interesting Points of the English Elections and the Servian War

Honors Paid to a Deceased London Correspondent in Paris. M. Ernest Renan—Hugh Conway and his Writings.

LONDON Dec. 5, 1885

It is really to be hoped that the English will one day see their way to alter their electoral law and manage to have all the polling take place on one day, as it does in France. That the can- vassing, speech-ying, etc., should occupy a month or more, distracting people's attention from business and everything else, is bad enough but no doubt unavoidable. That the polling should occupy close upon another month, however, is simply preposterous. In England it is [illegible] man who votes [illegible] his property and as there are plenty of English men who own property in all parts of the kingdom and have a score of votes, they must have [illegible] to travel about and do their voting. But no doubt with the spread of liberal ideas, there will come a time when each man will have one vote in his place of residence and [illegible] Then [illegible] be possible to have the polling taken all over the land in one day.

The prospects of the liberal party [illegible] [illegible] to the almost unanimous [illegible] vote of the [illegible] At the present time the [illegible] majority is about fifty. The newly en- franchised people in the counties voted [illegible] liberal [illegible] and this will perhaps counteract the [illegible] which has been [illegible] conservative [illegible] the [illegible] church [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] land, and the vote of all the Irish residents which had been ordered by Mr Parnell, the un- crowned king of Ireland, to be given to the con- servatives so as to prevent the liberals from getting a working majority. The Irish ques- tion remains the burning one of the day, for neither party will be able to do without the Irish vote, eighty strong. The English seem determined not to grant home rule to the Irish, whatever other concessions they are ready to make, rather, I think, here would be a danger in having in Ireland an independent state, ready to make alliances with foreign powers. There seems no way out of the hole, but for the con- servatives and liberals to coalesce and sternly refuse the Irish demands. In this case the worst may be feared, and I should not wonder if the next viceroy of Ireland were to be Gen. Wolseley. The prospect is not a brilliant one.

Very acute the candidates in [illegible] shire. With an ingenuity worthy of a better cause they have succeeded in escaping the provisions of the cor- rupt practices act, which prohibit the use of hired carriages for the purpose of conveying [illegible] to the polls. This is how they proceed: the candidate purchases a number of carriages a few days before the polling, lends them for the conveyance of his supporters to the poll, and as soon as the election is over [illegible]

SPLITS THE NEW [illegible]

The operation practically involves the loss of a few hundred pounds but to a man with a long purse this is but a secondary matter. The plan, which has apparently worked successfully in a [illegible] will doubtless be adopted in other constituencies where "money is no object." As the effect of this provision with regard to the [illegible] says a correspondent of the *Pall Mall* [illegible] was to prevent the rich candidate having [illegible] advantage over his poorer rival, it is difficult to conceive a more flagrant violation of the spirit of the act. True, but the English only knew the letter of the law and it is impossible to say that the law has been broken. This act will have to be altered. The purchase of convey- ances for the express purpose of conveying [illegible] to the polls, as evidenced by the fact that the conveyances are disposed of immediately after the election will have to be put upon the same footing as [illegible] hiring." So if a candidate insists upon conveying his sup- porters to the poll he will have a pretty bill to pay. [illegible]

If a hearty trouncing has ever been richly de- served it is that which the gallant little Bulgar- ians have lately administered to the Servians. These poor Bulgarians were preparing to make a stand against the common oppressor, the "un- speakable" Turk, when King Milan, whose prowess is anything but legendary, thought it was time to attack his brethren Slavs, who, with his own subjects, had only just shaken off the terrible yoke. It was a sad spectacle to see these poor little people, instead of making their cause common, cut each other's throats. Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, has shown himself to be a gallant soldier and a skillful general. The Servians have lost all their pluck, and the stead- ily increasing numbers of the Bulgarians, among whom the Roumelians are perhaps the smartest, gave to the former not only no hope of further success, but a certainty of complete dis- comfiture.

The Bulgarians attacked their treacherous enemies with the bayonet and the Servians did not like the game. They propose to ask their King Bully to fight a duel with Prince Alexan- der. I should like to see that. I believe when civilization has made a little more progress and common sense taken hold of the people, dis- putes between sovereigns will be settled in that way. Each will be provided with a gun and enough ammunition to warrant the destruction of both combatants. Then, and then only, will the people be entitled to attend peacefully to their business and the embassies become sine- cures. The mighty German chancellor, Musta- pha Pacha, John Bull and the Russian ambass- ador will be able to enjoy a rubber of whist quietly.

ENEMIES OF GREAT BRITAIN,

Hear ye and tremble! His royal highness the Duke of Edinburgh has been appointed to the command of the Mediterranean squadron. The duke will not join his flagship for some time.—I suppose not till the return from America of his intimate friend Sir Arthur Sullivan, whom he wants to have on board to while away the tedious hours of seafaring life. It is also said that the Duke of Connaught will soon receive a very important command in the British army, and it is already rumored that he will one day succeed the Duke of Cambridge as field marshal, commander of her majesty's forces in time of peace. The Duke of Connaught is the favorite son of the queen, and she will not let him stir abroad. [illegible] On his return from Egypt she [illegible] resolved that she would never again appoint him to any military post of danger.

The English must surely have been startled at the news which reached London last Saturday, the day before the funeral of Mr Crawford, the [illegible] of the *Daily News* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Crawford [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] body [illegible] presented [illegible] There were present [illegible] and deputies among whom were Messrs Jules Simon, Schoelcher, Jules Ferry [illegible] and many other co- [illegible] of the political and literary worlds. A [illegible] delivered a speech in the name of the [illegible] French republic. [illegible] will [illegible] theory that the French [illegible] nothing but contempt and [illegible] for the English. Would they ever think of sustaining their well known reputation for hos- tility by returning the compliment to an im- portant member of the French colony in Lon- don? Not long since an Englishman who had taught the native tongue successfully in a public school for thirty years was made Knight of the Legion of Honor. Would not the idea of a French master in England being knighted up [illegible] extremely ridiculous to the English? If a slight insult had been offered to an Englishman in Paris I might read leaders in the London papers for weeks and weeks, but I am quite sure that the proceedings at Mr Crawford's fu- neral will pass unnoticed.

M. ERNEST RENAN

Has just published a new book, "Le Pretre de Nemi," a social satire against the present insti- tutions of France, in the form of a philosophical drama. The book is written in that style of his own that no living French prose-writer could ever approach. There can be no hesitation in affirming that since Voltaire, French prose has never been handled as it is by M Renan, and whatever he may pretend to think of France, which he ours [illegible] the most ingenious of her critics, he knows too well the amount of his stake in her prosperity and glory. M. Renan seeks a quarrel with democracy, but in reality it is with human nature that he is quarreling. Under R[illegible] disguise the work is a drama of contemporary life. The scene is laid at the foundation of Rome. Strabo relates that there stood on the border of the lake of Nemi a temple to Diana, for which the priest had to be quali- fied by putting his predecessor to death, a prac- tice which bears resemblance to the way in which a leader in modern French politics comes into power. M Renan supposes the appearance of a sage named Antistius, who abolishes this scrupulous rite and enacts drastic religious and moral ideas of a more elevated char- acter. But [illegible] being [illegible] that he has done more harm than good, which is not likely to encourage future reformers. However those who understand French should not fail to read M Renan's book and enjoy a great intel- lectual feast.

REVISING ST PAUL

M Renan has also taken to revising St Paul's text, but not in the spirit of the English revisers. "Speaking as a scientific dilettante," he re- marked, "that St Paul and said that there were three great things—faith, hope and charity—but that the greatest was charity, but," added M Renan, "I would affirm that the three great things are goodness, beauty and truth, and that the greatest of all is truth. Virtue and art do not exclude strong illusions, but truth is that which acts by its own science, still reigns the most important thing in the world." He con- cluded with a comparison [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] over the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] world's [illegible] [illegible] *Faust* is somewhat [illegible] [illegible] defects are in [illegible] doubt of [illegible] utility. But there is a truth of the heart as there is a truth of the mind. There are other truths beside those that can only be demonstrated by scientific experiment. There are other truths besides those that can only be discussed through the telescope or the micro- scope. The utterance of the great French literary man and philosopher will flatter many literary people [illegible] who [illegible] science is regarded as a thing common and uncommon utter- ly instructive of the beauty and mystery of the universe.

Is [illegible] nding over to France [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] honors [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] appears that the [illegible] have been chosen from among the prettiest of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I can quite appreciate the rumor going on that the president of the republic intends welcoming them in per- son at the palace of the Elysee. The Parisians are looking forward to the arrival of [illegible] embassy. It will be [illegible] they will be the heroines of Paris [illegible] life for the time being.

Since the death of [illegible] [illegible]

HUGH CONWAY,

the author of "Called Back," greedy publishers have ransacked his drawers and unearthed all kinds of scribblings, in verse and prose which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] but which probably he [illegible] never meant to publish. Most of [illegible] [illegible] effusions of his youth, which had been declined by publishers and editors of magazines. Of course [illegible] English [illegible] publishers [illegible] are [illegible] For I must [illegible] that this wonderful success of [illegible] author has excited a great deal of jealousy in his native land. In this respect he [illegible] bore a great resemblance to that of the French author, Georges Ohnet, of whom [illegible] have spoken several times in these columns.

All authors who have had a few hours of suc- cess have [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] For myself I have had some experience of that feeling in the shape of hundreds of letters [illegible] letters. It would probably overtax the patience of the reader if I were to publish these [illegible] tions, but I cannot resist the temptation of quoting one: "Sir, you must cry that the English and the French are awful [illegible] at your books. I acknowledge that our French style is not bad. If you knew what to write about, you would write well, but [illegible] is noth- ing in our books." Another writer says that [illegible] a disgrace to the French colony in Lon- don." "I am certain," exclaimed a French writer the other day, "that I possess the dramatic author's temperament." "Why?" queried a friend. "Why?" he said, "because it makes me envy the success of other fellows' pieces [illegible] success.

MAN[illegible] FRERE[illegible]

THE HOTELS

INTERNATIONAL

J D Mahoney, city	F J Johnson, Minnesota
[illegible], Astoria	J M Ryan, Montana
[illegible] R [illegible], do	F B [illegible], do
[illegible]	M Dupuis, [illegible]
[illegible] N P R R	J Freeman, [illegible]
[illegible], Astoria	S A Johnson, Dalles
W C [illegible], do	J [illegible]
J J Maker, Walla Walla	J Shelton [illegible]
H B Harold, do	Hugh McKee, Ontario
[illegible] Dakota	H B [illegible], Nebraska
A [illegible] co	I M [illegible], do
[illegible]	H S [illegible]
M Burres, do	J Gi[illegible], M[illegible]
J J [illegible] N Orleans	W H [illegible] N York
G J Thompson, San Fran	S Stokes, Montana
[illegible], do	G C [illegible]wood, [illegible]
J S Barree, do	John H Kelley, W [illegible]
[illegible], do	W J [illegible], P, R [illegible]
M M [illegible], do	J Mc[illegible]
J K [illegible], do	Henry [illegible]
A O [illegible], do	F G [illegible], Astoria
[illegible]	Chas Robins[illegible]
Thos Williams	J B [illegible]
[illegible], do	Henry Gill [illegible]
Thos Bently, Butte	

ST. [illegible]

Ira J Norris, U S A	Harry Moore, [illegible]
J H Burlend, Hanting	A J Fink, do
J J Mills, Chicago	Chas Hutchin, San Fran
J Cooper, Opera Co	Mrs H Singer
A V Gibson	J S H Hubbard
W Gillon	Ed E Redford
Joe Misner	J K Murray
Harry H Harvey	J C Proacer
W[illegible] [illegible] des	J R Murc[illegible]
Miss Annie Moore	Miss Cora Gill[illegible]
Miss Emma Moulton	Miss Lillian Walton
Ed Pike	Miss Franc [illegible] Hall
Mrs Geo Joe	Miss Vernie Hall
A W F McCollin	W A Thompson
Miss Carrie Godfrey	[illegible] Scimal
Miss Fanny Sanger	Miss Lizzie Singer
Miss Ilske Vinnly	Miss Jan[illegible] Grey
Phil Branson	Mrs Phil Branson
Jas Gurs, San Francisco	S Markley, San Francisco
K L Campbell, do	Mrs K L [illegible], do

ST CHARLES

J A Burke, Kalama	W A Harris, San City
T Freeman, do	D I Buchanan, do
C T Hoffman, do	H L Smith, Grove
Mrs C L Smith, Dalles	J W Miller, Seattle
H Lekins, do	A J [illegible], do
J C Davenport, Chenev	F H Whitworth, Seattle
A F Colter, Knappa	E H Crabtree, do
Miss Anderson, do	J N Lailey, Hillsboro
J F Ryan, Or City	H Snaerr, [illegible]
J H Nye, Kirkland	J H Nye, Astoria
J F Scotton, Fishers	A F Smith, do
J Lewis, do	J J Taylor, do
J [illegible], Eathdrum	T Hoe, do
J G Holman, do	J W Blosde, do
C S[illegible], do	A G Buckingham, [illegible]
J Brg, Sand Point	H C Maxwell, [illegible]
J Pierce, Dixie	C [illegible], do
J J McAlloo, Salem	A J Shaffer, do

QUIMBY

J [illegible], Spokane Falls	C J [illegible], Woodburn
J R Rojer, do	[illegible] Tacoma
[illegible], do	Frank Harvey, do
J D Terry, do	J Rila, do
M[illegible], do	James M G[illegible], do
H C McC[illegible], San Fran	Jerry Creedon, do
[illegible] Fisk, do	W H Wallace, do
A J B[illegible], do	George Fleming, Dalles
Wm Foss, do	W R Smith, do
M[illegible] Midsley, do	M Bean, Albina
W Williams, Texas	C Snyder, Huntington
J Kinni[illegible], do	H McC[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Mr C S[illegible]	[illegible]

ESMOND

[illegible]	C H Brian, [illegible]
[illegible] N Y	J S Knight, Salem
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	J J [illegible]
[illegible]	A Sterb[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] W L G [illegible]
M K J [illegible]	[illegible] Brans, [illegible]
Miss I Vining	Miss J [illegible]
W S [illegible]	J James, Tacoma
C H [illegible], Dalles	W Lich[illegible], do

HOLTON

J R Pen[illegible], Lingham	V W [illegible]
H H [illegible]	A Cardwell, [illegible]
M J Mu[illegible], Vancouver	S G Win[illegible], Walla W
Jos C[illegible], do	H C Zimmerman, [illegible]
D[illegible], Salem	M Morrily, Albany
W J Cornor, St Louis	J F [illegible], Gilman
J S [illegible], Butte M T	D D [illegible]
J Frazier, Kalama	J T Thompson, Dallas
J Baker, Dayton	P Morgan, Salem
D Baxter, do	

MISTLETOE

JOHN B TABB

To the cradle bough of a naked tree
Bourgeoned white and slow
A Christmas dream brought suddenly
A birth of mistletoe

The shepherd stars from their fleecy cloud
Stole out on the night to see
The Herod north wind blustered loud
To rend it from the tree

But the old year took it for a sign
And blessed it in his heart
With prophecy of peace divine
Then way did depart.

BANKS

MARKETS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

THE EAST.

Rioting Among Polish Catholics at Detroit.

ANOTHER MYSTERY AT AUSTIN.

Schaeffer the Champion Billiard Player of the World—Another Feud Started in Kentucky—Storm on the Atlantic.

DETROIT, Dec. 26.—A serious outbreak among the Polish parishioners occurred in front of St. Albertus Catholic church yesterday morning, which was finally quelled by the police. One of the rioters was shot dead. Fully 6000 persons were in the mob, including women and children. It was feared that more trouble would ensue to-day, and 100 police were dispatched to the scene. A large crowd assembled in front of St. Albertus church, but were dispersed without doing any damage.

RIOTING RENEWED.

DETROIT, Dec. 26.—Early this morning Polish Catholics of St. Albertus church gathered about that building, but dispersed without doing any damage. Later in the morning the crowd once more began to come together, and by 1 o'clock fully 2000 people had gathered around the church. They were quiet and orderly, except when John Lemkie was to be seen, and then he was hooted and jeered.

About 11 o'clock the crowd started on the run towards the grocery of Thomas Seoltowski, Seoltowski being a leading spirit in opposition to Father Kolasinski, and the feeling against him being very bitter. Three wagons full of police were sent out to reinforce those already on duty. The crowd reached the grocery in advance of the police, and found it barricaded. Seoltowski appeared at the upper window with a shotgun and fired twice at the mob to frighten them away. It had a contrary effect, and the windows were riddled in immediately with bricks, stones and frozen mud. The uproar was deafening, and was only slightly abated when the police arrived just before noon.

A brick went through the hat of Sergeant Nolan, when he ordered a section of the crowd to disperse. A patrolman attempted to arrest the man who threw it, and was floored with a snow shovel. The crowd became massed at this point and it was only after a hard fight that the police extricated themselves and three prisoners they had captured. Three others were arrested later.

The police seem unable to disperse the crowd, which exhibits a spirit of defiance, and answer all orders with jeers and shouts.

Word was received at 2 o'clock that the crowd had not yet been driven away. Superintendent of Police Pittman is massing his men and expects to prevent all further trouble.

This morning Col. Larned was retained to defend those who were arrested for last night's murder. He went to Lemkie's house, to investigate. He was accompanied by John Wagner, who is very unpopular among the Poles. On their return they were assaulted with all kinds of missiles. Col. Larned was hit on the forehead and knocked senseless by a stone. A heavy beaver hat saved his life, as the stone hit there and cut his forehead below, the concussion being weakened by the fur. He is doing well.

THE SITUATION CRITICAL.

At 3:10 P. M. the mob were still defying the police, who have not yet been able to disperse them.

When driven from one street the mob invariably congregated upon another, leaving the police to do their work over again. This continued throughout the afternoon, and it was nearly dark before the people finally dispersed.

All saloons on the east side have been ordered closed until the difficulties are settled. It is the intention of the police to use every effort to quiet the disturbance. The situation has become precarious, and trouble is expected at any moment.

It is stated that Bishop Borgess is convinced that the deposed priest, Father Kolasinski, is inciting these disturbances, and under no circumstances will he allow the priest to be reinstated. The bishop's secretary says all the trouble has been traced directly to Father Kolasinski, whom he considers the originator of all the different moves of the rioters.

HORRIBLE MYSTERY AT AUSTIN.

The Community Shocked by the Discovery of Another Horrible Murder.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 26.—No clue has yet been unearthed to the mysterious tragedies of Christmas eve. Mrs. Phillips, one of the victims, was buried to-day. Mrs. Hancock is unconscious and is slowly dying. James Phillips is also dying. His wounds are worse than at first supposed.

The community was horrified again to-day by the discovery of a series of crimes even more inhuman than the others. The remains of Claude Eaves, a little 5 year old white child, were found to-day in the back yard of her mother's premises in the village of Clarksville, about two miles west of Austin. Swine were devouring the body. When discovered they had eaten all the flesh from the bones, but the features were recognizable.

Last August Hugh Eaves, the father, mysteriously died, and a coroner's jury declared that he had been poisoned by some person or persons unknown to them. About the time of Eaves' death, Charles Courtney became a boarder in the family, which comprised Mrs. Eaves and two children, Dollie and Claude. The unnatural mother tried to give the children away, pleading poverty. A couple of weeks ago she told her neighbors that she had given Dollie to a school teacher down the river.

THE WOMAN DISAPPEARS.

On Monday night last Mrs. Eaves visited a neighboring family and asked the privilege of spending the night. She said she had also given Claude away to a family in Lampasas, and that Courtney being absent she was afraid to sleep in the house alone. Next morning the woman departed for Austin, saying that she had received a telegram from Illinois, asking her to the funeral of a relative who had just died there, leaving a legacy.

Courtney returned to-day, found the house deserted, and discovered the body of Claude, which had been buried a foot deep and uprooted by swine.

Intense excitement prevailed when news of the murder reached Austin. Courtney was arrested on suspicion. Search is being made for Dollie, who it is certain has also been murdered. No one saw her leave the village. The husband's death is also attributed to the fiendish wife. The police to-night traced the woman to San Antonio, and are looking for her.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

SCHAEFFER IS CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Schaeffer and Slosson played the final game in the balk-line billiard tournament to-night, in the presence of about 3000 spectators. In the pools Schaeffer was favorite at ten to seven. With the help of general good play and two or three magnificent runs Schaeffer won the game and earned the title of champion of the world. In the twenty-third inning Schaeffer, with marvellous nursing and position play, made 87, and then lost the rail by a miscue. He soon got it back, however, and went along with a beautiful gait until he stopped at 153, on a long bank shot which he had to play to get the balls out of balk. The score then stood—Schaeffer 447, Slosson 431. Schaeffer got keyed up again in his twenty-fifth inning, and didn't run down until he reeled off the handsome run of 110, which ended by his being kissed out. In the twenty-seventh Slosson made 71, and the score was, Schaeffer 352, Slosson 520. Nothing daunted, Schaeffer took up the business, and with what was probably the most superb billiard exhibition ever seen under like circumstances, ran out the game with 148.

Schaeffer—total, 600; average, 23 16-26; highest run, 158.

Slosson—total, 529; average, 19 16-27; highest run, 79.

AN APPEAL FOR BULGARIA AND SERVIA.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—The national association of the American Red Cross is in receipt of two circulars from the international commission of Geneva, the first of which solicits aid of other national societies in favor of the Bulgarian society of the Red Cross, which has been compelled to care for the wounded of its army before it had time to sufficiently prepare itself. The second circular solicits aid for the Servian society of the Red Cross, which finds itself in the short space of nine years in the midst of a third war, and under the necessity of helping its unhappy victims. These appeals are placed before Red Cross societies and the people in general, with a recommendation that such action be taken by each and all as heart and conscience may dictate. Communications may be addressed to the president of the American Red Cross, Washington.

THE SCARE OVER GOLD SHIPMENTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The *Financial Chronicle* says: "The rapid rise in foreign exchange and the sudden outflow of gold this week modified materially the tone of the money market and its tendency. The result was due not to any contraction in the supply of loanable funds, which engagements thus far made for shipment have produced, but to a fear that these gold exports might be continued, and to such extent as finally not only to entrench on the bank reserves, but also to disturb our currency basis. The probable extent of this gold movement has, of course, become for the time being, the absorbing question. All we can say in reply to inquiries received is that while large exports just now would be unusual, and are unlikely, any positive forecast of the exchange market is out of question in the present state of silver disturbance. At the same time it should be remembered that even with exports of gold in progress there are far less substantial grounds for fear of any immediate sudden change in our currency than existed months back. We do not believe the movement of gold at this time will go beyond our ability comfortably to meet it."

The *Real Estate Record* thinks bankers and newspapers who attempt a gold scare should be heartily ashamed of the performance. "They simply helped the bears to depress stock values. The whole matter is in a nutshell. The bank of England raised its interest rate to 4 per cent. to stop the drain of gold which goes to France and other bi-metallic countries. As money is a drug in our market some of our capitalists with unemployed funds are willing to lend on the London market for the sake of higher interest there than here. Hence the transfer of funds, higher rate of exchange and shipment of gold. The silver scare has nothing whatever to do with it."

STORM ALONG THE ATLANTIC.

SANDWICH, Mass., Dec. 26.—A terrible northeast gale has prevailed here since yesterday noon, and to-day the wind is blowing harder than ever. The upper end of the bay is clear of vessels. The seas are the heaviest known here for years, and the tides are unusually high.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 26.—The Point Judith life saving crew put out in their life boat yesterday for the scene of the collision between the schooner Willie DeWolfe and an unknown vessel, and have not yet returned. A northeast gale prevailed yesterday and to-day, with snow flurries and thick weather. A dispatch from Point Judith says it is supposed the crew reached Block Island harbor. The government cable to Block Island is in operation, and their fate cannot be definitely known until a steamer can get through to Newport.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—General Superintendent Kimball of the life saving bureau has telegraphed Superintendent Wallace at Newport, R. I., to have the revenue marine steamer Dexter proceed to Block Island and vicinity, to search for the missing Point Judith life saving crew.

AN IMPORTANT OFFICE DECLINED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Touching a report from Washington of the declination, by John Bigelow, of the sub-treasuryship at New York, to succeed Mr. Acton, that gentleman was to-night asked for his reasons, and said: "While I appreciate and recognize the honor conferred upon me by President Cleveland, I consider it would be indelicate for me to make public, through the press, my resignation and the reasons for it. No doubt my action will seem inexplicable to many. The sub-treasuryship is a position wherein none die and few resign, but when, at the proper time, my reasons are made known, I believe they will prove satisfactory, not only to President Cleveland, Secretary Manning, and to my personal friends, but also to the people generally."

"Has your resignation any special political significance?" was asked.

"I must seek cover under my first declaration, and must say that I think it indelicate to speak of the matter at this time," was the response.

THE CIGAR MAKERS START WEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Nearly 100 cigar makers and packers started for San Francisco to-night, on the 6 o'clock New York Central limited express. They go to work in a factory where Chinese labor has been employed at $5 per thousand, as against $7 and $8 to be paid to the men who start to-night. The New Yorkers are in charge of President Wolff, of the San Francisco union, and their expenses are paid by the International Cigar Makers' union. En route between here and Omaha about 100 others will join the party. Many of the New Yorkers are taking their wives and families.

WORK ABANDONED AT NANTICOKE.

WILKESBARRE, Dec. 26.—Work at No. 1 slope, where the accident occurred, at Nanticoke, will be abandoned. It has been found that as fast as debris is removed it flows in again from the great break in the culm bank above. The company will recompense the relatives. The victims are undoubtedly buried deep beneath sand, culm and rock and can never be found.

HARD TIMES FOR ROLLER RINKS.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 26.—Last week the Casino roller rink, one of the fanciest institutions of the kind in the city, went into bankruptcy, and to-day the Legrande rink on Euclid avenue, a $17,000 structure followed suit.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The bank statement shows a decrease in the reserve fund of $2,035,000. Banks now hold $25,600,000 in excess of the legal rule.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

ANOTHER FEUD STARTED IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 26.—Intelligence reached here this afternoon of the killing, in Elliott county, of Craig Toliver by Asbury Crisp. The latter found Toliver, who was drunk, sleeping with his head in the lap of his (Crisp's) paramour, and without stopping to awaken the sleeping man he shot him, the ball penetrating Toliver's left breast just over the heart. Crisp escaped, but friends of his victim are scouring the country and promise him summary punishment if caught. It is feared that this killing will stir up another war in Rowan county. Toliver was the notorious desperado of Rowan county who led the Toliver faction in their bloody feud with the Martin faction. The feud lasted for over a year, during which time nearly a dozen or more men were killed. Outlawry became so flagrant that no court could sit in the county, and Governor Knott, after vain attempts to arbitrate matters, sent state militia into Rowan county to hunt down and bring to justice those desperadoes. After two months' service there the troops were recalled. Toliver and his principal followers were arrested and jailed. In the meantime Toliver was taken to Cincinnati, to answer an indictment of robbery. He was tried and acquitted, and a few months ago returned to his mountain home.

ATTEMPTED DYNAMITE OUTRAGE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The police discovered this afternoon what is thought to have been an attempt to wreck the residence of Lambert Tree of this city, who is now United States minister at Brussels. The building is one of the most expensive in Chicago, and it has been unoccupied since Minister Tree's departure for Europe. A dynamite bomb was discovered under the front doorway, to which a fuse was attached. The police were informed, and took the explosive away. It was set off on the lake front this afternoon, when the terrific force of the explosive was disclosed. The noise was heard for many blocks, and frozen ground to the depth of six feet was torn up. There is no clue to the perpetrators or their intentions.

MARRIED WHILE VERY DRUNK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The supreme court to-day denied the motion of Mrs Mary Kittson, otherwise Minnie Clark, for alimony and counsel fees in the suit brought by her for separation from H. L. Kittson, to whom she claims she was married in April last. Kittson alleges that he has no knowledge of a marriage, and that it must have taken place when he was drunk.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A DISASTROUS BLAZE.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Dec. 26.—Early this morning fire broke out in Boardman's grocery in Adam's block, Georgetown and extended to the Masonic block. The Equitable building, Denny's shoe factory and private residences were all destroyed, causing a loss which will aggregate $50,000, partly covered by insurance. Thirteen business places were burned out and 150 hands were thrown out of employment. Engines were sent from Haverhill and Newburyport, and but for them the entire center of the town would have been destroyed. During the fire Joseph Haley, a fireman, was instantly killed by falling walls. Charles Williams, a fireman, was also injured, probably fatally.

CHRISTMAS AT THE ASYLUM.

SALEM, Dec. 25.

During the preceding week the nurses and patients have been decorating their wards with evergreens and paper bunting, until the air is full of those wood-land odors which bespeak the cheerfulness and good will of Christmas-tide.

On Christmas eve the officers and employes of the asylum presented to their superintendent, Dr. Carpenter, a handsome silver tea set. The gift was a complete surprise to the doctor, who fittingly responded to this evidence of respect and good will.

In addition to the usual Friday evening entertainment for the patients, each one will receive some small present, through the thoughtfulness of the superintendent and the liberality of the board of trustees.

This household, living in its own world as it were, has learned to gather much happiness within its quiet circle. Much of this is due to the faithfulness and efficiency of the employes, which is never more manifest than at Christmas time.

Especially is this true of the veteran in the service, W. J. Beatty, who for thirty years has devoted his life to this humane work; of William Boscher, a patient and faithful officer, and Miss Jensen who, to the knowledge of experience, adds a kind heart and a wise judgment.

Want of space prevents the mention of others no less deserving, who all aid in endeavoring to make this festal time of "peace and good will" to suffering humanity.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Sharon-Hill Case Decided Against Sarah Althea.

THE MARRIAGE CONTRACT VOID.

The Arabella a Total Wreck—Washington News of Great Interest to the Pacific Coast—Ruling Against the N. P.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—United States Circuit Judge Sawyer this morning rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiff in the suit of Sharon vs. Hill, brought to declare void a certain marriage contract.

The action was brought by Wm. Sharon against Sarah Althea Hill, to declare null and void the contract upon which Superior Judge Sullivan granted defendant a divorce from plaintiff a year ago.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DECISION.

The decision covers 17 pages of legal cap, written by a type-writer. After stating the evidence in the case, it refers to the refusal of defendant to produce the alleged marriage contract before the examiner, and her committal for contempt for offense, and adds: "This singular conduct can only be interpreted as an admission that such inspection would tend to prove its (the marriage contract's) falsity."

In determining plaintiff's standing in the circuit court as a citizen of Nevada, it is held that notwithstanding plaintiff's two years' residence in California he never exercised any political right in this state which voided his status as a citizen of Nevada, and hence he was still a citizen of the latter state.

On the question as to the effect of the adjudication of the superior court in the divorce case of Sharon vs. Sharon, in which an appeal is now pending, the decision says: "The supreme court of the state has uniformly held that an appeal from judgment suspends its operation for all purposes, and that settles the question for this court. It follows that plaintiff is not estopped by the judgment of the superior court in Sharon vs. Sharon to prove in this case that the declaration of marriage is false and forged."

THE DOCUMENT A FORGERY.

The decision then states that the principal question is whether the alleged declaration of marriage is genuine or forged. Much space is devoted to an analysis of the testimony of chirographic experts, from which the court decides that the testimony is largely in favor of plaintiff, and proves, as far as such evidence can, that the signature to the document is forged. It also holds, from the same testimony, that the word "wife" in the "my dear wife" letters are tracings substituted for other words."

The opinion concludes by stating that the alleged marriage contract is a forgery, and decrees it null and void. The main opinion is by Judge Deady, of the United States district of Oregon, and contains 24,000 words. Judge Sawyer filed a concurring opinion.

AN INDEPENDENT LETTER TO BAYARD.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 26.—Governor Stoneman to-day received a dispatch from Secretary Bayard, from Washington, in which the writer states that his attention has been called by the Chinese minister to a movement in different cities in this state for expulsion of Chinese. The Chinese minister suggests that it is preferable to prevent violence than to repress it after it may have arisen.

In reply to Secretary Bayard Governor Stoneman telegraphed: "There has not been a single act of violence toward the Chinese in this state, nor do I anticipate any trouble which cannot be controlled by the local authorities. There is a deep-seated and unanimous feeling on this coast against further immigration of Chinese. Thousands of good citizens are unable to obtain a livelihood, owing to their presence."

In conclusion he says: "Referring to the suggestions of the Chinese minister to yourself, as to the proper method of preserving good order in this state, I may say we are capable of performing that duty without gratuitous suggestions from that quarter."

SWAMP LAND FRAUDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—The *Chronicle* to-day publishes a column letter, signed "Oregon," in which attention is called to swamp land frauds being perpetrated in Oregon. The writer says: "There are no such lands in Oregon, and lands there that are being fraudulently claimed as swamp lands are the best and most valuable lands in different parts of the state, and are the very lands that settlers usually desire and prefer above any other lands, to avail themselves of in small quantities of a quarter section each."

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

8 P. M.—Indications for the north Pacific for the succeeding thirty-two hours, generally fair weather.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE ARABELLA A TOTAL WRECK.

VICTORIA, Dec. 26.—Captain Williams says the British bark Arabella, previously reported ashore, proves a total wreck. She is badly bilged, and the tide is flowing in and out. She lies in a position broadside to the southeast wind and sea, and is hard and fast on the rocks. She is laden with 550,000 feet of lumber for Montevideo. The tug Pilot got off with the loss of her false keel, and is now in harbor. A survey on the bark was held this morning, and it is understood the vessel was condemned. Parties have gone to strip the rigging, chains, anchors, etc., from her. She is owned in England, and was built nine years ago in Quebec.

NOTES FROM VICTORIA.

VICTORIA, Dec. 26.—Arrived, steamer Idaho, from Alaska. Sailed, steamer Idaho, for Port Townsend.

News from the north is meagre. Among passengers on the Idaho are Col. French, collector of customs of Alaska, Capt. Nichols of the United States steamer Pinta, wife and family.

Judge Hawne has not been seen for several days, and it is not known where he has gone. Surprise is expressed that if he is so great a criminal as is stated he has not been extradited.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

NEWS ITEMS FROM WALLA WALLA.

WALLA WALLA, Dec. 26.—The largest funeral cortege ever seen in Walla Walla followed the remains of the wife of Dr. N. G. Blalock to-day.

The Northern Pacific is now transferring at Kennewick seventy-five and a half miles of steel rails to close the Cascade gap. The rails are from Bethlehem Pa. Track-laying to Ellensburg is at the rate of one and a half miles a day. The grading is all done. The track will be to the third crossing of the Yakima, six miles from Ellensburg, in two weeks. The bridge is built, and the cars will be in Ellensburg April 1.

UTAH.

THE PRESIDENT SATISFIED.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 26.—A letter was shown a *Tribune* reporter to-day, from a prominent democratic official in Washington, who enjoys close relations with the president and Secretaries Lamar and Garland, saying S. A. Merritt was there, and had announced himself a candidate for governor of Utah, but the letter added there would be no present removals of federal officers in Utah, as the president was satisfied with the present incumbents.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

SENATOR PAYNE SHOWS FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Senator Payne of Ohio is engaged in a lively campaign, having for its object the rejection of the nomination of Judge Stallo to be minister to Italy. The president selected Judge Stallo for this important mission without much consultation with the Ohio senators or representatives. President Cleveland knew the high personal esteem in which Mr. Stallo is held by Germans of the Buckeye state. He was then familiar with the great legal abilities of the man, and decided to give him a foreign mission, without regard to the wishes of Mr. Payne or any of the members of the coal oil combination. The junior Ohio senator has been trying to learn what endorsements are on file in the state department for Judge Stallo's appointment, and when the nomination comes up for senatorial action he will open a heavy fire against its confirmation.

THE OUTCOME DOUBTFUL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The *Star* this evening says it is impossible to judge of the strength or weakness of either side of the silver coinage question in the house. Many members, it says, are in doubt. The opinion is pretty generally expressed that neither side has a majority as it now stands, but that the balance of power is held by those who have not yet made up their minds. The fight will be to win these doubtful votes, and some compromise measure is likely to come in for pretty strong support.

ORDERED TO VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Lieut. Charles A. Reynolds, department quartermaster general at Baltimore, is ordered to Vancouver barracks, Washington territory, as chief quartermaster of the department of the Columbia, relieving Major Kimball. Major Kimball will remain temporarily on duty in the department.

TROOPS SENT TO PROTECT INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—A dispatch was received here to-day from Governor Zulick, of Arizona, stating that troops are required in the neighborhood of San Carlos reservation to protect Indians on the reservation from a threatened attack by the lawless white element. The dispatch was transmitted to the secretary of war and by his direction two troops of cavalry and eight companies of infantry have been ordered to proceed at once from San Francisco to such points in Arizona as Gen. Crook, commanding the department of Arizona, may indicate. Crook was also authorized to increase his Indian scouts by 100. Additional transportation has also been sent to Arizona.

McPHERSON WILL REPLY TO BECK.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, was at the White house this morning, and had a long talk with the president. It is understood that the senator will make a long and exhaustive speech in reply to that lately delivered by Senator Beck on the silver question. McPherson, it is said, has been selected as representative of the administration on the silver question in the senate, and his reply to Beck will receive the president's approval before it is delivered.

WILL BE REAPPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—On the 1st of July the postmaster-general made twenty-two appointments of postoffice inspectors to serve during the remaining six months of this year, with the understanding that if their services were satisfactory they were to receive permanent appointments, $1600 per annum. It is said the whole number will be reappointed January 1st. All examinations will soon be held to fill the twenty vacancies now existing.

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The official programme for the president's reception on New Years day does not differ from that of former years. The president will be assisted by Miss Cleveland and ladies of the cabinet. Miss Cleveland's weekly Saturday afternoon receptions, from 3 till 5 o'clock, will begin Saturday, January 9th, and continue through the season.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The president has approved bills granting a pension to Mrs. Grant, and relieving the political disability of Gen. Lawton, of Georgia.

John Bigelow, who was recently appointed assistant United States treasurer at New York and confirmed by the senate has resigned his office.

DOLPH TO GIVE A DINNER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Senator Dolph has issued invitations to members of the Pacific coast delegation to a dinner party for January 5.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Talk of New Legislation to Take the Place of the Thurman Act.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—One of the most important committees to be organized by Speaker Carlisle is the committee on Pacific railroads. A special reason why this committee is important now is the clear establishment of the fact that additional legislation is necessary to secure the government's interests in Pacific railroads. The Thurman act is not sufficient. If the government goes on collecting what is due under this act, when the limit of payment is reached and the principal of the debt is due, the roads will be powerless to pay the amount necessary to satisfy the debt. It is estimated by those who have examined the question that over $100,000,000 will be due the government from the Pacific railroads at the time of the maturity of bonds guaranteed by the government.

Charles Francis Adams has professed great willingness upon the part of the present management of the Union Pacific road to do the best to satisfy the enormous indebtedness to the government. He has held, however, that close and rigid following of the Thurman act, without any additional legislation, would simply force the government to become the purchaser of the road, and in that case great loss would follow, as the government has only a second mortgage lien, and would have to satisfy the first mortgage holders before it could acquire possession.

A CHANGE CONSIDERED ADVISABLE.

There has been a strong feeling developed in congress during the past year in favor of putting the indebtedness of the Pacific railroads in better shape. It is understood that the house Pacific railroads committee will be made up of members who favor the funding of the entire indebtedness of the Pacific roads in sixty year six per cent. bonds, which, with a semi-annual payment of part of the principal, will wipe out the entire indebtedness at the end of that time. The only objection to this scheme comes from the people, who place no faith in the pledges of the Pacific railroads. They assert that the roads have never lived up to their agreements with the government in the past, and that there would be no reason to imagine that they would in the future. An answer to this has been a suggestion that it would be easy to arrange new legislation so as to provide that in case of failure to fill the new agreement the government could revert to the Thurman act. The latter law will not be repealed, and the supplemental legislation proposed will be for the purpose of making more practical security for the indebtedness of the roads to the government.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

The Government Urged to Send Relief to the Crew of the Whaling Bark Amethyst.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Secretary Manning has received the following dispatch from Senator Fair, dated San Francisco:

"The American whaling bark Amethyst, of this port, is supposed to have been lost on her way from the Arctic ocean. The last ship to arrive thinks she got down to Behring sea. The Amethyst had on board a crew of forty men. If the ship has been lost the crew may have gone ashore on some of the islands of Behring sea, in which case, unless assistance is rendered immediately, they will all freeze to death. A petition from owners and masters of the whaling fleet has been forwarded to you by mail, imploring you to send up a relief and search party. Will you send such party immediately? In case the Amethyst arrives, I will telegraph you promptly, so that you can countermand orders."

Promptly upon receipt of the dispatch at the treasury department, telegrams were sent to each of the experienced officers of the revenue marine at San Francisco, asking for information as to the probable condition of ice in Behring sea, but answers have not yet been received. The prevailing opinion among treasury officials is that it would be impracticable to send out a search party at this season, as there is no vessel in possession of the government strong enough to battle with Arctic ice in winter. The revenue marine steamer Corwin, a vessel that has heretofore been remarkably successful in Arctic work, is now at San Francisco, and it is regarded as feasible to make a search. She would undoubtedly be selected for the duty. If advices received from San Francisco are favorable to the undertaking, the matter will be laid before the president for his decision.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Northern Pacific to Lose 2,500,000 Acres of Land in Washington Territory.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The *World's* Washington correspondent telegraphs: The land office has prepared a decision in the case of land claimed by the Northern Pacific railroad in Washington territory. This decision, which is to be issued in a few days, declares that the company's claim to land in that territory, extending along 100 miles of the line is not good, and that the land shall be released for public settlement. This throws open to the public two and a half million acres of land, and will be a great blow to the Northern Pacific in the Northwest, as that land has been confidently reckoned as an asset of the road.

VANCOUVER CHRISTMAS ITEMS.

On Christmas eve, at the Methodist church, the pastor, Mr. Phillips, and a committee had arranged a fine entertainment for the old and little ones. A large cross was beautifully festooned with evergreens and completely covered with little gifts for the young, while around the base were more substantial articles for the old. After prayer and singing by the school, led by Dr. Dobbins, there was an anthem by the choir rendered, in which the violin and cornet appeared to a fine advantage. Then followed a declamation by little Miss Adele Cochran, "A Ballad for Christmas Time," delivered in a clear, round full voice in good style, for which she was applauded. Mrs. G. C. Griffith then, in a handsome manner and acceptably to the audience, gave a vocal solo. W. F. Tracy then entertained the audience with an original poem, "A Poetic Sermon," which was well received. A violin and piano duet, by Dr. and Mrs. Dobbins, was then rendered in admirable style, eliciting very hearty applause.

A dialogue by six young girls, "The Church and the Continents," was then given in a handsome manner, each continent being represented by a speaker.

The choir at this juncture gave a fine selection, after which came the presentations from Santa Claus. The whole affair went off quickly and pleasantly, permitting all to get home to attend to Christmas trees there, at an early hour.

At the Episcopal church there were the usual services given by that church on this occasion. Rev. Mr. Nicholson preached the Christmas sermon.

At the Catholic church there was Pontifical high mass at 5 and 10 A. M., Right Rev. Bishop Junger celebrant. Rev. Father Cosper preached an able sermon, and at the close of this 10 o'clock service a little orphan girl rendered a vocal solo in a beautiful manner, assisted by the full choir, which on this occasion was a large one, in which Miss O'Neal and Miss Brandt assisted.

A clear conscience, a pair of easy-fitting shoes and a bottle of Red Star Cough Cure will make a man happy and contented.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES

English Opinion of Minister Keiley's Rejection.

THE FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.

Prince Alexander Lionized at Sofia—The Home Rule Question—Orange Demonstration Forbidden—Etc.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The *Herald's* London cablegram says: The relations between the United States and Austria, through the Keiley incident, as unfolded in the recent message of the president, are beginning to attract newspaper comment. It is generally agreed that Count Kalnoky is mistaken as to its being the general custom that no further questions are asked when a negative is given to the proposal of a certain ambassador. England makes it a practice to ask what reasons there are for non-reception of agents whom she proposes, and if the reasons are not based on the personal unworthiness of the agents in question, the refusal is not admitted by the British government. In that case the post is left unfilled for the time.

This morning's *Chronicle* says the archbishop of Baltimore had made no objection to the solemnization of Mrs. Keiley's marriage, so Count Kalnoky showed himself more clerical than the Catholic church itself. But as a matter of fact, so unchivalrous a proceeding as that of publicity of a statement stigmatizing a lady of blameless repute has never been recorded before in diplomatic annals. All the states of Europe have an interest in these questions, for, according to Count Kalnoky's ruling, Lord Rosebery, who was received some months ago on a special mission to Berlin, could not have been received in Vienna, as his wife is a Rothschild. There is no doubt that the sentiment of English statesmen is unanimous in approving President Cleveland's course in leaving the Austrian embassy vacant.

FRANCE.

CABINET MEETING.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—A cabinet meeting was held to-day, at which President Grevy presided. Prime Minister Brisson was ill and did not attend.

The rumor that the Brisson ministry will resign after the presidential election on Monday next is confirmed. It is stated that Brisson is not inclined to resume office.

In the senate to-day the Tonquin and Madagascar credits were adopted, 222 to 61.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Dispatches from Paris say that the premiership of Brisson is collapsing, a number of his former staunch supporters deserting him. It is generally understood that the Brisson cabinet will resign and that de Freycinet will form a ministry after the re-election of Grevy as president of the French republic, which now appears certain. Grevy will mark his re-election by proclaiming amnesty to all political offenders.

HE HAS RESIGNED.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The report that Admiral Galiber, minister of marine and colonies, had resigned, is confirmed.

CANADA.

ORANGE DEMONSTRATION FORBIDDEN.

ST. JOHNS, Dec. 26.—The Newfoundland executive has issued a proclamation, forbidding an Orange procession in Harbor Grace or other ports of Conception bay. Numerous affidavits were made before Judge Bennett, affirming the certainty of disturbance of the peace in the event of public demonstration or procession. Sir Ambrose Shea has been appointed governor of Newfoundland, and being the first native Catholic governor since the days of Cabot.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

MONTREAL, Dec. 26.—The *Herald*, recognized organ of the Canadian Pacific company, says a working or pooling arrangement has been entered into between the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific. Officers of both roads deny this, saying the only agreement existing is a tacit understanding as to uniform rates from the west.

THE EASTERN TROUBLE.

ALEXANDER ENTERS SOFIA IN TRIUMPH.

SOFIA, Dec. 26.—Prince Alexander entered Sofia to-day at the head of six regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry and three batteries of artillery. He was received with great enthusiasm by the inhabitants. The city was gaily decked with flags, and to-night is brilliantly illuminated. Many banners bearing patriotic inscriptions were displayed at various points along the line of march. One of these read: "Honor and Glory to the Victors of Slivnitza, Dragoman Pass, Tzaribrod and Pirot."

IRELAND.

THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Should home rule in local affairs be given to Ireland many believe it would be used as a lever to widen the breach, and ultimately secure entire independence. Indeed, it is said to-night that Davitt, in conversation with a prominent radical, last year, insisted that a separate parliament for Ireland should be immediately established at Dublin, and further declared that its first duty would be to sanction the organization of rifle clubs throughout Ireland, with a view of preparing Irishmen for the final struggle with England, which was sure to come.

THE DESERTED TOWN AGAIN.

Correspondence Spokane Falls Review.

COLVILLE, Dec. 20.—In your issue of the 17th inst., I read the strange story of the deserted town. The deserted town is no doubt Frenchtown, an old mining town on French creek, a tributary of Gold creek, that runs into the Columbia between 300 and 400 miles above the Little Dalles and about 28 miles from La Porte, where the trail crossed coming in from the Shuswap lake. The old Oregon Steam Navigation company, Capt. White, Capt. Pingston and others ran the steamer "Forty-Nine" to La Porte from The Dalles for two years, commencing in the year 1865. The gold prospects are well known to all old Big Bend miners. The old town is there, but in a very dilapidated condition, and the billiard table was brought down the river and is now in Farwell, the crossing of the Canadian Pacific railroad, where Capt. Pingston now runs the steamer Kootenai. Goods were expensive in old Frenchtown, flour being as high as 60 cents to $1 per pound; bacon $1 to $1 50 per pound; tobacco $2 to $5 per pound, and eggs were as high as $1 each. Miners can now get into that country by McCartney & Co.'s steamer to Farwell, and from there by trail to McCulloch creek. The trail was cut by Messrs. Holt & Co. in September of this year. Hoping this will explain the deserted town, I am yours faithfully,

L. W. HOSTETTER.

VOL. 25—NO. 7997.

THE EAST.

Proceedings of the Anarchists of Chicago.

A CASE OF WHOLESALE POISONING

Dissension in the Grant Memorial Committee—Terrible Tragedy in Kansas—Washington News Items.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Seventy-five or a hundred representatives of the socialistic element of Chicago held their usual Sunday meeting to-day, and occupied an hour or so in discussing the "Reed of Socialism." Contrary to the expectations of a good many people in the city, yesterday's dynamite sensation was not touched upon. Very few inflammatory expressions were indulged in.

There was a large attendance at a mass meeting of the Central Labor union held to-day, at which a number of anarchists were present. George Schilling delivered quite a lengthy address on the advantages of the eight-hour system, and Paul Grottkau, speaking on the same subject, took occasion to refer to the anarchists as injuring the chances of the eight-hour law through their extreme views on labor questions. Anarchists present greeted this remark with hisses, but were allowed to remain after a discussion as to the advisability of turning them out of the meeting. Among others the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting condemns the hypocritical and unfriendly position taken by anarchists with regard to the eight hour demand of the proletarians, and is of opinion that hindering the accomplishment of the proletarians.

No further light has been thrown on the mysterious attempt to blow up Judge Free's dwelling.

FATAL CASE OF WHOLESALE POISONING.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Dec. 27.—A case of wholesale poisoning here yesterday resulted in four deaths. Nine persons are suffering from convulsions and are not expected to live. Samuel Tanner (colored) and his wife and eight children were first stricken. The father and two children are dead and the rest are not expected to live. The mother was the only one who escaped. The family of Fletcher Taylor consisting of five persons, living near Tanner's, was attacked at the same time with the same symptoms. One children died and the rest are in a bad way. An autopsy showed that death was caused by arsenic, and the poison was traced to a well used by the two families. All the animals that have drunk the water within the last few days are dead. Suspicion fell upon a negro named James Wiley, who had threatened to kill Tanner because he had "voodooed" him and he claims, exercised an evil influence over the community. Wiley was chief mourner at the funeral, and was assisting at the obsequies at the grave when he was arrested. A number of other negroes are suspected, and it has been ascertained that arsenic was purchased fifteen talles from here.

INTERESTING LABOR STATISTICS.

NEW HAVEN (Conn.), Dec. 27.—Arthur T. Hadley, chief of the newly established state bureau of labor statistics, issued his first report yesterday. Of forty-two concerns which sent in reports, twenty employed more hands in 1885 than in 1880 thirteen had less, and nine reported no change. In these concerns 6,828 persons were employed in 1880 as against 6,301 in 1885, an increase of 8.11 per cent. Twenty-four factories show an increased pay-roll, thirteen their shed ones, and five were unchanged. Actor wages, Mr. Hadley finds, are almost the same. He says foreign cheap labor, such as that of Chinese, should not be encouraged. French Canadians have a standard of living which it would be a misfortune to American workmen to adopt. In this direction Mr. Hadley thinks matters are slightly improving. Still, he predicts that an immigration increase in Connecticut for the next five years as it has in the past, will a very perplexing social problem will result.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—Leading clearing houses of the United States report that total gross bank exchanges for the week ending December 26, were $865,01,150, an increase of 44.7 per cent. compared with the corresponding week in 1884.

THE GRANT MONUMENT FUND.

A Bitter Discussion Prevails in the Committee—Many Members Indignant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—A special to the *Examiner* from New York says: To-day's papers refer, without pretense of disguise, to the bitter feeling that has arisen in the Grant memorial committee. Chairman Chester A. Arthur has attended no meeting lately, nor signed a document relating to the monument project, and many others are with him in holding aloof. The cause of this is the publication of the names of the entire committee, with the subscriptions of those who had made any, thus emblazoning several hundred who had not contributed a dollar. This is construed by them as a measure of coercion, and now they are antagonistic to the whole scheme.

Jay Gould was the original inspirer of the disparaging measure. He is a committeeman, and in a meeting he spoke emphatically of those who had refrained from giving. Soon afterwards the list was published.

The secretary says truthfully that neither he nor the trustees have the books of the fund provided the information, which was readily obtained by searching the daily record of contributors for names of the committee. Nevertheless the aggrieved men hold that it was an attempt to shame them into giving, that the promoters of the fund sanctioned it, and it is against this that they can resent only by having no hing further to do with the business. Not a mill onaire name in the roll has been in anything since the publication.

The belief now is that the fund will be closed when $1 0,000 has been raised, and that the city, state and national governments will then be asked to appropriate $100 000 each, making a total sum of $300,000 with which to build the monument.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Rejected Suitor Kills the Successful Man and Then Blows Himself.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 27.—Christmas night, at Little Blue, Mo., Frank Vaughan was married to Eliza Swope. Immediately after the ceremony, while Vaughan and his wife were standing at a window, they were fired at from the outside, the ball grazing Vaughan's head. It was thought the shot was fired by Abraham Nave, cousin of the bride, who had threatened that if she did not marry him he would shoot the man she married. Last night Nave visited Vaughan's at Argentine, Kansas, and said reports of the Christmas affair worried his mother, and asked that Vaughan and wife accompany him to his home and deny that they suspected him. This morning they started, horseback. When half the journey was completed Nave rode up in a buggy and shot Vaughan dead. He then rode home, and upon the approach of officers killed himself by shooting.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

MARKHAM AHEAD OF HERMANN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The struggle between Hermann of Oregon and Markham of California for a place on the committee on rivers and harbors has been carried on with a good deal of spirit. Senator Stanford has taken a hand in the log-rolling. Hermann had secured the support of Mitchell, Markham has got Senator Sawyer, and through him Senator Beck and other democratic senators, to go to Carlisle and urge his appointment. Carlisle said he had decided to give Markham the place. It may be that the speaker intends to appoint Hermann on the committee on rivers and harbors also. Keifer, put both Page of California and George of Oregon on that committee.

BIGELOW'S DECLINATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Mr. Bigelow's letter to the president, declining to accept the office of assistant United States treasurer at New York will not be given out for publication at present. Col. Lamont said to-night: "Mr. Bigelow's declination to assume the great responsibilities of the office and its duties is due to their being not congenial to his tastes."

CHICAGO WANTS A BIG SHOW.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The *Sunday Capital* says a bill is to be introduced in congress to lend the name of the government to an international exposition which is to be held in Chicago in 1892, to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. Chicago people are a good deal interested in this enterprise, and are going to push it with the energy that has made that city famous. The exposition will be planned after that of Philadelphia, and similar legislation is desired, except that no financial aid or guarantee is asked from the government, the people of Chicago agreeing to foot all bills.

TRYING TO ANSWER BECK.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The president is having statistics in regard to silver prepared in the treasury department. Beck's speech has evidently produced a profound impression, and the administration be loves it is necessary to answer it, if possible.

PACIFIC COAST.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

SMUGGLED OPIUM SEIZED ON THE IDAHO.

PORT TOWNSEND, Dec. 27.—The steamer Idaho arrived here last evening from Alaska. Upon information received by Collector Belcher, the vessel was taken charge of by the customs force and a strict search made, resulting in the seizure of between 300 and 400 pounds of prepared opium, valued at about $5250. The opium was found in the engineer's department. The search is still going on, as it is thought much more opium is on board. It is not yet ascertained who owned the opium, or whether the officers of the ship are to blame in letting the smuggled goods on board.

THE INDIANS NEED PROTECTION.

PORT TOWNSEND, Dec. 27.—The revenue cutter has returned from the Quillayute country where Indians were reported in insurrection. No trouble had occurred except some of the settlers had tried to drive the Indians off land on which they lived, to which the natives objected. Officers in charge of the troops stationed at Port Angeles require more protection than the whites in that neighborhood, as they are badly imposed on. A reservation should be set apart for use of the Indians at Quillayute, and the whites kept from settling within its bounds.

CALIFORNIA.

TROOPS GOING TO ARIZONA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—Pursuant to instructions from the secretary of war, from Washington yesterday, orders were issued to-day for troops A and K, Second cavalry to proceed to Arizona. They are being dispatched to protect the Indians on San Carlos reservation from threatened attack by whites. Major Gordon will command the cavalry. The date of their departure will not be fixed until dispatches have been received from Gen. Crook, indicating the point in Arizona for the troops to take up position.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

North Pacific, local rains in the northern portion, and fair in the southern; southerly winds.

STATE DISPATCHES.

STABBED AT A CHRISTMAS DANCE.

THE DALLES, Dec. 27.—A man named Dierhardt was stabbed nine times Christmas night at Dufur, by a man named Shanks. A quarrel commenced in a ball room and Dierhardt was followed out by Shanks. He got a dirk knife from a friend, and inflicted nine wounds on Dierhardt. The wounds are serious and perhaps fatal.

SOUTHERN OREGON MINES.

Jacksonville Times

Prospecting is still going on in nearly every portion of the country.

H. G. Fitch is engaged in placer mining on Jackson creek and has a good supply of water.

W. J. Miller and Joe Epperson are at work on Thompson creek, and have a good supply of water.

The Sterling mining company's reservoir having been repaired, will soon be used to good advantage again.

The miners on Cow creek are generally in plant, having plenty of water and obtaining some gold.

Ten tons of ore from the Wagner creek quartz mines were shipped to Medford yesterday for reduction.

J. Winningham brought down a piece of ore from Elk creek this week, which looks as if quite rich in silver.

J. N. Castel was down from Big Applegate a few days since and reports all the miners in that section are busily engaged.

Our county clerk is busy recording locations of mines. On Tuesday he received five locations in the Blackwell district.

Money has been raised to purchase stamps for the Medford reduction works, and it is as good as to have a capacity of ten tons every twenty-four hours.

The miners of Josephine county are generally busy, and with few exceptions have considerable water. A good report may be expected from them this season.

Wm. Patton, who lives on the road between Wagner creek and Ashland, is ground sluicing on his farm, having already taken out some gold there.

We are informed by interested parties that the new quartz mill for this place will arrive at Central Point this week and will be running order in a short time.

There are fifty miners at work on Rogue river and its tributaries between the Big Pearl and Mule creek, in Curry county. The indications are favorable for a prosperous season.

D. L. Green informs us that there is a prospect of work being resumed on the Tank ledge. Parties are expected to arrive from San Francisco soon to look after affairs there.

J. W. Ingram, of Willow Springs, informs us that a great deal of prospecting is going on in that and Blackwell districts. The woods are full of prospectors everywhere in southern Oregon.

G. B. and B. D. Caldwell have settled their differences, the former having purchased the latter's mining interests on Steamboat and will operate on a more extensive scale than ever.

J. A. Wilson, Tim Dugan, James Hersey and others are interested in a quartz ledge or ledge of the hills west of town that prospects very well and promises to be one of the best yet discovered.

Messrs. Prickett, Finney, Caldwell, Fox, Beckner, Bingaman and other miners in the Steamboat district were before the foreman last week, and report plenty of water and good prospects there.

A quartz ledge of considerable proportions, and said to prospect very well in free gold has been discovered under F. Richards' house in this place. It has been located by Messrs. Baker, Evans and Ritchard.

Stimulated by the prospects of a good quartz mill being erected in this place, a great deal of prospecting is being done in this rich county, and we will not be surprised if something rich and lasting is struck before long.

Fourteen hundred pounds of ore from the Wagner creek quartz mine were tested at the Medford reduction works last week, and a gold brick worth over $60 was the result, we are informed. Considerable excitement exists in that section in consequence.

A very rich spur of quartz was discovered on Parkdell, Cunningham & Co. in the Blackwell district last week, from a pan of which seven dollars in gold was extracted. The mail feeder was found a few days afterward, which also prospects well. D. E. Beatty and others have located extensively.

It is announced that Sol. Abraham & Co. have sold what is known as the Applegate General Mining company's claim to a Chinese company in Portland for $15,000. Twenty-six Chinamen arrived Sunday morning and were hauled to their destination by W. S. Plymale and his assistants. At last accounts the Mongolians had not been given possession, owing to some misunderstanding among the partners in the mine.

ITEMS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS.

The Drain *Echo* is the name of a neat little six-column local paper published at Drain, Douglas county, the first issue of which reached us last week. Kuykendall Bros. are the publishers, and make a very spicy little paper.

Spokane *Chronicle*: F. F. Palmerson, formerly of the Walla Walla *Union* office, started his new society paper, the Sunday *Spur*, last week. He proposes to make it a lively and interesting journal, filling a place not yet occupied by the other papers. We believe Mr. Young has reconsidered his design of resuscitating the Spokane *Democrat*.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES

The Home Rule Question Still in Deadlock.

PARNELL LOSING HIS STRENGTH.

A Desperate and Bloody Riot in Ireland—From the Pacific Coast to London in Fourteen Days.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Gladstonian liberals are proclaiming that all accounts published last week were unauthentic. They deceive nobody but themselves. Another semi-official dispatch asserts that there have been no negotiations, direct or indirect, between Gladstone and Parnell. It is true that no one have taken place which can consist of even compromise either leader, but active negotiations went on between subordinates of both sides, and broke down on the question of veto. No English statesman dare propose a scheme for an Irish parliament without reserving the right of the imperial parliament to decide, in court of last resort, whether the Irish assembly had exceeded its jurisdiction, and without reserving equal power to annul any bill or resolution, hostile or disloyal. The Irish reply that such restriction reduces the Irish parliament to a mere debating society, and insist on a parliament that shall be practically independent. The English rejoin that such parliament can only lead straight to separation, against which every leader of both parties is unequivocally pledged, and which England refuses to even discuss.

Nobody suggests a way of escape from this deadlock. Parnell refuses, as always, to formulate his own scheme, because he says a specific plan would be the signal for the break-up of the coalition of which he maintains a precarious presidency.

THE BREACH WIDENS.

The breach between the Parnellites and the tories widens daily. The protests of the tory press against home rule are daily more emphatic. The silence of the tory leaders is unbroken.

The excitement following the disclosures of Gladstone's purpose decreases in England. The effect in Ireland appears to be disastrous to Irish legislation, and drives landlords from the country. The Ulster leaders say that guarantees can protect them. If separation comes they are quite resolved to protect themselves.

English papers again point out that Irish agitation is largely Irish-American, and would cease to-morrow if not sustained by American money. The Irish at home, says the *Standard*, do not care enough for home rule to keep the movement going at their own expense. The American argument that Ireland ought to have separation because the majority want it elicits the query why America refused to allow the southern states to depart when a much greater majority demanded secession.

PARNELL THE COMMON ENEMY.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The *Economist*, referring to the political situation, says: "The tories and liberals have drawn nearer together and have resolved to reject the crude proposal for an imperfect Irish parliament. The British parliament is still master of itself. Mr. Parnell has underrated a hopeless and impossible task, and attempting to make eighty-five men dictate to 550 members."

IRELAND.

A DESPERATE AND BLOODY RIOT.

DUBLIN, Dec. 27.—Evidences of more than ordinary bad feeling among local factions in Leitrim have forcibly shown themselves recently, and continue to give the municipal and police authorities very great concern. An example of the increasing irritation manifested itself yesterday, when a house in Creegh lane, Limerick, occupied by a man named Blake, was besieged by his political opponents. An assault seems to have been expected, and the friends of Blake were not slow in rallying to his defense. They immediately engaged in a desperate conflict with the besieging party. Women as well as men took part in the battle, and sticks, stones, guns and pistols were handled with savage recklessness. It was fully two hours before the police, who were called upon to disperse the crowds and arrest the rioters, succeeded in restoring order. Latest accounts record that at least twenty persons, including several women, were dangerously wounded in the battle. The police, who were not at first able to command peace, were reinforced as soon as that fact was evident, and with their imposing numerical strength, succeeded in making a large number of arrests.

THE BOYCOTT CONTINUES.

CORK, Dec. 27.—All efforts to harmonize the differences between the Cork Steam packet company and the Cattle Dealers' association have failed. The disagreement between representatives of the two bodies on the 23d inst. culminated in a meeting in this city to-day of cattle dealers, during which a strong protest was made against the action of the steamboat company. A considerable amount of capital was represented at the meeting, and resolutions were adopted favoring the organization of a competitive steam packet company. Acting thereon, it was also decided to immediately issue a prospectus with that view.

THE CONTINENTAL BOURSES.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—The bourse was quiet but firm. Herr Bleichroder has issued a Russian 5 per cent. gold loan, amounting to 20,000,000 roubles, which was subscribed for ten times over. Herr Hansemann, director of the Disconto company, has gone to London in connection with a Chinese railway loan of £35,000,000. The Discont company propose to supply steel rails from their Dortmund factory. At the close Canadian Pacific was quoted at 56:70.

VIENNA, Dec. 27.—The bourse was steady. Government securities were strong, Hungarian closing at 106:30.

ENGLAND.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST IN FOURTEEN DAYS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—A cablegram says: A Liverpool paper says that several passengers who arrived in the Mersey river by the Cunard steamship Umbria had traveled from San Francisco and by an arrangement made with the Midland railway company, which placed a special train at their disposal, arrived in London within fourteen days of their leaving the Pacific coast. This is probably without parallel in the history of speedy traveling.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 27.—The British Princess, from Philadelphia December 16, arrived here to-day, and proceeded for Liverpool. The Guion line steamer Abyssinia, from Liverpool, sailed hence this morning for New York.

GERMANY.

GERMAN'S INTERESTS IN MADAGASCAR.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—The German papers to-day express a hope that the government will protect German commercial interests in Madagascar, which they say will be compromised if the provisions of the Franco-Madagascar treaty should prove to be the same as announced in the French chamber of deputies by De Freycinet.

SCOTLAND.

BUSINESS FAILURE.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Robert Girdwood, wool broker at Edinburgh, has suspended payment. His liabilities are believed to amount to £150,000.

SOCIETY AT THE CAPITAL.

Plans for New Year Receptions—Late Hours to Go—Mrs. Sherman's Official Position.

Washington Republican.

The opening of the season on New Year's day will find the social forces of the Capital city organized and equipped. Final touches are being given dainty rooms and the general feeling is of impatience for the gayeties to begin. At the White house there is a constant stream of callers. Miss Cleveland sees no strangers until the mournings are doffed. Miss Cleveland has not taken the position in the Christmas club formerly held by Miss Nellie Arthur, although she has consented to be made president of the club, in order to manifest her sympathy with and good intentions toward the charity and its object. Miss Cleveland occupied the chair long enough to speak a few words of cheer and to appoint a lady vice-president, to whom she committed the week's preparation for the feast. The place taken by Miss Nellie Arthur—that of presiding at the children's dinner—has been given to Miss Mollie Vilas, the little daughter of the postmaster-general.

The president will inaugurate the much needed reform of the very late hours that obtained here in society last winter. This will be grateful intelligence. The cards issued for receptions at the executive mansion will bear the inscription from 8 to 10. State dinners will be served at 7, and the New Year day reception will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The ladies of the cabinet met at Mrs. Endicott's recently and discussed some matters of importance. It was decided that, owing to the unusual number of persons there will be at the capital this winter in society, the ladies will return their cabinet day calls by card, and all dinner and other invitation calls in person. On New Year's day the ladies of the cabinet will receive from 2 to 5, and on Wednesdays during the season from 3 to 5 in the afternoon.

Mrs. Sherman, who now ranks officially next to Miss Cleveland in social prominence, has not as yet decided when she will commence her weekly receptions. It is presumed that with the exception of the wives of the justices of the supreme court, who receive on Monday, the receptions of the officials of the government will not commence until after the Christmas holidays. There is no more gracious hostess in Washington than Mrs. Sherman, and she is admirably fitted by long experience and intimate acquaintance with public affairs to discharge the many responsible social duties that will devolve upon her.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Joseph Figg, of Hall's prairie, was accidentally killed last Sunday by the falling of a tree on his house. Deceased was alone, and had evidently started to run out of his house when the tree caught him.

A report has been received from the Vacuum Oil company, of New York, showing the quality of the crude petroleum sent them for test by the parties interested in the recent discovery at Comox. It states that the sample sent shows a specific gravity of 18½, and is pronounced a very superior article.

Wick Bros. launched a small schooner of 70 tons at Plumper Pass, on Wednesday, and christened it "Active." It has been built of lumber and timber sawn out by hand from the wood in that neighborhood. They have been engaged in its building about eight months, and have turned out a very trim looking vessel, which they intend to utilize for sealing.

A German named Lombard Lunig was drowned at Friday harbor, San Juan, last Sunday night. It seems that the unfortunate man was addicted to drink, and when last seen was in a state of intoxication. He was a fisherman, and it is supposed that in trying to board his vessel he fell in and was drowned. The deceased leaves a wife and three children.

On the 20th inst., Mr. James Fleming picked up on the shore of San Juan island a small bottle which, upon being uncorked, he found contained a scrap of paper about two inches by four inches, on which was written: "The night of Oct. 8, 85, I am on Bottom of Boat can't live much longer. If anyone should get this please let my friends know in Cork Ireland. John Clark."

Furious Driving.

Victoria Colonist.

While a man named David Thompson, who resides beyond Spring Ridge, and was for many years a watchman on the lost steamer Enterprise, was walking over the crossing near Frank Campbell's corner, a team attached to a buggy driven carelessly up Yates street knocked the old man down, and, the buggy axle catching his clothing, dragged him in the mud for fifteen or twenty yards, when in some providential way he was released. Instead of stopping to inquire what injury was sustained the occupants of the vehicle drove on. It is understood they were a keeper of a house of ill-fame and a drunken male companion. Thompson, who was covered with mud from head to foot, was taken to a physician who made an examination for injuries. Fortunately, only superficial hurts were received—he head and arms being cut and bruised and his side also hurt by a blow from some portion of the buggy.

STOCK AND RANGE.

J. L. Walters, a cattleman of Lake county, reports fine winter thus far, and all kinds of stock doing well, but not so high priced as in years past.

People from Klamath county report the bunch grass green on the winter ranges, and high enough for excellent pasturage. The cattle have lost very little in flesh and will be in good condition to endure rough weather if it should come.

Coos Bay *News*: A large band of wild cattle is running on the hills on lower Coos river. They are the offspring of cattle lost by the early settlers, and, as they bear no brand or marks of any kind, are considered public property. Ed. Noah, while hunting back of his place lately, was treed by one of these brutes, and having shot away all his cartridges, was compelled to remain in rather an uncomfortable position for some time.

Stockgrowers Journal: Mr. Joseph Murphy, superintendent of the Montana Cattle company, came down from Helena to Billings yesterday. He says his company has leased the Moreland ranch, containing 9000 acres of land. The lease is for a long term of years, and the lessers expect to place about 25,000 head of cattle from their northern range on it. They will place their thoroughbred cattle now at Big Coulee on the ranch, and also put in a number of imported thoroughbred horses there.

The fatal disease which appeared among horses in the vicinity of Scio some time ago seems also to be prevalent in the vicinity of Albany. Sylvester Cannon has lost three valuable horses recently, and two more are reported sick. Several other farmers near Albany have horses similarly affected. The disease is very insidious, causing death without any marked or special type, and horsemen are taxing their ingenuity to obtain a remedy. In several cases an examination held after the death of the horse failed to reveal any perceptible derangement of the organs.

NECROLOGY.

William Greig died at his home on the Nesqually plain, W. T., Dec. 20, aged 86. He was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, and came to the United States in 1848. He joined the Second artillery, U. S. army, and came to Fort Steilacoom, as one of Capt. Hill's company, in August, 1848. He was discharged in 1853, and entered the service of the Hudson Bay & Puget Sound Agricultural company, at Fort Nesqually, where he remained for ten years, and proved himself to be an honest and faithful servant. After leaving the service of the company he pre-empted 160 acres of land on the Lower Muck creek, where he resided till the day of his death, with the exception of a couple of years which he served in the army, in 1868-4.

Marie Elizabeth Greenfield, wife of Dr. Nelson G. Blalock, died at Walla Walla December 24. She was born near Hillsborough, Highland county, Ohio, April 25, 1849, from which place she removed with her parents to Mount Zion, near Decatur, Ill., where on December 10, 1865, she was united in marriage to her now bereaved husband. In 1872 they became residents of Walla Walla. She has had born to her four children—two of whom, May and Rose, aged 14 and 11 respectively, remain to mourn with their sorrowing father in this their great loss. For twenty years last past Mrs. Blalock has been an active member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. For the past five months she has been confined to her room, a great though patient sufferer.

A Discarded Race.

Chicago Tribune.

The New York Historical society is devoting considerable attention to the origin of "Yankee Doodle." This seems almost a waste of effort. "Yankee Doodle," if we remember rightly, was a popular air with a race of people who once lived in this country and were quite prominent in its affairs. But they are insignificant now, in city politics at least, and not over prominent in national affairs.

His Flame Lacks Oil.

New York Sun.

Pretty poor, Lord Tennyson's new volume of poetry. The old vein is worked out and the ore is very thin. It doesn't pay.

Philadelphia *Press*: The country is still waiting with more or less patience to hear the ancient Holman elevate his tuneful voice and object to something. However, let us not be too eager for this sort of thing under a democratic administration. The objection might be overruled.

THE SHARON-HILL CASE.

Decision of the U. S. Circuit Court at San Francisco.

THE OPINION BY JUDGE DEADY

It is Declared that there was no Marriage and that the Efforts to Establish the Marriage were Founded on Forgery

U. S. Circuit Court, District of California.

William Sharon v. Sarah Althea Hill. No. 3183. Suit to annul a writing, and for an injunction.

(1) PLEA IN ABATEMENT. The defendant pleaded in abatement that the plaintiff was not a citizen of the state of Nevada, as he alleged, but of California, to which the plaintiff replied, when the case was duly set down for hearing without any evidence being taken or offered in support thereof, and overruled and the defendant allowed a day within which to answer to the merits. Held, that the plea was properly disposed of and that the question of the plaintiff's citizenship for the purposes of the case was thereby determined until a rehearing was asked for and allowed, and that the same defense could not be made again in the answer to the merits.

(2) PRODUCTION AND INSPECTION OF PAPERS. When a party [illegible] a suit for the annulment of an alleged false writing willfully refuses to produce the same and submit it to the tests and examination necessary and convenient to enable the court to determine the question of its falsity, the legal inference is that such production and examination would tend to prove the falsity of the paper, and the same inference may be made if he refuses to produce and submit any other paper or item of evidence bearing on the question.

(3) CONTRADICTION OF WITNESS. The contradiction by one witness of the statement of another does not impeach or necessarily affect the credibility of either, for the contradiction may arise from mistake or other cause consistent with the integrity of both witnesses.

(4) CITIZENSHIP.—Citizenship is a status or condition resulting from both act and intent, and no one can become a citizen of any state or the United States merely by intending to, nor by residence therein without or contrary to such intent, but the former is evidence more or less cogent according to circumstances of the latter.

(5) THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.—The first clause in section one of the fourteenth amendment is a restraint on the power of a state so that it cannot exclude a citizen of the United States resident therein from the citizenship thereof, but such amendment does not have the effect to make such resident a citizen of such state against his will and intention.

(6) ESTOPPEL BY ADJUDICATION.—Parties to a legal proceeding in which any question is directly involved and determined are estopped to relitigate the same question in any other proceeding, whether commenced before or after the one in which such adjudication took place or in the same or another forum.

(7) APPEAL FROM JUDGMENT IN CALIFORNIA. By the law of California the judgment of a court is not final until the case has been heard on appeal or the time for taking one has expired, and such judgment cannot be used as an estoppel against either party thereto, pending such appeal, which suspends its operation for all purposes.

(8) JUDGMENT OF STATE COURT IN NATIONAL COURT.—The law of the state in which a judgment is given furnishes the rule by which its effect and operation are determined in the national courts.

(9) CONSENT [illegible] NOT AN ESTOPPEL.—The mere consent that a case pending on a motion to remand may be remanded or that it may be assigned to a particular judge for trial according to the organization and order of proceeding in the court where it is pending does not have the effect to estop the consenting party from litigating any question involved in such case in another proceeding.

(10) CASE IN JUDGMENT. In the fall of 1883 the defendant claimed to be the wife of the plaintiff by virtue of an alleged secret declaration of marriage, purporting to have been signed by the parties on August 25, 1880, and a subsequent residence in a hotel belonging to the plaintiff in [illegible] another in which he lived from the latter part of September of the same year to the latter part of December 1881, and the receipt during that time of $500 a month from the plaintiff, after which, being expelled from her hotel by the plaintiff, she lived about in San Francisco and always went by her maiden name and passed for an unmarried woman. When on October [illegible] 1883, the plaintiff brought this suit to cancel and annul said alleged declaration as being false and forged, whereupon the defendant exhibited sundry letters purporting to be written to her by the plaintiff while so resident at his hotel and addressed "My Dear Wife." Held on the testimony of the parties, the experts and the face of the alleged declaration and letters, that the same are false and forged—the former having been written by the defendant over a simulated signature of the plaintiff, and the latter being tracings made by her of letters written by the plaintiff, substituting in the process the word "Wife" in the address for "Miss Hill" or "Allie," and also that the contemporaneous conduct of the parties and particularly that of the defendant, was altogether incompatible with the claim of marriage or the existence of any such declaration or letters and therefore the same are false and forged.

Before SAWYER, circuit judge, and DEADY, district judge.

Mr. William M. Stewart, Mr. Oliver P. Evans and Mr. W. H. L. Barnes for the plaintiff.

Mr. George W. Tyler and Mr. David Terry for the defendant.

THE CASE STATED

DEADY, J.

This suit was commenced on October 3, 1883, to have a certain alleged declaration of marriage between the plaintiff and defendant declared to be false and fraudulent and delivered up to be canceled and annulled.

It is alleged in the bill that the plaintiff is a citizen of Nevada and the defendant a citizen of California, that the plaintiff has never been the husband of any woman but one, who died in 187[illegible], leaving three children, the issue of said marriage, and that he is possessed of a large fortune and has a large business and social connection.

That the defendant is an unmarried woman of about 30 years of age, who has resided in the city of San Francisco for some years, and within two months past has publicly claimed and pretended to be the wife of the plaintiff to whom she alleges she was duly married on August 25, 1880, in San Francisco, by means of a [illegible] declaration of marriage, made in conformity to section 75 of the civil code of California; that said claim and pretense are wholly false and untrue and are made by the defendant for the purpose of obtaining credit and support at the expense of the plaintiff, and to obtain money from him or in case of his death, from his heirs, to quiet the same; that the defendant now claims to have said declaration in her possession, but the plaintiff never saw or heard of it until within a month past, and is informed that it is substantially as herein set forth and that the same is false and forged and null and void and ought, as against the plaintiff, to be so declared and delivered up to be cancelled and annulled.

On December 3, 1883, the defendant demurred to the bill for want of equity, and on March 5, 1884, the court (Sawyer and Sabin, J. J.) gave judgment overruling the demurrer on the ground that the instrument, if false or forged, might be hereafter used to maintain a false claim upon an interest in the plaintiff's property at a distance of time when the proof of its fraudulent character was unattainable. 2 W. C. R., 164.

On April 24, 1884, the defendant pleaded in abatement of the suit:

1. Another suit pending in the superior court of the state, between the same parties, commenced on November 1, 1883, by the defendant for a divorce from a marriage with the plaintiff by means of said declaration and the subsequent cohabitation of the parties thereunder, November 188[illegible], on the ground of adultery and desertion by the plaintiff, which suit was, on November 20, 1883, removed to this court on the petition of the plaintiff and afterwards on December 3, 1883, in pursuance of the stipulation of the parties, was remanded to said state court, and that said suit was then on trial therein on the question of whether the plaintiff and defendant are husband and wife, by reason of said declaration and cohabitation; and (2) the court has no jurisdiction of the matters set forth in the bill herein, because the plaintiff is a resident and citizen of California.

To this the plaintiff on May 5, 1884, replied that he ought not to be barred from the relief prayed for by reason of the matters set forth in the plea, and that it is not true that he is a citizen of California.

On October 1[illegible], 1884, the three months allowed by equity rule 69 for taking evidence on the issue made on the plea, having expired, the cause was regularly brought on for hearing on the bill, plea and replication, when the court (Sawyer, J.) gave judgment for the plaintiff, overruling the plea, with leave to the defendant to answer to the merits within thirty days.

The court, after calling attention to the fact that the plea was bad for duplicity, said, in substance—admitting the allegations concerning the pendency of the suit in the state court, it did not appear that they were for the same purpose or relief, and if they were, the plea was so far insufficient, because the two suits were pending in courts of different jurisdictions; and there being no proof in support of any allegation in the plea, it was overruled. 4 W. C. R. 109.

On December 30, 1884, the defendant answered the bill, denying that she is an unmarried woman and that the plaintiff is a citizen of Nevada, and averring that he is a citizen of California; that plaintiff never was the husband of any person but his deceased wife, and that he was unmarried at the filing of the bill, that defendant's claim to be the wife of the plaintiff is false or made for any purpose but to obtain recognition and support as his wife, and admitting that she had made such claim for the past fifteen months, that defendant was never the wife of the plaintiff or that said declaration is null and void or false and forged, and avers that the parties were married on August 25, 1880, and that said declaration is valid and genuine.

The answer also contains what is styled therein "a further and separate answer and defense," to the effect that "the plaintiff ought not to be permitted to prosecute this suit," because on August 25, 1880, the parties by agreement became husband and wife, and "assumed towards each other that relation," but said marriage not being solemnized as provided in section 70 of the civil code of California, the plaintiff and defendant on said day jointly made a declaration of marriage, as set forth in the bill, and thereafter, until November, 1881, cohabited together as husband and wife, when the plaintiff refused to recognize said marriage and deserted the defendant; that on November 1, 1883, the defendant, as Sarah Althea Sharon, commenced an action against the plaintiff, in the superior court of San Francisco, for divorce, and that "the allegations of marriage in the complaint" therein "were principally founded upon said declaration of marriage."

The answer then sets forth in extenso, the removal of such action to this court and the remanding of the same, in pursuance of the stipulation as aforesaid, and then proceeds—

That by the stipulation of the parties such action was assigned to department two of said superior court for trial before a judge thereof, without a jury, and the same was so tried between March 10 and September 17, 1884; that thereafter, on December 24, 1884, said judge found and decided (1) That the parties to such action were and had been since August 25, 1880, husband and wife. (2) That said declaration of marriage is "true and genuine," and was signed by the defendant herein, and that said parties had cohabited together as husband and wife, and (3) That the defendant had deserted the plaintiff and the latter was entitled to a divorce and a division of the common property—

Wherefore, it is averred, that the question of the "genuineness" of said declaration, which is [illegible] sought to be tried in this suit, is the same question that was adjudged and determined in said superior court and has, therefore, "become res adjudicated as between" the parties hereto.

On January 2, 1885, the general replication was filed to this answer, and on February 5th the defendant filed a supplemental answer, alleging that since the filing of the former answer, said superior court had filed its findings and decree wherein it is adjudged that said declaration is a genuine contract of marriage between the parties hereto, and said parties there became husband and wife. Subsequently the defendant in Sharon v. Sharon duly took an appeal from the judgment therein and gave notice of a motion for a new trial, both of which proceedings are still pending, and undetermined.

The evidence was taken orally before an examiner of the court during the period between February 5 and August 1[illegible], 1885, and covers 1731 pages of legal cap, written with a type writer. Besides this, there are a large number of exhibits, consisting of enlarged drawings or tracings of the disputed writings and particular parts and peculiarities of them, and of the admitted writings of the parties, together with a large number of bank checks containing the plaintiff's signature and photographic copies of the declaration, five letters alleged to have been written by the plaintiff to the defendant and known as the "Dear Wife" letters, a letter from the plaintiff to S. F. Thorn, dated Oct. 16, 1880, four letters written by the defendant to the plaintiff during the years 1881 and 1882, and a letter to the plaintiff written in 1882 and signed Miss Brackett, besides tracings and other writings of said persons.

In the course of the examination before the examiner, the defendant on contumacious, frivolous and contradictory pretexts refused to produce the alleged declaration of marriage for inspection by the expert witnesses of the plaintiff, and she was committed by the court for contempt, (8 W. C. R., 776; 8 Id., 225), and even then refused to allow a speck of ink to be taken on it for examination under the microscope, so as to ascertain the character or kind of the same, or to leave it with the examiner or to produce it on the hearing in court for examination by the judges. She also refused to produce the originals of the "Dear wife" letters before the examiner for inspection by the plaintiff's experts, or even on the cross-examination of her own experts, who testified to their genuineness from an inspection of them made out of court and while in her possession, or on the hearing, except exhibits 15 and 1[illegible], which were submitted to the court near the close of the hearing, in order to dispose of an immaterial question made on the testimony of one of the expert witnesses of the plaintiff.

In considering the question of the genuineness of these writings, weight must be given to the fact of the defendant's refusal to submit them to the tests and criticism which the law openly allows, as a means of ascertaining the truth thereabout. 2 Whar. Ev. § 1266, 1267. The defendant alleges in her answer that this declaration is genuine, and on the hearing of the cause refuses to submit it to the criticism of counsel and the inspection of the court. This singular conduct can only be interpreted as an admission that such inspection would tend to prove its falsity.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION

Notwithstanding the plea in abatement was overruled, the defendant in her answer formally denies that the plaintiff is a citizen of Nevada, repeats the allegation that he is a citizen of California, and on the examination took testimony in support thereof, including the cross-examination of the plaintiff.

And on the hearing, counsel insisted on again raising the question and having it determined de novo, on the pleadings and testimony now before the court. But the court declined to reconsider the question or to hear argument on the subject, for the following reasons: (1) In the due and orderly course of proceeding in the case, the question was made and disposed of on the plea to the jurisdiction; (2) No attempt was made to obtain a rehearing on the plea or to take evidence in support of it, but the action of the court in overruling it was acquiesced in, and the case proceeded with, on the theory, that for the purposes of this suit, at least in this court, the question of the citizenship of the plaintiff was settled; and (3) Because, in my judgment the ruling and action of the circuit judge in the premises was in all respects legal and right.

But on the argument counsel also called attention to the evidence taken by the defendant on this point and insisted that the same was contradictory of the plaintiff's testimony, and so affected his credibility unfavorably.

A witness may be discredited by showing that on a former occasion he made a statement inconsistent with his testimony in the case on trial, provided such statement is material. 1 Whar. Ev., 551.

But the contradiction by one witness of the statement of another does not necessarily affect the credibility of either. The contradiction may arise from mistake, ignorance, want of memory, difference of opinion or other cause consistent with the integrity of both witnesses.

So in this case, admitting that there are conflicting or contradictory statements in the evidence on the subject of the plaintiff's citizenship, it does not follow that his testimony is untrue or that he is at all discredited thereby.

Of course, if the court finds that any witness has wilfully or even recklessly sworn to an untruth, it will apply the maxim—falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus—and treat him accordingly. But the mere fact that the witness is contradicted does not impeach or discredit him, and the effect may be to discredit the contradicting witness.

But there is nothing in the evidence taken by the defendant that contradicts or impugns the statement of the plaintiff that he is and has been a citizen of the state of Nevada since 18[illegible].

"Citizenship" and "residence," as has often been declared by the courts, are not convertible terms. Parker v. Overman, 18 How., 141; Robertson v. Cease, 97 U. S., 648; Grace v. American Central Ins. Co., 109 U. S., 283; Prentiss v. Barton, 1 Brock., 389.

Citizenship is a status or condition, and is the result of both act and intent. An adult person cannot become a citizen of a state by simply intending to, nor does any one become such citizen by mere residence. The residence and the intent must coexist and correspond, and though, under ordinary circumstances, the former may be sufficient evidence of the latter, it is not conclusive, and the contrary may always be shown. And when the question of citizenship turns on the intention with which a person has resided in a particular state, his own testimony, under ordinary circumstances, is entitled to great weight on the point.

In this case the plaintiff, admitting his residence in San Francisco for the greater portion of the time for some years before the commencement of this suit swears that he never intended to become a citizen of California or cease to be a citizen of Nevada.

It is admitted that in 1863 he removed from California to Nevada and became a citizen thereof, and that in 1873 his family, after a short sojourn in Europe, took up their residence in San Francisco; that in 1875 he was elected U. S. senator from Nevada and his wife died, since when he has lived at the Palace, in this city, the greater portion of the time, and that he has large business interests and property in both California and Nevada. But it also appears that in 1880 he was seeking a re-election to the senate from the state of Nevada and that he has never registered, voted, sought or held any office or claimed or exercised any political right or privilege in this state since his removal to Nevada in 1864. In all these respects his conduct squares with and strongly corroborates his testimony as to the intention with which he has resided in this state.

Nor do the statements made by him as a witness in Beland v. Sharon show anything to the contrary of this. That was a suit in a justice's court in this city, commenced on June 22, 1877, on an open account for brokerage, alleged to have been earned by the assignor of Beland, on September 9, 1874. To avoid the defense of the lapse of time there was an allegation in the complaint, that Sharon was absent from the state for more than two years between these dates. On the trial Sharon testified to effect that he was not absent from the state for that time during that period, and judgment was given in his favor. And if Sharon had been a citizen of New York, or an English subject commorant in San Francisco for the same period, he might truthfully have made the same statement. His citizenship was not involved in the question, and the only matter in dispute was the simple fact, whether he was personally present in the state any two years between September 9, 1874 and June 22, 1877, so that he could have been personally served with process therein.

The evidence only proves that the plaintiff was generally an inhabitant of this city for a few years before the commencement of this suit. But when we consider that the plaintiff swears positively that he never intended to become a citizen of this state, and that no act of his while here is inconsistent with such purpose, and when we consider further that Nevada is and has been a favorite mining ground for California capitalists and operators, and that San Francisco is the business and social center of the one state as much as the other, the mere fact of the plaintiff's bodily presence here, one or ten years, under the circumstances is of very little moment in determining his citizenship. Many citizens of Connecticut and New Jersey doubtless do business in New York, the great commercial and social center of that region, and practically reside there, but without becoming citizens of the state, for the reason they are not there with any such purpose or intention.

Nor, in my judgment, is this well established rule materially modified by section one of the fourteenth amendment, the first clause of which declares "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside."

Prior to the adoption of this amendment strictly speaking, there were no citizens of the United States, but only of some one of them. Congress had the power "to establish an uniform rule of naturalization," but not the power to make a naturalized alien a citizen of any state. But the states generally provided that such persons might, on sufficient residence therein, become citizens thereof, and the courts held, as a convenient rather than otherwise, that they became so far citizens of the United States. Story on Con., § 1693; Prentiss v. Barton, 1 Brock., 389.

But the amendment declares the law positively on the subject, and reverses this order of procedure, by making citizenship of a state consequent on citizenship of the United States. For having declared what persons are citizens of the United States, it does not stop there and leave it in the power of a state to exclude such person who may reside therein from its citizenship, but adds, "and such persons shall also be citizens of the state wherein they reside."

But certainly it was not the intention of the amendment to make any citizen of the United States a citizen of any particular state against his will, in which the exigencies of his business, his social relations or obligations or otherwise may require his presence for a greater or less length of time, without any intention on his part to become such citizen.

The better opinion seems to be that a citizen of the United States is under the amendment, prima facie, a citizen of the state wherein he resides, and cannot arbitrarily be excluded therefrom by such state, but that he does not become a citizen of the state against his will and contrary to his purpose and intention to retain an already acquired citizenship elsewhere. The amendment is a restraint on the power of the state, but not on the right of the person to choose and maintain his citizenship or domicil, but it protects him in the exercise of that right by making him a citizen of the state in which he may choose to reside with such intention.

In Robertson vs. Cease, 97 U. S., 648, the court held that, for the purpose of giving jurisdiction to the circuit court, an allegation that a party is a resident of a particular state is not equivalent to an allegation that he is a citizen thereof, for the reason, as suggested by Mr. Justice Harlan, that even under the amendment mere residence in a state does not necessarily or conclusively prove one to be a citizen thereof. And if an allegation of residence in a state is not necessarily, even under the amendment, the equivalent of an allegation of citizenship, then the mere fact of residence is not necessarily the equivalent of citizenship.

One other question remains to be disposed of before passing to the consideration of the genuineness of the alleged declaration of marriage, and that is the effect of the finding and adjudication of the superior court in Sharon vs. Sharon.

At the first blush, I was of the impression that this suit, having been first commenced, neither the right to maintain it, nor the determination of any question involved therein could be affected by any finding or judgment in the case of Sharon vs. Sharon. But on further reflection and examination of the authorities, I am satisfied that the law is otherwise as to the effect of the finding or judgment. In matters not in which suit the subject of the controversy or any question involved therein is first determined, the result may be set up as a bar or estoppel, as the case may be, against the further litigation of the same matter in the other. The maxim—interest reipublicae ut sit finis litium—equally applies. See Bellinger vs. Craigue, 31 N. Y., 354; Gates vs. Preston, 41 N. Y., 1[illegible]; Casebier vs. Mowry, 55 Pa. St., 419.

A judgment on the merits in an action on a claim or demand is a bar to another action thereon between the same parties or their privies, and concludes them as to all matters which appear on the face of the judgment to have been determined, or which were actually and necessarily included therein, or necessary thereto. Code C. P. § 1911. But where the actions are not on the same claim or demand, a judgment in the one is only an estoppel in the other, as to a matter involved therein and actually found and determined thereby. Outram v. Morewood, 3 East, 346; Cromwell v. County of Sac, 94 U. S., 351; Davis v. Brown, Id., 42[illegible].

This suit and the action of Sharon v. Sharon are not brought on the same claim or demand. The subject matter and the relief sought are not identical.

This suit is brought to cancel and annul an alleged false and forged writing and enjoin the use of it by the defendant to the prejudice and injury of the plaintiff, while the other is brought to establish the validity of said writing, as a declaration of marriage, as well as the marriage itself, and also to procure a dissolution thereof and for a division of the common property and for alimony.

But the validity and genuineness of this declaration of marriage was directly involved in the action of Sharon v. Sharon, and determined in favor of the same by the finding and judgment therein. The plaintiff is therefore estopped to show the contrary in this suit, unless the effect of that judgment, as an estoppel in this case, has been obviated by the appeal therefrom to the supreme court and the pending motion for a new trial.

There is some confusion and contradiction in the language and ruling of the authorities on this point. But this arises largely from the fact that the difference in the original and total effect of reviewing a judgment in an action at law and the decree of a court proceeding according to the civil law, as a court of chancery or admiralty, is often overlooked.

A judgment in an action at law could only be reversed and annulled for error appearing on its face. For this purpose a writ of error issued out of the court above, to bring up the record for examination. This was considered a new action to annul and set aside the judgment of the court below, and if the writ was seasonably sued out and bail put in to the action, it was a supersedeas, so far, as to prevent an execution from issuing on the judgment pending the writ of error, but left it otherwise in full force between the parties, either as a ground of action, a bar or an estoppel. 2 Bac. Ab., 87; 3 Blackstone, 406.

But in the equity and admiralty courts the remedy for an erroneous decree is an appeal, which removes the whole case into the court above for trial de novo. There is no decree left in the lower court, and pending the hearing on appeal there is no decree in the case, and there can be no estoppel by reason thereof.

The tendency during the past half century has been to assimilate proceedings in equity and law cases, and in the states where the modern code prevails, the proceeding by which a judgment is reviewed in the appellate court, is generally known as an appeal, although in effect it is more like a writ of error than an appeal.

In this condition of things, the courts of some of the states have held that the effect of an appeal in any case is to suspend the judgment appealed from for all purposes and that, pending the appeal or during the time in which one may be taken, the judgment is neither a bar nor an estoppel. In others, the courts have regarded the appeal, in cases where the power of the appellate court is confined to the affirmation, modification or reversal of the judgment as the facts found or the things done, as appears from the record, may warrant or require, as a new proceeding for the correction of errors, and have therefore held that the judgment of the court below is in the meantime in full force as a bar or estoppel.

Such was the ruling in the Bank of North America v. Wheeler, 28 Conn., 433, in which the court said—"If the appeal is in the nature of a writ of error and only carries up the case to the court of appeals as an appellate court for the correction of errors which may have intervened in the trial of the case in the court below, and for its adjudication upon the question whether the judgment appealed from should be affirmed, reversed or modified, and that court has no other powers or duties than to affirm, reverse or modify that judgment, or remit the case to the inferior tribunal that it may conform its judgment to that of the appellate tribunal, then such appeal * * * does not vacate or suspend the judgment appealed from, and the removal of the case to the appellate court would no more [illegible] an action on the judgment than the pendency of a writ of error, at common law, when that was the proper mode of correcting errors which may have occurred in the inferior tribunal. That such an action would not be bound by the pendency of such a proceeding is well settled. The judgment below is only voidable." This case is cited and followed in Rogers v. Hatch, 8 Nev., [illegible] and [illegible] v. Williams, 6 Nev., [illegible].

But the law of California on this subject is the law by which this court must be governed. By the act of 1790 (1 Stat., 122; R. S., 905) Congress provided that "the records and judicial proceedings" of the state courts "shall have such faith and credit given to them in every court within the United States as they have by law or usage in the courts of the state from which they are taken."

The judgment in Sharon v. Sharon can have no other effect in this court than it would have in a court of this state under like circumstances. Mills v. Duryee, 7 Cranch, 481; Hampton v. McConnel, 3 Wheat., 234; Thompson v. Whitman, 18 Wall., 457; Bigelow on Estoppel, 2d note 1.

By section 946 of the code of C. P. it is provided that an appeal "stays all further proceedings in the court below on the judgment * * appealed from." This in effect makes the appeal like a writ of error and a supersedeas, and prevents the enforcement of the judgment by execution, pending the appeal, but nothing [illegible] further [illegible] until its final determination on appeal, or until after the time for an appeal has passed, unless the judgment is sooner satisfied."

The effect of this provision appears to be, that the judgment in the court below is only a step in the proceeding to a final judgment in the appellate court, in case of an appeal, and otherwise to hold it in suspense, as ground of action or defense in another suit, until the time for taking an appeal has passed.

And the supreme court of the state has uniformly held that an appeal from a judgment suspends its operation for all purposes and that settles the question for this court. Naftzger v. Inches, [illegible] Cal., [illegible]; Woodbury v. Bowman, 13 Cal., 634; McGarrahan v. Maxwell, [illegible] Cal., [illegible]; Murray v. Green, 64 Cal., [illegible]; Freeman on Judgments, § 328.

In the leading case of Woodbury v. Bowman, which is cited and followed in the latest one—Murray v. Green—the opinion of the court was delivered by the senior counsel for the defendant. In speaking of the rejection of a judgment in a case then pending on appeal, when offered in evidence in the case under consideration, he says—"We think it was properly rejected. The appeal having suspended the operation of the judgment for all purposes, it was not evidence in the question at issue, even between the parties to it."

I follow it that the plaintiff is not estopped by the finding and judgment of the superior court, in Sharon v. Sharon, to allege and prove in this suit, that the declaration of marriage is false and forged.

The junior counsel for the defendant made the point on the argument that the plaintiff was in some way estopped to try this question in his case in this court, because forsooth he has consented that the case of Sharon v. Sharon might be remanded to the superior court, and also that it might be assigned to a particular department thereof, and tried by a particular judge therein, without a jury.

But how such a simple matter could have such a serious effect, does not appear, and counsel does not make it manifest. And certainly, a mere consent to a matter of procedure in a case, cannot have the effect to bind the party thereby never to litigate any question involved therein in any other case or court. As a matter of public policy, founded on a sense of justice and convenience, a party is bound by the result of litigation to which he is a party and not because any of the intermediate steps in the proceeding, as the number of the jury or the judge before whom it was tried, were taken with his consent. And indeed, a judgment by consent is no more binding on the defendant than one regularly obtained against his will. Consent to the entry of a judgment or any step leading thereto gives no peculiar or additional force or effect to the result. It is still a judgment and nothing more.

This disposes of all the collateral and preliminary questions made in the argument by counsel for the defendant, except an objection to sundry portions of the plaintiff's evidence for irrelevancy, which needs no special notice.

IS THE "CONTRACT" FRAUDULENT OR GENUINE?

Is the alleged declaration of marriage a genuine instrument or a false and forged one is the principal question in the case and I proceed to dispose of it as briefly as possible. Closely related to this however, is the question of the genuineness of the five "Dear Wife" letters. Originally, they both came from the possession of the defendant, and if either appears genuine it is a convincing circumstance in favor of the other and vice versa.

The evidence on this point includes the testimony of experts in handwriting, persons more or less familiar with the plaintiff's writing, witnesses to the existence of the declaration and letters, as far back as the fall of 1881, the acts and declarations of the parties during the alleged existence of these documents, and their testimony given in this case.

Many of the witnesses testified in the case of Sharon v. Sharon, and some of them were cross-examined at great length concerning the testimony they gave there. Some of the collateral matters that were prominent topics in that case were omitted in this. For instance, the graveyard charm, the visits to fortune tellers to get devices to influence the affections of the plaintiff to the defendant, and practices resorted to by her to that end; nor did the plaintiff testify as to the nature of his relation with the defendant, further than to deny the genuineness of the declaration, or that she was ever his wife or ever recognized as such in any way at any time.

I have carefully considered all the evidence but it is unnecessary if not impossible to speak of it in detail.

And first, the undisputed and undoubted facts of the case are briefly these:

PLAINTIFF SHARON.

The plaintiff is and has been for years a prominent and well known person in this coast. He was born in 1821 and came to California in 1849, and has been in business in this state and Nevada ever since, where he has acquired a fortune that he modestly estimates at five millions of dollars. Early in the fifties he married Miss Mary Ann Mallory in this city. She died in 1875, leaving a son and two daughters, one of whom has since died, leaving three children, and the other is married in England and the mother of two children. The son is living and 29 years of age. Since the death of his wife the plaintiff has lived ostensibly as a widower in rooms at the Palace, of which he is the proprietor.

He is considered a [illegible] and courageous [illegible] for public affairs, and between 18[illegible] and 1881 was U. S. senator from Nevada. In his composition there appears to be a vein of sentiment and love of pleasure that has led him into illicit relations with the sex, and given him the reputation of a libertine.

DEFENDANT MISS HILL.

The defendant appears to be an attractive woman of about 32 years of age, but she is not certain as to the year of her birth. She was born in Missouri, and lost her parents, as I infer, when she was quite young. She went to school at a convent for some time, but she cannot state how long. She came to this state in 1871 where she has relatives, with her brother, and lived with them for eighteen months or two years. From 1873 to 1879 she lived at the Grand hotel with her brother, after which she lived some time with a relative. Then she kept house for a time with her brother, when she returned to the Grand, where she remained until the opening of the Baldwin in 187[illegible] when she removed there. In the spring of 1880 she went to live at the Galinda hotel, in Oakland, and returned to the Baldwin, after the burning of the Galinda, early in September of the same year but removed to the Grand about the last of the same month, where she remained until December, 1881, when she was expelled from there by order of the plaintiff.

The Grand has been owned by the plaintiff since prior to 1880, and is connected with the Palace by a bridge across the street which separates them.

Not much light is thrown by the evidence upon the defendant's occupation or association during these ten years. She appears to have received some thousands of dollars from her guardian in Missouri which I infer came from her mother's estate. Between 18[illegible] and 1880 she was engaged in stock speculations. In 1878-9 her account at the bank of California showed cash deposits to her credit of over $16,000, of which sum only $11 was left to her credit in February 1880, and she owed a bill at the Baldwin of $33[illegible].

During the latter part of this ten years she had a serious love affair with Mr. Reuben H. Lloyd of this city, which culminated on May 10, 1880, in an attempt to commit suicide in his office by taking poison, from the fatal effect of which she was only saved by the prompt use of the stomach pump.

THEIR RELATIONS.

Sometime in 1880, and after May 10th she made the acquaintance of the plaintiff in the usual way on the street or in the bank of California, as a large stock dealer, which resulted in his calling on her at the Baldwin and her calling at his office over the bank, though it is not at all certain even from the testimony of the defendant, which called first.

On September 2[illegible], 1880, the plaintiff sent her a note from the Palace to the Baldwin asking for a meeting with her at his office in the latter place. So far as appears, this is the first written communication that ever passed between the parties, and she swears that the plaintiff wrote her two other notes like it for [illegible] day. The following is a copy of the only one produced:

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2[illegible], 1880.

My Dear Miss Hill: Can you [illegible]

WM. SHARON.

On September [illegible] the defendant, at the request of the plaintiff, went to the Grand to live, where she was known as Miss Hill, the plaintiff paying her board of about $[illegible] a month and allowing her to visit his rooms in the Palace privately and occasionally inviting her there to take a meal with him.

On December 5, 1880, the defendant wrote, and the plaintiff signed and [illegible] an agreement, of which the following is a copy: "[illegible] Miss Hill [illegible] W. Sharon, Dec. 5, 1880."

THE FALLING OUT

Some time in the fall of 1881 the plaintiff accused the defendant of purloining some of his letters and papers and revealing his business secrets and private affairs to [illegible], which she denied at the time, but now admits, that after she left the Grand she found the papers in one of her trunks and that she has not returned them. For this and other reasons, the plaintiff appears to have been desirous of terminating his relations with the defendant and accordingly on November [illegible] he effected an arrangement with her by which, in consideration of a receipt in full of all demands and a promise not to trouble him any more, he gave her in addition to her monthly allowance the sum of $7500, as follows: Cash, $[illegible], by note payable August 1, 1882 for $1500 and by an agreement to pay her $[illegible] a month during the year 1882. Which receipt was soon after missing, and the plaintiff accused the defendant of purloining it from his vest pocket.

On November 19th, the business manager of the Grand hotel, by direction of the plaintiff, sent the defendant the following note:

MISS S. A. HILL—*Dear Madam*: As we wish to otherwise occupy room 208 on December 1st [illegible] will please [illegible] another residence and give up possession on that date, and oblige. Yours, S. F. THORN.

But the defendant did not vacate the room as required, and in December the door was taken off the hinges, but at her request she was permitted to stay until the next morning, but still not making any movement to leave, the carpets were taken up, and she was informed by the servants that if she didn't go they had orders to put her out, when she left on the evening of December 6th.

HER PROTESTS AND APPEAL

Between the time of receiving the notice to quit and her final departure from the hotel the defendant wrote three letters to the plaintiff, of which the following are copies:

Mr. Sharon: I received a letter from Mr. Thorn [illegible] Of course I understand it is written by your orders for no human being can *an ought* [illegible] except with regard to yourself. Now Mr. Sharon you are wronging me [illegible] to injure a girl at the time whom he has professed to love.

My Dear Mr. Sharon: I can not see how you can [illegible] always been so good [illegible] The door is taken off [illegible] I met Mr. Thorn [illegible] I told [illegible] when I received yours and told you if you wished me to go to send me word [illegible] I wanted until some time this month. He said that you had told him to see that I was not sold [illegible] Whilst every one else is so happy for Christmas don't try to make mine so miserable. Remember this time last year you have always been so good to me. Now let me see you and talk to you. Let me see you in after Xmas is gone, if you wish and be to me the same [illegible] again. Don't be cross to me. Please don't. Only may I see you for a few minutes. Be reasonable with me and don't be unjust. You know you are all I have in the world and a year ago you asked me to come to the Grand. Don't do things now that will make *talk*. You know you can find no fault with me. May I see you for a few minutes and let us talk reasonably about all this. I know you will. I know it is not in your nature to be so hard to one that has been so much to you and don't be unjust. Say I may see you.

My Dear Mr. Sharon: I have written you two letters and received no reply—excepting to hear that they have been read and commented upon by others than yourself. I also heard you said you were told that I said I could and would give you trouble. Be too much of a man to listen to such talk, or allow it to give you one moment's thought. I have never said such a thing, nor have I had such a thought. If no woman ever makes you any trouble until I do you will go down to your grave without the slightest care. No Mr. Sharon you have been kind to me. I have said I hope my God would forsake me when I ceased to show my gratitude. I repeat it. I would not harm one hair of your dear old head or have you turn one restless night upon your pillow through any act of mine. You are laboring under a mistake and but bringing this accusation for the purpose of quarreling with me, the time will come when you will find out how you have wronged me, and I believe you too much of a man at heart not to send for me and acknowledge it to me. But in your anger you are going to the extreme. You are by calling Thorn or any of your relatives or outsiders and letting them know your anger. It simply gives them an opportunity of saying ill natured things of me which are unnecessary. Mr. Sharon I have never wronged you by word or act and were I to stay in this house a thousand years I would never put near your door again until you felt willing to say to me you knew you had spoken unjustly to me. You once said to me here was no woman that could look you in the face and say "Will Sharon you have wronged me." If that be the case don't let me be the first to utter [illegible] I had hoped to always have your friendship and [illegible] Why should [illegible] do such a thing? [illegible] Pray give me credit for a little sense. [illegible] I have not given up everything and everybody for it. One million dollars would not have tempted me to have risked its loss. I feel humiliated to think that Thorn or any one should dare to say I was ordered out of this house. I have a world of pride and I ask you to at least show me the respect to let Thorn have nothing more to do or say in the matter. I have always been kind to you and tried to do whatever I could to please you and I hope [illegible] on the subject. Answer.

To these letters the plaintiff returned no answer.

During the defendant's residence in the Grand the plaintiff was often absent from the city, and in the early part of 1881 was in Washington city some months and it was not generally known or understood among the servants and guests at the hotel that she frequented the plaintiff's rooms or that she remained there at night.

The plaintiff admits that in the fall of 1881 she secreted herself in the plaintiff's rooms and witnessed him and a woman undress and go to bed together, and that she related the adventure to the seamstress of the hotel and others, with laughter, as something very funny.

When the defendant left the Grand she remained in San Francisco, going first to the house of a negro woman on Mission street, Martha Wilson, and afterward keeping house, and then boarding at several places.

The plaintiff never visited the defendant after she left the hotel, but in the summer of 188[illegible], she appears to have visited him at the Palace, and in August of that year she wrote him a letter, of which the following is a copy:

"*My Dear Senator*—Won't you try and find out what springs those were you were trying to think of to day that you said Mr. Main went to and let me know to morrow when I see you. And don't I wish you would make up your mind and go down to them with Nellie and I wherever they be, on Friday or Saturday. We all could have such nice times out hunting and walking or driving these lovely days in the country. The jaunt or little recreation would do you worlds of good and I [illegible] would take the best of care of you and mind you in everything. I wish we were with you this evening or you were out here. I am crazy to see Nell try and swallow an egg in champagne. I have not told her of the feat I accomplished in that line, but I am just waiting in hopes of seeing her some day go through the performance. As I told you to day I am out at Nellie's mother's for a few days, 821 Ellis street. What [illegible] is heard how I wish you would [illegible] drive [illegible] but I really [illegible] and [illegible] all your business cares and go home with [illegible]. A."

NELLIE [illegible]

In [illegible] 1883 she went to the Palace to visit the plaintiff, taking with her Nellie Brackett, the Nellie of the foregoing letter, a young girl whom she had [illegible] about her since the spring of 1882, as her constant companion, but she was excluded therefrom by his order. Soon after, Nellie Brackett wrote and sent the following letter to the plaintiff, which she swears she wrote at the defendant's dictation, but the latter says Nellie wrote it "out of her own head" and [illegible] told her of it. The following is a copy of the letter:

Mr. Sharon: When I first met you I felt quite [illegible] I think [illegible] your disgraceful outrage of Thursday [illegible] I hope he will [illegible] of trying to hold her up in the world, you have tried every way in the world you can to disgrace her. [illegible] rather than come in contact with yourself. [illegible] which you returned to me by Mr. Dobinson was so rudely that I had to [illegible] in Mr. Dobinson's face and ask "Don't you think that man [illegible]" I am a poor girl, but I feel myself so much better than you—you horrible horrible man.

MISS BRACKETT.

No further intercourse or communication is known to have taken place between the parties, and no public declaration or claim concerning the alleged marriage was made until September 8, 1883, when one William Neilson procured the arrest of the plaintiff on the charge of adultery, alleging that he was the husband of the defendant, and soon after published a "dear wife" letter, the original of which has never been produced, and also the alleged declaration of marriage, to cancel which this suit was thereupon brought.

The defendant's account of the execution of the declaration of marriage and the intercourse between herself and the plaintiff, which preceded it, is substantially as follows:

SHARON'S PROPOSAL.

In the summer of 1880 and before August 25, by invitation of the plaintiff she visited him, to get points on stocks. During one of these visits the plaintiff proposed to give her $500 a month to let him love her—in other words to be his mistress. She declined the offer and he raised the sum to $1000, which she also declined, saying: "You are mistaken in the woman. You can get plenty of women that will let you love them for less than that." With that she rose to depart, saying she would not come any more, when the plaintiff put his back against the door, and said she was mistaken, that he was really in love with her and wanted to marry her, when she replied: "If that is what you want we will talk about that."

Nothing more of any moment occurred on this occasion but whether it was a day or a month before August 25, she is unable to say. However, on that day she returned to the plaintiff's office and accepted his proposition of marriage, without any further preliminaries. Then the question arose as to how they should be married. As she was a Catholic, she suggested a priest, but he objected, because that involved publicity, and he wanted the marriage secret, as he had a liaison on hand with a woman in Philadelphia, who would make trouble if she heard of it, which might injure his chances for re-election to the senate from Nevada, and said that under the civil code they could marry themselves privately by the execution of a writing to that effect, to which she appears to have readily assented.

THE ALLEGED CONTRACT

Thereupon, at his suggestion, she sat down at his table and wrote at his dictation, and at one sitting the alleged declaration of marriage, which he then signed and returned to her, whereupon, without any more ado, they quietly separated, she going to her lodgings at the Galindo hotel, and he to Virginia, Nevada, where he remained some weeks, without any communication passing between them, until very shortly before the letter of September 25, which he addressed her at the Baldwin. That soon after the receipt of this letter she removed, at the request of the plaintiff, from the Baldwin to the Grand, and continued to live there in room 208 until December, 1881, during which period she was in the habit of visiting the plaintiff in his rooms at the Palace, day and night, and received from him the sum of $500 a month, with which to pay her bills.

On the other hand, the plaintiff swears positively that he never signed the declaration of marriage, that he never saw or heard of it until it was made public in September, 1883, that he was never married to the defendant in any way, that he never addressed her as his wife in writing or otherwise and that he never knew or heard that she made any claim to be his wife until that time.

SHARON'S LETTERS.

The originals of the declaration and "dear wife" and other letters written by the plaintiff to the defendant, not being in his possession and she refusing to produce them, he was allowed to put in evidence photographic copies thereof, made from the originals when introduced by her in Sharon v. Sharon.

The copies of the letters were put in evidence against the objection of the defendant, for the purpose of showing that the correspondence between the parties was not such as would naturally pass between husband and wife, and further for the purpose of showing that the defendant had been guilty of forgery, by changing the address of five of these letters from "My dear Allie" or "Miss Hill" to "My dear wife," for the purpose of supporting and strengthening her claim that the declaration of marriage is genuine and was signed by the plaintiff.

The declaration is in the words and figures following:

In the city and county of San Francisco, state of California, on the 25th day of August A. D. 1880, I, Sarah Althea Hill, of the city and county of San Francisco, state of California, age 27 years, do here in the presence of Almighty God take Senator William Sharon, of the state of Nevada, to be my lawful and wedded husband, and do here acknowledge and declare myself to be the wife of Senator William Sharon, of the State of Nevada.

SARAH ALTHEA HILL.

AUGUST 25, 1880, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

I agree not to make known the contents of this paper or its existence for two years unless Mr. Sharon himself see fit to make it known.

S. A. HILL.

In the city and county of San Francisco, state of California, on the 25th day of August A. D. 1880, I, Senator William Sharon, of the state of Nevada, age 60 years, do here in the presence of Almighty God take Sarah Althea Hill, of the city of San Francisco, Cal., to be my lawful and wedded wife and do here acknowledge myself to be the husband of Sarah Althea Hill.

WM. SHARON.

Nevada, Aug. 25, 1880.

The following are copies of the five "Dear Wife" letters, the one in ink being first, with the letter to Thorn referred to therein, and fac similes of these two, and the rule, are reproduced by the expert, Mr. H. C. Hyde, in the form the plaintiff says the original was, before this tracing was made from it.

My Dear Wife:—In reply to your kind letter I have written Mr. Thorn and enclosed same to you which you can read and then send it to him in an envelope, and he will not know that you have seen it. Sorry that anything should occur to annoy you and think the letter will command the kind [illegible]. Am having a very long and [illegible] but think I shall be victorious in the end. With kindest consideration, believe me

WM. SHARON.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,
VIRGINIA, NEV., Oct. 16, 1880.

Mr. Thorn—*My Dear Sir*:—I have Miss Hill's note to you and expected the kind consideration for her which she deserves. But it seems you have not been as accommodating as you might be. You will consider my wishes in this, and allow no cause of complaint. Very truly,

WM. SHARON.

"*My Dear Wife*:—Enclosed send you by Ki the balance of [illegible] hundred and fifty, which I hope will make you happy. Will call this evening for the joke. Yours,

S.

"April 1 (1881)."

My Dear Wife:—You have had one hundred and twelve. [illegible] before I left one hundred. It all totals up to [illegible] 240. The balance is [illegible] two hundred and sixty, for which find check enclosed. I am afraid you are getting extravagant!

SHARON.

May 7th 1881.

"*My Dear Wife*: Enclosed find three hundred and ten to cover [illegible] bill with etc. W. S."

August 2[illegible], 1881.

"PALACE HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3d 1881.

My Dear Wife:—Enclosed find five hundred and fifty dollars which will pay expenses until I get better. Will [illegible] your eastern trip. Am much better today. Hope to be up in three or four days. Truly,

S."

The following are copies of the [illegible] letters in pencil. The first was [illegible] Christmas, 1880, and the other two [illegible] of 1881.

My Dear Allie:—Come over and [illegible] nice bottle of champagne, and let us [illegible] Christmas.

If you don't come over and take [illegible] tle I may hurt myself.

PALACE HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO.

My Dear A.:—Come and take [illegible] wer.

Miss H.—Have ordered a [illegible] have a sample bottle of wine want you [illegible]

THE EXPERT TESTIMONY.

Eight witnesses were examined [illegible] genuineness of the signature to the [illegible] and the "dear wife" letters. Three of [illegible] C. D. Cushman, Mr. Samuel Soule [illegible] Gumpel, were called by the defendant.

Cushman did not speak as an [illegible] simply as one having a knowledge of [illegible] handwriting obtained during [illegible] spent in his employ.

His general standing and character [illegible] questioned, but it is claimed, and [illegible] with good reason, that for some [illegible] made himself a very bitter partisan [illegible] of the defendants, from the time it [illegible]

Soule is 78 years of age, and [illegible] speak as an expert or a "judge of [illegible]" on very slender grounds. His opinion [illegible] on a comparison made out of court [illegible] ings not produced or admitted to [illegible] tiff's. Both he and Cushman, on these [illegible] testify that the writings in question [illegible] ine, but in my judgment, very little [illegible] ought to be given to the opinion of [illegible] them.

Gumpel is a lithographer and [illegible] considerable experience, besides being [illegible] respects a very remarkable penman.

But his relation to the case and his [illegible] a witness therein is both suspicious and [illegible] factory, and leads me to regard his [illegible] timony with distrust.

On October 16, 1883, he wrote to the [illegible] the plaintiff, Mr. Barnes, suggesting [illegible] other side wished to retain him [illegible] but he preferred to be employed by Mr. [illegible] and is anxious to know if he wants him.

Following this, he was retained by [illegible] tiff as an expert, and examined [illegible] writings, prior to the trial of Sharon v. [illegible] so far as he had an opportunity. [illegible] that case he was not called as a witness [illegible] plaintiff, because, as he says, he [illegible] Barnes he could do him no good. [illegible] according to his statement, he met [illegible] ant's attorney, Mr. Tyler, on the street [illegible] whom he had not spoken for two [illegible] against whom he had "a great grudge [illegible] count of some former "bad" [illegible] immediately ran up to him, begged [illegible] for the past, and asked him to be a [illegible] his side of the case. To this the witness [illegible] "I think you have a great deal of [illegible] speak to me," and after some further [illegible] said, "You know how to secure the [illegible] of a witness," and added, "If you [illegible] in this case, I give you due warning [illegible] bust your case higher than a kite; [illegible]

Notwithstanding this friendly warning [illegible] I suppose was given and received [illegible] ian sense, Mr. Tyler had the witness [illegible] and he went upon the stand and swore [illegible] signature to the declaration was [illegible] that the "dear wife" letters were [illegible] plaintiff and were not tracings [illegible] mony he repeated in this case.

On his examination in chief the [illegible] very confident that he could detect [illegible] said he had done so "at the first [illegible] case of Treadwell v. Bank of California [illegible] being asked on cross-examination [illegible] of plaintiff's exhibits, 200 and 201 [illegible] ing and which was the original [illegible] a letter written by the plaintiff [illegible] 1885, to an expert witness, and the [illegible] ing thereof, made by the latter [illegible] wouldn't answer. Said he would [illegible] month to examine them in [illegible] would pay him for his time.

His opinions on the subject of the [illegible] are mere bald assertions, unsupported [illegible] intelligent or convincing reasons. He [illegible] tended that his "method" was a [illegible] spoke of it as something unusual and [illegible] cult, that he could not explain. But after [illegible] he was compelled to admit that he had no [illegible] cial "method," but simply compared the [illegible] ing with another, and came to a [illegible] clusion from the resemblance or dissimilarity [illegible] whether they were written by the same [illegible] or not.

I repeat that I am constrained to regard [illegible] connection with the case with suspicion [illegible] his testimony as unsatisfactory and without [illegible] trust. The possibility of his having written [illegible] disputed signature himself will be considered further on.

Of the five witnesses called by the plaintiff on this point, Dr. R. M. Piper is the most [illegible] ant. He appears from his own account [illegible] this is corroborated by the work he has done [illegible] this case, to be an expert of celebrity [illegible] microscopist of experience and [illegible] After the trial of Sharon vs. Sharon, he was employed by the plaintiff to come here from Chicago, and give his time and attention to the examination of the writings in this case, without any understanding, as to the amount of compensation, except that it should be satisfactory to him.

This circumstance has been animadverted upon by counsel, and in considering the weight of his testimony it cannot be overlooked by the court. Upon this arrangement, his compensation may be, and in some degree is, contingent upon success. But these [illegible] very unusual in this. And until [illegible] nominated by the court and paid by [illegible] the circumstance of their being retained [illegible] parties must always be considered in [illegible] the value of their evidence.

And in this connection, it is also proper to notice, that Dr. Piper, being a [illegible] stranger here, was on cross-examination properly asked concerning the [illegible] circumstances of his life, and that for some [illegible] he failed to give any account of the [illegible] period of several years after his majority [illegible] graduation as a doctor of medicine at [illegible] college.

Dr. Piper's microscopic work in this [illegible] ers a large field. His numerous tables [illegible] larged drawings or tracings present [illegible] teristics, similarities and differences [illegible] writings plainly and in detail.

With the aid of the camera lucida [illegible] made drawings of the disputed signatures [illegible] tions of the "Dear Wife" letters and [illegible] ant's letters, the Gumpel imitation of [illegible] tiff's signature, and his admitted [illegible] bank checks, and of sundry words [illegible] terminals of each, so as to make apparent [illegible] dinary observation any singularity of [illegible] feature or proportion, that may serve to distinguish or identify either of them.

Assuming that his observations and [illegible] tions are correct, to the contrary of [illegible] ing appears save the surmises and [illegible] of counsel, he has accumulated a great [illegible] material facts from which any person [illegible] nary intelligence and power of observation [illegible] deduction may draw a comparatively [illegible] clusion, as to the question in dispute [illegible] least as the same can be determined [illegible] spection of the writings themselves.

A peculiarity in the formation of [illegible] the manner of writing a word, that, [illegible] dinary circumstances, would not be [illegible] apprehended, when magnified several [illegible] times, becomes as noticeable as the [illegible] the human face.

Dr. Piper states that a person [illegible] usually makes his terminals and [illegible] with less care or consciousness than [illegible] part of the word, from which he [illegible] conclusion, which is very plausible [illegible] least of it, that a person engaged in [illegible] tracing of another's writing is apt [illegible] himself by lapsing into his own habit [illegible] these points.

The tables of enlarged terminals [illegible] ings taken from the admitted writings [illegible] parties, show a very marked difference [illegible] of the defendant being blunt or [illegible] latter end, while those of the plaintiff [illegible] erally lighter and invariably pointed [illegible] at the termination. They also show [illegible] terminals and tee crossings in the [illegible] letters, are in this respect very like the [illegible] ant's and unlike the plaintiff's.

On the whole, Dr. Piper's unqualified opinion is that the signature to the declaration is not written by the plaintiff and that it was written by the witness Gumpel; and that the "dear wife" letters are tracings made by the [illegible]

Besides Dr. Piper, the plaintiff called on this point, Mr. H. C. Hyde, Mr. R. C. H[illegible], J. P. Martin and Mr. J. H. Dobinson.

The latter two are very familiar with the plaintiff's writing, and from this [illegible] they are of the opinion that the disputed signature is not his. Hopkins has been [illegible] the surveyor-general's office in this [illegible] past 30 years, and during that time [illegible] much engaged in studying writings [illegible] to determining the question of [illegible] and making tracings of Spanish grants [illegible] ments. He says, that he cannot [illegible] whether the signature to the declaration is the plaintiff's or not, but he is certain [illegible] written there before the body of [illegible] was, and that the "dear wife" letters [illegible] a tracing.

Hyde is a well known [illegible] enced expert. He made the [illegible] which Gumpel declined to give [illegible] the trial of Sharon v. Sharon, he [illegible] having made any special examination [illegible] he thought the signature to the declaration [illegible] uine, but now, after a thorough [illegible] the subject, he says he is certain [illegible] genuine, and that the "dear wife" [illegible] is a tracing with the word "wife" [illegible] ed on this latter point, his explanation of the matter is clear and convincing.

Both Hyde and Piper state that the microscope reveals the fact that the signature to the declaration is written in different ink from the body of the instrument, and that the latter was written after the paper had been folded, as shown by the spreading and absorption of the ink, where the pen crossed a fold; and this is plainly indicated by the enlarged drawings prepared by the latter.

On the whole, the expert testimony, both in skill, character and numbers preponderates largely in favor of the plaintiff, and proves with as much certainty as such evidence well can, that the signature to the declaration is false and forged, and that the "dear wife" letters are tracings made by the defendant of letters written to her by the plaintiff with the word "wife" substituted for "Miss Hill" or "Allie."

And this conclusion coincides with the impression made on my own mind, by the examination of the writings.

SHARON'S SIGNATURE.

The signature to the declaration is indeed a very good general imitation of the plaintiff's, and without special observation might easily pass for his. The signature of the plaintiff is generally well marked and uniform, but often varies in minor particulars. Perhaps none of the hundred of them offered in evidence, is more unlike the disputed one than the signature on the check of the same date, as the declaration. The a in the check signature is closed at the top, while in the other it is open, and the lower limb of the h in the former leaves the stem at the line while in the other it returns on the stem or follows it upwards for some distance. But in other signatures of the plaintiff these differences from the disputed signature do not appear—at least, not so plainly. But in the disputed signature the S in Sharon is nearly a third longer than the h, but no such difference or peculiarity appears in any of the plaintiff's admitted signatures. On the contrary, the h in all of them that I have seen is fully as long as the S. Again, the up-strokes of the W in the plaintiff's signature and particularly the second one, are uniformly heavier than the down-strokes, whilst in the disputed one, the contrary is the case.

And besides, and over and above all these particulars, there is a difference in the general effect and appearance of the signatures that is more readily felt than expressed.

One may see at a glance that two pictures, which have a general similarity, are not portraits of the same person, when it might be difficult to give a satisfactory reason for the conclusion. The disputed signature is evidently the work of a skillful penman. The lines are comparatively smooth and steady, while the exact contrary is characteristic of the plaintiff's writing. Indeed, I very much doubt if he could write such a signature as the one to the declaration.

These suggestions in regard to the difference in the signatures will be better understood by a reference to the following fac simile, which contains the disputed signature—the eighth from the top in the left-hand column—and 21 from the plaintiff's checks.

Who did write this disputed signature it is not absolutely necessary to decide. So far as the evidence goes, it may have been written by the witness Gumpel, and Dr. Piper, speaking as an expert, says he did write it. He denies it; but it may nevertheless have been done by him, not feloniously, but as an idle fancy or aimless experiment. For whoever wrote it, I think there is nothing in this case more evident and certain than that this signature was not written after this declaration, but before it, and therefore with no apparent wrongful intent.

In the fall of 1883, and while Gumpel was understood to be in the employ of the plaintiff, as an expert, he wrote from memory in Captain Lee's office the signature of the plaintiff, with the addenda, "Nevada, Aug. 25, 1880," which is much more like the signature to the declaration than any of the plaintiff's admitted signatures. The following is a fac simile of both these writings. A glance at it will satisfy any one that Gumpel could have written the disputed signature, if he would, and if for any reason he should undertake to imitate the plaintiff's signature, the result would appear just as it does on this declaration.

ARGUMENT.

And so far as the genuineness of these disputed writings depends on the testimony of the parties the preponderance of the evidence is with the plaintiff. In any view of the matter, the testimony of the plaintiff neutralizes that of the defendant. Whatever deductions may be made from his credibility on account of his participation in this transaction and interest in the result, must also be made from hers, and even more, for in the very nature of things, this is a game in which the woman has more at stake than the man. And however unfavorably the plaintiff's general character for chastity may be affected by the evidence in this case, it must not be forgotten, that as the world goes and is, the sin of incontinence in a man is compatible with the virtue of veracity, while in the case of a woman common opinion is otherwise. Nor is it intended by this suggestion to palliate the conduct of the plaintiff or excuse the want of chastity in the one sex more than the other, but only, in estimating the relative value of the oaths of these parties, to give the proper weight to the fact founded on common experience, that incontinence in a man does not usually imply the moral degradation and insensibility that it does in a woman.

And it must also be remembered that the plaintiff is a person of long standing and commanding position in this community of large fortune and manifold business and social relations, and is therefore so far, and by all that these imply, specially bound to speak the truth and responsible for the correctness of this statement and all this, over and beyond the moral obligation arising from the divine injunction, not to bear false witness, or the fear of the penalty attached by human law to the crime of perjury. On the other hand the defendant is a comparatively obscure and unimportant person, without property or position in the world. Although apparently of respectable birth and lineage, she has deliberately separated herself from her people, and selected as her intimates and confidants, doubtful persons from the lower walks of life, and so far as appears, is only amenable to legal punishment for any false statement that she may make in this case, which all experience proves is not sufficiently certain to prevent perjury in legal proceedings.

But this is not all. There is much in the testimony of the defendant in this case that must affect her credibility unfavorably. It is full of reckless, improbable and in some instances undoubtedly false statements.

Take this one for illustration. Her statement that some time in 1880, and prior to the date of the alleged marriage, she gave the plaintiff $7500 to invest in stocks for her, is undoubtedly false, and she has attempted to support it, not only by perjury but by forgery.

Perceiving that the payment to her, under the circumstances, of that large sum, shortly before she left the plaintiff's hotel, bore upon its face the evidence that it was given to a discarded mistress rather than a deserted wife, she deliberately swore, both in Sharon v. Sharon and in this case, that the transaction was a return to her of that amount which she had put into the plaintiff's hands some eighteen months before for investment, and not only that, but she produced on the trial in the former case, to support her statement, a writing to that effect, purporting to be signed by the plaintiff and witnessed by Nellie Brackett. But when asked on cross-examination to produce that paper here she declined to do so or to answer any question about it. And Nellie Brackett swears that the writing was manufactured by the defendant, that she copied the signature of the plaintiff from one in an autograph album, and that she witnessed it at the defendant's request, upon an understanding that it was only to be used to influence her lawyers, and the defendant afterwards quarreled with her because she would not go on the stand and swear to it.

And while it may not be safe to accept any statement on the uncorroborated testimony of this young woman, the innate improbability of the defendant's story and her refusal to produce the paper, or answer concerning it, is ample corroboration.

And in a suit brought by the defendant against the plaintiff in the superior court, in May, 1884, on the agreement given in part payment of this sum of $7500, to recover the installments due thereon for October, November and December, 1883, amounting to $750, it was found by said court, sitting without a jury, that said writing was given to the defendant on November 7, 1881, "in consideration of past illicit intercourse between them, and also in consideration of a written receipt and promise to the plaintiff by the defendant 'to make no further demand upon him, and not further to annoy him in any manner.'"

And while it is possible that, notwithstanding the falsehood of the defendant in this and other respects, the alleged declaration may be genuine, it must be conceded that neither that fact nor any circumstance tending to prove the same can be established by her uncorroborated oath. It follows, that on the testimony of the parties, as on that of the experts, the decided weight of the evidence is against the genuineness of the declaration and letters.

And now let us see what the evidence is on the face of these documents, as to their genuineness or falsity.

Of the many circumstances that might be mentioned under this head, a few of the most striking must suffice.

The declaration is written on note paper instead of legal cap, although written in an office well supplied with stationery for business purposes. It is written on the first half sheet instead of a whole one. It begins at the top line

ing are copies of the three other be first written 1880, and the other two in

Allie —Come over to a champagne

and take part in the

myself

ACT HOTEL

A —Come and

—Have order nice dinner bottle of wine you to try

THE EXPERT TESTIMONY.

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a lithographer an expert besides being in some very remarkable ation to the case this leads district 16, to the attorney of Mr Haynes, suggesting that wished but as an expert red the employment us to this was retained by the plaintiff expert examined the disputed for to Sharon v Sharon had opportunity On the trial was not called as a witness by the cause, as he says, he would do no good Thereafter his statement, the defendant Tyler, on the street had spoken for two years in a great grudge, some treatment, who ran to him, begged his pardon and him to be a witness the case To this the witness replied have a great deal of audacity and after how to secure the attendance ," and added, "If you subpoena me I give you due warning that I will bigger handing this friendly warning, which was given and received in a Pickwick Tyler had the witness subpoenaed upon the stand and swore that the the declaration was genuine and dear wife" letters were written by the and were not tracings, which testi peated in this case.

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and of the camera lucida, he has ngs of the disputed signatures 'Dear Wife' letters and the defendant's the Gumpel imitation of the plaintiff's re, and his admitted signature and of sundry words, letters and each, so as to make apparent to observation any singularity of formation, proportion, that may serve to distinguish either of them.

that his observations and deliberations correct, to the contrary of which nothing save the surmises and conjectures he has accumulated a great mass of from which any person of ordinary intelligence may draw to the question the same can be the writings

of enlarged terminals and from the limited writings of the a very marked difference—those defendant being blunt or clubbed at the while those of the plaintiff are and invariably pointed or tapering They also show that the ed tee crossings in the "Dear Wife" in this respect very like the defendant unlike the plaintiff's.

Dr Piper that the signature to the declaration was written by the plaintiff and that it was witness Gumpel; and that the "dear are tracings made by the defendant Piper the plaintiff called Mr C Hale, Mr R C Hopkins, and Mr J H Dobinson.

two are very familiar with the writing, and from his knowledge the opinion that the disputed signature Hopkins has been employed general office state for and during that time has been engaged in studying writings with a view the question of their Spanish grants and documents says, that he can state signature to the declaration but he is before the body of the instrument the "dear wife" ink

a well known and expert He made the opinion declined to give an without Sharon examination the declaration signature to the declaration after a thorough examination he says he is certain that that the "dear wife" letter with the word "wi

on this latter point, his explanation of the is clear and convincing.

Drs Hyde and Piper state that the microscope reveals the fact that the signature to the declaration is written in different ink from the body of the instrument, and that the latter was written after the paper had been folded, as shown by the spreading and absorption of the ink where the pen crossed a fold, and this is plainly indicated by the enlarged drawings prepared by the latter.

On the whole, the expert testimony, both in its character and numbers, preponderates largely in favor of the plaintiff, and prove with as much certainty as such evidence well can, that the signature to the declaration is false and forged, and that the "dear wife" letters are tracings made by the defendant of letters written to her by the plaintiff with the word "wife" substituted for "Miss Hill" or "Allie."

And this conclusion coincides with the impression made on my own mind, by the examination of the writings.

SHARON'S SIGNATURE

The signature to the declaration is indeed a very good general imitation of the plaintiff's, and without special observation might easily pass for his. The signature of the plaintiff is generally well marked and uniform, but often varies in minor particulars. Perhaps none of the hundred of them offered in evidence is more like the disputed one than the signature on the check of the same date, as the declaration. The a in the check signature is closed at the top, while in the other it is open, and the lower loop of the h in the former leaves the stem at the line, while in the other it returns on the stem or follows it upwards for some distance. In other signatures of the plaintiff these differences from the disputed signature do not occur—at least, not so plainly. But in the disputed signature the S in Sharon is nearly a third larger than the h, but no such difference or peculiarity appears in any of the plaintiff's admitted signatures. On the contrary, the h in all of them that I have seen is fully as long as the S. Again, the up-strokes of the H in the plaintiff's signature, and particularly the second one, are uniformly heavier than the down strokes, whilst in the disputed one, the contrary is the case.

And besides, and over and above all these particulars, there is a difference in the general effect and appearance of the signatures that is more readily felt than expressed.

One may see at a glance that two signatures, which have a general similarity, are not the work of the same person, when it might be difficult to give a satisfactory reason for the conclusion. The disputed signature is evidently the work of a skillful penman. The lines are continuously smooth and steady, while the exact contrary is characteristic of the plaintiff's writing. Indeed, I very much doubt if he could write such a signature as the one to the declaration.

These suggestions in regard to the difference in the signatures will be better understood by a reference to the following fac simile, which contains the disputed signature—the eighth from the top in the left-hand column—and 21 of the plaintiff's checks.

Who did write this disputed signature it is not absolutely necessary to decide. So far as the evidence goes, it may have been written by the witness Gumpel, and Dr Piper, speaking as an expert, says he did write it. He denies it. It may nevertheless have been done by him, not feloniously, but as an idle fancy or aimless experiment. For whoever wrote it, I think there is nothing in this case more evident and certain than that this signature was not written for this declaration, but before it and therefore with no apparent wrongful intent.

In the fall of 1883, and while Gumpel was understood to be in the employ of the plaintiff, as an expert, he wrote from memory in Captain [illegible] office the signature of the plaintiff, with the addenda, "Nevada, Aug 25, 1880" which is much more like the signature to the declaration than any of the plaintiff's admitted signatures. The following is a fac simile of both these writings. A glance at it will satisfy any one that Gumpel could have written the disputed signature, if he would, and if for any reason he should undertake to imitate the plaintiff's signature, the result would appear just as it does on this declaration.

ARGUMENT

And so far as the genuineness of these disputed writings depends on the testimony of the parties the preponderance of the evidence is with the plaintiff. In any view of the matter, the testimony of the plaintiff neutralizes that of the defendant. Whatever deductions may be made from his credibility on account of his participation in this transaction and interest in the result, must also be made from hers, and even more, for in the very nature of things this is a case in which the woman has more at stake than the man. And however unfavorably the plaintiff's general character for chastity may be affected by the evidence in this case, it must not be forgotten, that as the world goes and is, the want of incontinence in a man is compatible with the virtue of veracity, while in the case of a woman common opinion is otherwise. Nor is it intended by this suggestion to palliate the conduct of the plaintiff or excuse the want of chastity in the one sex more than the other, but only, in estimating the relative value of the oaths of these parties, to give the proper weight to the fact founded on common experience, that incontinence in man does not usually imply the moral degradation and insensibility that it does in a woman.

And it must also be remembered that the plaintiff is a person of long standing and commanding position in this community, of large fortune and manifold business and social relations, and is therefore so far, and by all that [illegible] specially bound to speak the truth and responsible for the correctness of his statement, and all this, over and beyond the moral obligation arising from the divine injunction, not to bear false witness, or the fear of the penalty attached by human law to the crime of perjury. On the other hand the defendant is a comparatively obscure and unimportant person, without property or position in the world. Although apparently of respectable birth and lineage, she has deliberately separated herself from her people, and selected as her intimates and confidants, doubtful persons from the lower walks of life, and so far as appears, is only amenable to legal punishment for any false statement that she may make in this case which all experience proves is not sufficiently certain to prevent perjury in legal proceedings.

But this is not all. There is much in the testimony of the defendant in this case that must affect her credibility unfavorably. It is full of reckless improbable and in some instances undoubtedly false statements.

Take this one, for illustration. Her statement that some time in 1880, and prior to the date of the alleged marriage, she gave the plaintiff $7500 to invest in stocks for her, is undoubtedly false and she has attempted to support it, not only by perjury, but by forgery.

Perceiving that the payment to her, under the circumstances of that large sum, shortly before she left the plaintiff's hotel bore upon its face the evidence that it was given to a discarded mistress rather than a deserted wife, she did not only swear, both in Sharon v Sharon and in this case that the transaction was a return to her of that amount which she had put into the plaintiff's hands some eighteen months before to invest, [illegible] not only that but she produced on the trial in the former case, to support her statement, a writing to that effect, purporting to be signed by the plaintiff and witnessed by Nellie Brackett. But when asked on cross-examination to produce that paper here she declined to do so or to answer any question about it. And Nellie Brackett swears that the writing was manufactured by the defendant, that she traced the signature of the plaintiff from one in an autograph album, and that she witnessed it at the defendant's request, upon an understanding that it was only to be used to influence her lawyers, and the defendant afterwards quarreled with her because she would not go on the stand and swear to it.

And while it may not be safe to accept any statement on the uncorroborated testimony of this young woman, the inability of the defendant's story and her refusal to produce the paper, or answer concerning it is ample corroboration.

And in a suit brought by the defendant against the plaintiff in the superior court, in May, 1884, on the agreement given in part payment of the sum of $7500 to recover the installments due thereon for October, November and December, 1883, amounting to $750, it was found by said court, sitting without a jury, that said writing was given to the defendant on November 7, 1881, "in consideration of past illicit intercourse between them, and also in consideration of a written receipt and promise to the plaintiff by the defendant to make no further demand upon him, and not further to annoy him in any manner."

And while it is possible that, notwithstanding the falsehood of the defendant in this and other respects, the alleged declaration may be genuine, it must be conceded that neither that fact nor any circumstance tending to prove the same can be established by her uncorroborated oath.

It follows, that on the testimony of the parties, as on that of the experts, the decided weight of the evidence is against the genuineness of the declaration and letters.

And now let us see what the evidence is on the face of these documents, as to their genuineness or falsity.

Of the many circumstances that might be mentioned under this head, a few of the most striking must suffice.

The declaration is written on note paper instead of legal cap, although written in an office well supplied with stationery for business purposes. It is written on the first half sheet instead of a whole one. It begins at the top line of the second page instead of the first one and is finished back on the unruled space at the top of the latter. The signature of the plaintiff is on the top line of the first page, where it might have been written, as an autograph or imitation or even without any purpose, and considered as a signature to a legal instrument, has the unusual and unmeaning appendage—"Nevada, Aug. 25, 1880," and this, although that date and the fact that the alleged signer was of Nevada, was already stated three times in the body of the writing.

It is full of verbose redundancies and useless repetitions and in structure and verbiage is just what might be expected from a stylish, half educated woman, and is altogether unlike what might be expected from the dictation of a person of experience, brevity and directness, such as the plaintiff appears to be. The last four lines are written much closer than the others, and the words contained in them are crowded together and two of them abbreviated. And even then there was barely room for the matter without trenching on the signature, after omitting certain words and phrases—nineteen in number—which were used in corresponding and foregoing parts of the instrument.

Counsel for the plaintiff has called attention to these omissions in his brief by inserting them in red ink. Substituting italics for the red ink the omissions appear as follows—"the presence of Almighty God I, Sarah Althea Hill of the city *and county* of San Francisco, California, to be my lawful and wedded wife, *and* I do here acknowledge *and declare* myself to be the husband of Sarah Althea Hill, *of the city and county of San Francisco, state of California*."

Taking common experience and observation in such matters as a guide, the most satisfactory inference from the facts on the face of the declaration, is that the body of it was written after and over the signature. I know it was said on the argument and there is force in the suggestion, that if the instrument was premeditatedly written over a signature, either genuine or false, in a matter of so much moment as this, the writer would most likely have experimented with the subject until the matter was got into such form and number of words, as would conveniently fill the space preceding the signature, without stretching, crowding or omission.

But the conclusion already stated, that the signature was written before the declaration is by far the most reasonable inference from the evidence afforded by the document itself, and this cannot be overcome or made doubtful by mere plausible conjecture as to what a prudent and skillful person would or might have done under the circumstances. For this is not the first time in which persons engaged in an illegal or criminal transaction, have strangely or foolishly, as it appears to others after the fact, omitted to take some very simple precaution to prevent detection, or failure.

The "dear wife" letters have nothing wifely about them except the word "wife" in the address. The four in pencil are short, curt scrawls, announcing the sending of money, presumably on account of her monthly stipend of $500, with a peculiar remark or familiar expression added, such as a guardian might write to his ward, or an attorney to his client. They are dated in different months and apparently relate to monthly payments. The one of April 1 says, send you the "balance, $250" and the one of May 5 says, you have had at different times (mentioning them) $240, the "balance" is $260, which find enclosed. The "balance" of what? Why, the "balance" of the $500 a month the plaintiff was paying her on some account. There is not a particle of love or affection in the letters, not even enough to suggest that she was his mistress.

The next letter is longer and more formal. It was written in reply to one from her soon after she took up her residence in the Grand, in which she evidently had complained that the plaintiff's manager, Mr Thorn, had not treated her properly. So far as this complaint was well founded, it probably arose from the fact that the manager suspected she was more than a boarder and less than a wife.

But there is nothing wifely in this letter either, except the word in the address. The writer hopes that the enclosed letter to Mr Thorn will command the "kind courtesy," not respect, she deserves, and the letter to Thorn is to the same effect. There is not a particle of love or affection in it from one end to the other. It is such a letter as the plaintiff might have written to Miss Hill, but hardly to his young bride of less than two months' existence.

But there are some particular circumstances connected with this ink letter which prove it to be a tracing beyond a doubt.

The plaintiff swears that he wrote the original of the ink letter at the same time that he wrote the enclosed one to Thorn, at the agency of the Bank of California, in Virginia, and on its paper. The one to Thorn, which passed through the hands of the defendant, shows on its face that it was so written. The two letters were practically one transaction, with one person and were enclosed in one envelope to the defendant. Under these circumstances the only reasonable conclusion is that they were both written on the same kind of paper.

But it was a difficult and tedious task to trace the lithographic head on this paper, nor is it likely that it was obtainable here. So the tracing was made on plain paper, and on its face betrays its fraudulent origin and furnishes another striking instance of the truth of the proverb "Murder will out."

The photographic copies of the declaration and letters indicate that the originals are worn and soiled, and the witnesses who have seen them say that such is their appearance.

But this appearance has been put upon them to give color to the assertion that they are originals of some years existence, which have been carried and knocked about and seen hard usage, and particularly, were not fresh tracings on new paper. Nellie Brackett swears that the soiling and crumpling process was a part of their manufacture, that the defendant wet them with coffee grounds and ironed them and held them over the gas and the like to give the new tracing paper the appearance of age and use.

Ah Sam, the defendant's Chinese servant, at Laurel place, gives a very graphic account of this process. He says he lived with her "two Christmases ago," and saw her with papers in the kitchen, which she put dirt and coffee on to make them look old and yellow and that he ironed them for her.

When compared with the usual and ordinary course of married men and women under like circumstances, there is such incongruity and want of harmony between the "dear wife" address of these letters and the general tone and subject matter of them that they must be, as the plaintiff insists and the evidence already considered is sufficient to show, the tracings of genuine letters, with the word "wife" substituted for "Miss Hill" or "Allie."

But the defendant relies largely in support of her case on what may be called contemporaneous evidence of the existence of these documents and her own declarations concerning the same and her relation with the plaintiff, to third persons in the nature of *res gestae*.

For instance, she testifies that she told her uncle, Mr W. H. Sloan, while she was still at the Grand, that she was secretly married to the plaintiff [illegible] and that she subsequently showed him the declaration and letters at Martha Wilson's house soon after she left the Grand, but she did not tell her brother or aunt, Mrs W J Bryan but did tell her grandmother, Mrs W J Brawley, of the marriage, but at what time does not appear. She also testifies that she told Mary E Pleasant of the marriage while at the Grand, and soon after she left that place showed her the declaration and letters; that she also showed the declaration to Martha Wilson and read it to her on October 14, 1880, and that Vesta Snow was present and read it at the same time, to whom she also showed the letters after she left the Grand; and that she showed both declaration and letters to Nellie Brackett early in 1882.

Nellie Brackett first met the defendant in the early part of 1882. Nellie was then about 17 years of age, and the defendant made a sort of a confidant and dependent companion of her. In August, 1882, the defendant went to live with Mrs Brackett, where she remained until the middle of November, when she moved elsewhere, taking Nellie with her against the wishes of her parents, and keeping her so until near the close of the year 1883, when the quarrel took place on account of her refusal to swear to the forged receipt, as already stated.

On the trial of Sharon v Sharon she was called as a witness by the defendant and testified that she had seen the declaration and letters as early as March, 1882, but on being recalled by the plaintiff, she said her former testimony was false in that respect, and she testifies in this case, that she never saw the Sharon letters until June or July 1883, and there was then no one of them addressed to the plaintiff as "wife," and she did not see the declaration until some time after that.

The defendant testifies that in the summer of 1882 she renewed her friendly relations with the plaintiff and visited him occasionally at his rooms at the Palace and that at one of these visits she took Nellie with her and secreted her at night behind the bureau in the plaintiff's room, so that she could see him and her go to bed together and hear what they said and did while there, with a view of having her testify to the same, if need be, particularly anything that indicated they were married, as she was afraid the defendant might deny the declaration.

Nellie Brackett now testifies that this story is wholly false, that the defendant concocted it in the fall of 1883, and had her learn it by heart, and go on the stand in Sharon v. Sharon, and swear to it. For the honor of her sex I trust she tells the truth about it; for I would much quicker and rather believe that the defendant was wicked enough to commit perjury, than that she or any other woman was vile enough to do such a dirty thing with this young girl.

Martha Wilson is a poor nervous little negro woman, born a slave, who can neither read nor write. While the defendant was at the Grand she employed her occasionally as a seamstress, and had breakfasts from her restaurant. The defendant made much of her, and sought refuge in her house when she was expelled from the Grand, and remained there some time.

On the trial of Sharon vs Sharon, she swore, when called by the defendant, that the declaration was shown and read to her by the defendant and Vesta Snow at her restaurant at 641 Mission street, on October 14 1880, when the defendant called for her to go with her to the furniture factory to obtain some special articles for her rooms at the Grand on the written order of the plaintiff of that date. And the testimony of the defendant and Vesta Snow is to the same effect in this case. But Martha Wilson being recalled by the plaintiff in Sharon v Sharon, testified that she never saw or heard anything of the kind until late in the fall of 1883, when the defendant showed her the declaration and induced her to swear to this falsehood, out of sympathy and a promise of $5000, and that she took Vesta Snow, who was in her employ at the time to the defendant's where she was also shown the declaration and induced to swear to this story.

On her cross-examination in Sharon v Sharon she contradicted herself badly and evidently was made to say what she did not intend, and what was not true. But here she tells a plain story, and [illegible] that on the cross-examination she was so [illegible] and [illegible] by Mr Tyler that she did not know what she was saying.

But it has been shown beyond doubt that the key note of the story—the meeting of the parties at Martha Wilson's on the date of the furniture order, is totally false. The landlord and the mechanics, who furnished and fitted up the restaurant, swear, and produce their books of original entry to support their statements, that Martha Wilson did not occupy the place until sometime in November, and probably after the 10th.

And soon after the trial of Sharon v. Sharon, Martha Wilson was indicted in the state court for perjury in denying that she had seen or heard read the declaration as stated by the defendant. Upon this indictment she has since been tried, with the defendant and Vesta Snow being witnesses against her, and found not guilty.

Vesta Snow is a woman of doubtful reputation, who has worked for Martha Wilson and appears to be keeping a cheap lodging house. She testifies in this case as in Sharon v Sharon, that she saw and read the declaration at Martha Wilson's restaurant on October 14, 1880 and also that soon after the defendant left the Grand she went one day to San Jose, and that while she was gone she (Vesta Snow) went to Martha Wilson's, and they took a bundle of the defendant's papers from behind a picture on the wall, and she looked over them and read them some, and the declaration and sundry "dear wife" letters signed Sharon, and a furniture order of October 14, 1880, were among them.

Now, one item of this statement is undoubtedly false. The defendant obtained the furniture on the order of October 14, 1880, and must have delivered it to the person in charge, and did not have it in 1881. Mr Cushman, her witness, also swears, that he was then in the plaintiff's employ at the factory, and received the order, which, by accident, was not placed among the factory papers but kept by him, and that the defendant never saw it again until October 18, 1883. And the rest of the story is too absurd and unreasonable for any credence. For who can believe that the defendant, smarting under her recent expulsion from the Grand, would leave papers of so much importance to her, as this declaration and these letters, in a loose package behind a picture on the wall, at Martha Wilson's, for Vesta Snow and other busybodies to pry into and meddle with, while she was gone to San Jose? And yet the defendant does not hesitate to back her witness and swear she left the papers behind the picture as Vesta Snow states, and adds, that when she came back she met her uncle there and took him into the bedroom and showed him the documents.

So then the kind of contemporaneous evidence is reduced to Vesta Snow, who appears unworthy of credit, and Mary E. Pleasant, of whom more hereafter.

But why are not her relatives called, to whom she says she disclosed the fact of her marriage to the plaintiff and particularly her uncle, to whom she says she made the disclosure while she was at the Grand, and to whom she says she showed the declaration at Martha Wilson's soon after she left there. What more probable than, if she could get the testimony of persons like these to verify her claim and corroborate her statements, she would not be leaning on such broken reeds as Snow and Pleasant.

Counsel for the defendant when pressed on this point during the argument, replied that it was not competent for the defendant to prove her own declarations in support of the writing or the marriage, but if the plaintiff wanted to contradict her in this respect, he could have called these persons for that purpose.

But it was time enough to discuss the question of competency when the objection was made by the plaintiff. If the defendant really believed that she could prove these acts and declarations, of course she would have called them. It may be admitted that the competency of the proof was in part dependent on argument, but that would not have prevented her from offering it at least.

If the declarations as to the marriage or the existence of the declaration were made during her residence at the Grand, they were, in my judgment, admissible as a part of the *res gestae*. 1 Whar Ev, s 258; 2 Greenl Ev, s 110; 1 Bishop M and D, s 88, 5.

But certainly it was competent to call her uncle to prove that he had seen the declaration of marriage and "dear wife" letters at Martha Wilson's house just after the defendant left the Grand.

These relatives are admitted on all hands to be respectable people, and it is a very suspicious circumstance that not one of them—not even the brother—is called or appears to support the defendant in any way. Her omission to call them to corroborate her statements is an admission that they would not do so because they could not.

It is true, that the plaintiff might have called them in rebuttal, to contradict the defendant, but as the effect admitted, by not calling them, that they would not corroborate her was sufficient for his purpose, and he might well refrain from needlessly bringing them into this painful prominence in this unpleasant and unsavory affair.

THE PLOT

Mary E Pleasant, better known as Mammie Pleasant, is a conspicuous and important figure in this affair without whom, it would probably never have been brought before the public.

She appears to be a shrewd old negress of considerable means, who has lived in San Francisco many years and is engaged in furnishing and fitting up houses and rooms and caring for women and girls [illegible]

The defendant states that she became acquainted with this woman early in 1881 and soon after told her of her marriage and showed her the documents, but from the time she got in the trouble with the plaintiff she put herself under her direction and control and by her advice suppressed all allusion to herself, as the wife of the plaintiff in the letters she wrote him after she had been ordered from the hotel, and as an excuse for this extraordinary abnegation of herself and affairs in favor of this old woman, she swears—

"Mammie Pleasant was older and had the experience, and she had the experience of lots of *girls and women*; I had no experience of the world and being a servant and being a wife and being the head of families I took her advice and wrote just about what she would dictate [illegible] was much of a baby."

Mammie Pleasant has taken charge of this case from the beginning and, to use her own phrase is making the defendant's "fight," whom she supported, and to whom she was forced to admit, after much evasion she has advanced not less than $5000, and how much more she could or would not tell. In my judgment this case and the forgeries and perjuries committed in its support have their origin largely in the scheming, [illegible] crafty old woman.

She states that, as early as 1881, the defendant wrote to her to furnish a house at a cost of $1000 or $1200 on the strength of her relations with the plaintiff. But it seems that Mammie was not certain that the plaintiff could be held liable for the expense and so she called on her counsel, Mr Tyler, and stated the case to him, without, as she is careful to say, mentioning any names, but said that the man owned two hotels and was living in one of them and the woman in the other, which, under the circumstances, is equivalent to saying, "the party of the other part" is Wm. Sharon. After due deliberation Mr Tyler gave her a written opinion, which, she says, cannot now be found, to the effect that such a contract as she mentioned and he suggested was a lawful marriage under the code, and the supposed man who owned two hotels (the Palace and the Grand) would be legally liable for the expense of furnishing his "code" or "contract" wife with a suitable residence, although he was then maintaining her at a cost of $500 a month at the Grand.

Mr. Tyler admits that in the fall of 1881, or the spring of 1882, he was consulted by the witness, as she states, and that he gave her a written opinion to the effect that the man would be liable, but I am quite certain that if the real date of this conversation is ever satisfactorily ascertained, it would be seen that it took place in 1883.

But however this may be, defendant and the witness being thus instructed or informed as to what constituted a valid contract, or declaration of marriage, under the code, in due time and by means best known to themselves, produced this document, which as a legal composition is worthy of its origin, and which, in the language of the senior counsel for the defendant, is beneath the learning and skill of a "jack-legged lawyer."

SARAH ALTHEA'S FRIENDS

On the other hand, a number of apparently respectable witnesses testify to declarations and conduct on the part of the defendant during her residence at the Grand and afterwards that are utterly irreconcilable with the idea that when they were made she had any thought of being the wife of the plaintiff.

Mrs Mary H Brackett, the mother of Nellie, says that defendant lodged at her house from early in August to late in November of 1882, and that shortly before she left she told her that she had been engaged to the plaintiff, but it was broken off. Her brother, she said, was opposed to the match, because Sharon's "pedigree was inferior to hers." She also said he was a shriveled up old man anyhow, whom no one would marry but for his money.

Mrs Hannah Millett, formerly Sarah Orr, was for a time seamstress at the Grand. Her room was near the defendant's and they appear to have been quite intimate. She swears that while the defendant was living at the hotel, she told her the plaintiff was her [illegible], and that just before he left for Washington, in January, 1881, he wanted her to go with him and be married privately, which she declined to do, and was since sorry for it, and this she said [illegible] the witness [illegible] called to see the defendant [illegible] the street [illegible] be married [illegible] to give the witness a house and lot.

Mrs Sarah [illegible] heard the defendant say at Mrs Hardenbergh's lunch table, at Oakland, in August, 1881, that her engagement with Sharon was broken off and that she was going [illegible] and maybe to Europe and that in 1880 she [illegible] the witness [illegible] was engaged to be married to Senator Sharon.

Mrs Harriet Benson was with the defendant [illegible], except for one week from September the 11th to the latter part of November, 1881. [illegible] stated in her testimony are altogether irreconcilable with the idea that the defendant was or even wanted to be the plaintiff's wife, but that the old love for Lloyd was on again, whom she visited slyly and dined with at the [illegible] club, and come home speaking of—as "Reuben, sweetie, how I love you."

Mrs Nellie Bacon knew the defendant slightly when she first lived at the Baldwin. In the fall of 1880 she went to the Grand to board, where she remained until April, 1881. She says that during this time she saw the defendant daily, and she said the plaintiff was paying her attention and might propose to her, that a proposal from him involved many delightful things, and one not so delightful—his advanced age," but that she preferred Lloyd to any of her lovers. In January, 1881 when the plaintiff went to Washington on the witness, at the request of the defendant, drafted a letter for her to the plaintiff designed to make him propose or compromise [illegible], which she copied and sent to him but soon after the plaintiff returned from Washington she said she had trouble with him and was afraid he would never marry her.

It is true that the defendant denies all these statements, and speaks contemptuously of the witnesses as people beneath her notice. But they appear to have been her associates, even in her better days, and there is not a circumstance in the case that makes against the integrity and character of either of them. Besides, [illegible] at these people while she consorts with Vesta Snow and Mammie Pleasant. Add to this her credit is so badly damaged that her unsupported statement is not sufficient to overcome or even seriously impair the effect of positive testimony from unimpeached and, so far as appears, unimpeachable witnesses.

THE CLAIM OF WIFEHOOD

And lastly, let us consider how the existence of these documents and the claim of the defendant that she is the wife of the plaintiff since August 25, 1880 comport or correspond with the situation of the parties at the time and their daily walk and conversation since.

In August, 1880, the plaintiff was in the decline of life, in the possession of a very large fortune, with a family of grown up sons and daughters, to whom he was much attached. As was said in Holmes vs. Holmes (1 Saw, 11), [illegible] of a person somewhat similarly situated, "With him the primary object of marriage—the procreation of children—had been accomplished, and the secondary one—the [illegible] does not appear to have [illegible] him."

The defendant was a mature young woman of [illegible] appearance and tolerable [illegible]

[illegible] 1880 she found herself without [illegible] for which she sought, but without [illegible]

For no repentance [illegible] her [illegible]
And [illegible] his bosom [illegible]

[illegible] suicide in his [illegible]. [illegible] conditions she met the plaintiff, an unmarried man with the reputation of a [illegible], and without any formal introduction, accepted an invitation to his private office to "talk stocks," which soon opened, as she must [illegible] expected, if not desired, in talking about herself.

If this interview had ever taken place, as the defendant relates it, it was much more likely under the circumstances, to have ended in an arrangement by which the plaintiff would pay her $500 a month to be his convenient friend, than that he should then and there make her his wife, and admit her to an unqualified marital right and interest in his immense fortune.

SINGULAR AND UNNATURAL CONDUCT

Taking the defendant's account of the transaction, the pages of fiction furnish no parallel to the singular and unnatural conduct of these parties. There was no preliminary courtship [illegible] an acquaintance between the parties. [illegible] together [illegible] in the stock operations of California street [illegible] personal [illegible] with a proposition from the one that the other should be his mistress, which she declined, apparently, more in sorrow than in anger, when he, unable to control his sudden passion, offered her marriage, which she readily accepted. After a few words of parley, as to the [illegible] a secret marriage, to be evidenced by a writing under the [illegible], executed by the parties but unattested by witnesses. Thereupon the defendant at the suggestion and dictation of the plaintiff, wrote, [illegible] sitting—*currente calamo*—this unique [illegible]

[illegible] fervent affection [illegible] him to back the offer of his plethoric purse with his widowed hand, turned his back on the [illegible] Althea to give his heart and soul to the study and control of Nevada [illegible] and politics while she in the pathetic language of counsel, [illegible]

They separated without any arrangement for the future, and no communication passed between them for weeks thereafter, and none appears to have taken place until about the date of the letter to her at the Baldwin, which reads more like a solicitation for an assignation than a communication to his wife.

[illegible] this time the [illegible] hotel burned down and she was compelled to seek new lodgings and went back to the Baldwin.

She admits that she never informed her alleged husband of the occurrence or her whereabouts, and when asked to explain this singular conduct she could do no better than give this frivolous and flippant answer which carries its refutation on its face:

"I knew when he came down (from Nevada) if he wanted to see me he could find me. I don't think it necessary for wives to run after their husbands. I didn't take the trouble to notify him where I had gone to. I thought, if he cared so much for me as he pretended to he would find me. I am not in the habit of running after people."

The defendant's idea of what a wife would or should do under such circumstances is evidently not founded on experience, and judging from her conduct and the explanation of the same, it is evident that she has yet to experience the tender solicitude that a true woman feels for one to whom she has given her heart and hand in holy wedlock.

And now, could anything be more unnatural and improbable than this. There is no escape from the conclusion—the conduct of the parties was contrary to human nature and experience, and makes the story of the marriage utterly incredible, even if it was not contradicted by the oath of the plaintiff.

But the conduct of the parties after they found one another, also contradicts and is altogether irreconcilable with her claim of marriage, and stamps with the mark of falsehood and forgery the declaration and letters relied on to support it.

It is apparent that the defendant went to the Grand to live in pursuance of some arrangement with the plaintiff soon after the letter to her of September 25, 1880. This is plainly indicated by the contents of the letter to her from Virginia, enclosing the one to Thorn, and of that also. But during her fifteen months' residence there, the parties, so far as appears, never addressed or spoke of one another, in public or private, orally or in writing as husband and wife, or said anything that implied such relation. Nor does it appear that any such claim was ever made or admitted by either of them, under any circumstances.

The intercourse between the parties, so far as is known or may be inferred from the evidence, was of a familiar and somewhat commonplace character, but utterly wanting in the endearment, consideration and respect usual and proper between husband and wife in their station of life.

The character of his letters to her has already been commented on. They are very brief and either relate to the payment of her allowance or contain an invitation to dinner, which plainly implies that she was not in the habit of sitting at his table or expected there, unless specially invited. They are utterly void of affection, and altogether lacking in mention or even allusion to the numberless and nameless little incidents and affairs peculiar to every married couple, and which taken together, constitute the charm as well as the staple of married life. And although Christmas and New Year passed and a birthday came to her while there, it does not appear that she ever received a present, greeting or other token of affection from the plaintiff.

UNNATURAL CONDUCT

But there are convincing proofs in the conduct of the parties other than these general and negative ones, against this claim of marriage.

Take the circumstances of concealing herself in the plaintiff's room at night, and watching him and [illegible] undress and go to bed together and [illegible] with which she [illegible] the story to the seamstress. "Waiving the moral [illegible] which such conduct implies, it is inconceivable that a wife could witness such a scene without some manifestation of anguish if not anger and what is more, that she could regard it as a good joke, and gleefully relate it as such to others.

Speaking of the affair, she says, "I laughed at it and told it to a good many people. It was a very amusing affair to me."

Afterwards, when she came to give her deposition, and had had time to reflect, and perhaps received a suggestion, she seems to have realized the damaging nature of her admission, and said that, although she laughed at the affair, she was "angry, too."

But whether she was "amused" or "angry," or whether she laughed simply or with a laughter akin to tears she did not act like a wife.

Towards the close of the year 1881, the plaintiff had evidently gotten tired of the defendant, or distrusted her, and probably both. Moved by these considerations he had a settlement with her, in which he gave her $7500, as already stated, for which she gave him a receipt in full of all demands, which he accused her of subsequently purloining, whereupon he had her summarily, and against her abject petition and remonstrance, expelled from the hotel.

Now, if the plaintiff was married to this woman and knew she had the written evidence in her possession of that fact, it is not reasonable or probable that he would have gone to such extremity with her. And although it may be claimed that he acted on the supposition that she had lost the declaration and she swears she told him so, for the purpose of preventing him from getting it away from her, he must have known that if she had letters of his addressed to her as "Dear Wife," they were as good weapons in her hands as the declaration itself.

However, it is sufficient to say that his conduct on this occasion was anything but that of a husband. In fact he never so far as appears, treated her otherwise than as a plaything or fancy for which he was paying as he went, and expected to so long as it suited him.

But the conduct of the defendant on this occasion is enough, in my judgment, to settle this question against her, even if the plaintiff was silent on the subject.

When she was ordered to leave the hotel she wrote the plaintiff three letters in quick succession, beseeching him by every consideration that occurred to her to allow her to remain on the old footing under his roof. If at the time she believed herself to be his wife it is impossible that she should have written these abject appeals to the plaintiff, every word and syllable of which read like the wail of a poor discarded friend or mistress, and not the confident and certain reply of an outraged wife conscious of her rights and her power to assert them.

SOME OF HER WORDS

It is not necessary, and space will not permit, to call attention to these letters in detail. They are contemporaneous conduct of the defendant, at the most important crisis in her relations with the plaintiff, and their purport cannot be misunderstood. The mere perusal of them is enough to convince any one that they were not written by a wife to her husband. The endearing terms do not exist in them. In her direst distress she dares not address him as husband or call herself his wife. The highest ground on which she bases her appeal for mercy is "friendship,"—an indefinite term, which might well be used to characterize the relation between any unmarried man and woman.

She asks the question, would you "stoop to injure a *girl*, and one whom you have pretended to *love*?" And again, she says—"Don't do things now that will make *talk*." What "talk" is she afraid of, but "talk" about their confidential or illicit relations. Further on she urges her claim in language that cannot be misunderstood for that of a wife—"Mr Sharon, you have been kind to me. I have hoped my [illegible] would forsake me when I ceased to show my gratitude." "I had hoped to always have your friendship and good will throughout life, and always have your good advice to guide me." "I value your friendship more than all the world. Have I not given up everything and everybody for it?" "I have always been kind to you, and tried to do whatever I could to please you, and I hope at least, in your unjust anger, you will let *me go quietly and not do* or say anything that could create or make any *gossip*."

"Gossip" about what? That the defendant was the plaintiff's wife and they had been secretly married. Was that what she was afraid of. No, not at all, but rather that she was his [illegible] mistress and had misbehaved herself and been discharged.

The plaintiff took no notice of her wail and she was compelled to go. But she was not without hope that they might be friends again, and in the summer of 1882 she appears to have been in the habit of calling on him at the Palace, but her calls were never returned. And in August of that year she wrote the plaintiff the remarkable letter, known as the "Ms girls" and "egg and champagne" letter.

It is given above in full, and speaks for itself. How anyone can have the hardihood to claim that it was written by a wife—and a deeply injured one, to her cruel and unfaithful husband, is more than I can understand.

It is apparently the work of an artful woman, who is [illegible] over the head of a wayward old man [illegible] to her side once more, not so much for love, as [illegible] drives [illegible] to the springs, [illegible] in the country [illegible] champagne and the like. And distrusting the power of her own familiar charms and [illegible] phrases, she [illegible] put young "Nell" in the foreground as a [illegible] to the wary old bird.

Sometime after this, the defendant took Nellie Brackett with her to the Palace and the plaintiff put them both out of the hotel.

In reply the letter signed Miss Brackett, and known as the "Ok Sharon" letter, was written and sent to the plaintiff. The defendant says the letter was written by Nellie Brackett, but that she knew of it and approved it, but I think there is no doubt but that she wrote it herself and had Nellie copy it. But that is not very material to my present purpose. Certainly the writer of this letter never dreamed that the defendant was the wife of the man she was berating and if Nellie wrote it, it is another [illegible] circumstance to show that she did not know of the alleged marriage, or the existence of the disputed documents, and that the defendant's statement that she had before then told her of the one and showed her the other is untrue and to this effect is Nellie Brackett's testimony. But if it was written or dictated by the defendant, it is only another link in the long chain of independent and indisputable circumstances contradictory of the defendant's claim and testimony.

The writer speaks of the defendant as a "motherless, fatherless *girl* * * * alone in the world," and leaves no room for even an implication that she ever thought of her as the wife of any one. The style and matter indicates that the defendant can be fierce and abusive as well as wheedling and fond, but she had no thought then that the person she addressed as "you horrible, horrible man," was her own dear husband.

The character and contents of these two letters of the defendant are too damaging to her claim, to be passed over in silence. They could not be directly denied but a weak attempt has been made to palliate them.

The defendant first took refuge in the secrecy clause of the declaration, which bound her not to make its contents "public" for two years, although it is probable that the last two of these letters were written after that period had expired. She said she was advised by Lloyd that if she did not keep that promise, the marriage would become void, and therefore she did not feel at liberty to address the plaintiff privately as his wife or her husband—even when he was driving her from his presence and protection. It is not likely that any lawyer ever gave her any such absurd advice, and as she has failed to call Lloyd to corroborate her statement, that story may be dismissed.

However, on being confronted with some imaginary conversations she says she had with the plaintiff during this period, in which she told him to his teeth, that she was his wife and meant to have her rights, as such, she fell back on her good genius Mammie Pleasant. She says she wrote the letters, and wanted to do so as the plaintiff's wife, but this wise old manager would not let her write a word to the plaintiff indicating that she was his wife, for fear it would "rile" him, and make trouble.

This is a very flimsy story and altogether unworthy of credit. To one who has seen and heard the defendant in court, and has read the report of her examination before the examiner, the idea that old Mammie Pleasant or anyone else could control her tongue or pen in her intercourse with the plaintiff is simply ridiculous.

Neither is it reasonable that she or anyone else would regard it as a violation of the secrecy clause in the declaration for her to address the plaintiff in private as his wife, and to insist on being treated accordingly. She did, according to her own statement, tell a number of persons of the fact of the marriage, and she says she did not think that was making it public. Then how could she imagine she was not at liberty to speak of the matter in private to "the party of the other part"?

But the inconsistency of her conduct, compared with her claim, does not stop here. For more than a year after the expiration of the secrecy clause, she made no sign or pretense of being the plaintiff's wife. During this time the plaintiff paid her no attention, but treated her as a person he was well rid of. Her financial resources were daily diminishing as she neared the end of the provision made for her by the plaintiff in the fall of 1881. There was no longer any reason why she should not openly address the plaintiff as his wife and demand recognition and support accordingly. Not only this, but she had every reason now to exhibit her documents to her brother and other relatives, and at least claim their countenance and advice.

But, instead of this, she gave herself and her cause into the keeping of an old woman who appears to be no better than a go-between, and one William Neilson, of whom the counsel for the plaintiff said, on the argument without objection or reply from any one, as a reason for not bringing him [illegible] his testimony—"It was not thought worth while to tarnish the record with any statement he might make."

And through such agencies and advice, as Pleasant and Neilson, she, finally, on September 8, 1883, without a note of warning to or demand on her alleged husband, precipitated her case on the public in a melo-dramatic and roundabout way, by having the plaintiff arrested for adultery, on the assumption that he was her husband, and soon after publishing the declaration and what purported to be a "Dear Wife" letter.

But the original of this letter has never been produced, and the defendant on her examination refused to answer concerning it. And Nellie Brackett swears that it was addressed "My dear —," and that the defendant afterwards spoke of it trying to substitute the word "wife" for the dash. Her testimony on this point is substantially as follows.

"After Mr Sharon's arrest Neilson said he would publish the letter addressed 'my dear —' as 'my dear wife.' Miss Hill said she did not like it, because she had no such letter. Neilson said he would see that she had a 'wife' letter [illegible] of that one that had a dash on it. After four or five weeks he not attending to it, she [illegible] to fix that letter herself and spoiled it."

Her testimony is strongly corroborated by the silence of the defendant and the refusal to produce the letter. In addition, the witness' account of the matter squares with the admitted facts and probabilities of the case, and sounds like a true story and not an invention.

But the effect of this circumstance does not stop here. The transaction furnishes another convincing argument against the existence of the "dear wife" letters, as late as September, 1883. For if the defendant had the "dear wife" letters when Neilson published the admitted spurious one, she would certainly have furnished him one of them for publication, instead of it.

Neilson's relations with the defendant at that time and his position in the affair are not doubtful. He was her agent and adviser, and knew as well as she did, that she then had no "dear wife" letters. This will appear from the agreement between her and her counsel for the division of the prospective fruits of this litigation.

On October 24, 1883, Mr. Tyler made a written agreement with the defendant, she signing as "S. A. Hill," for the prosecution of a suit against the plaintiff for the vindication of her good name and a division of the common property, which they subsequently alleged to be of the value of $10,000,000, for one-half of what he might recover. The agreement contains a clause to the effect that Mr Tyler will not settle with Sharon without the consent of the defendant "and her agent, William Neilson," who doubtless was an agent with an interest, and well [illegible] in the premises.

The only inference to be drawn from these facts is that on September 8, 1883, and until some time afterwards, the "dear wife" letters were not in existence. The tracing had not then been done. The conspiracy had not progressed so far. No credible witness swears to having seen them earlier than September 28. And if any one had, in the light of these facts, it would be considered a mistake.

R. I. Clement says, he saw them between September 26 and October 10. C. D. Cushman says, on October 20; Samuel Soule says, on November 23, and W. B. Tyler says, in October. Vesta Snow and Mammie Pleasant are the only persons who say they saw them earlier.

THE JUDGMENT.

I have thus gone over the salient points in this case at some length. Much more might be said on minor points to the same effect. But this, in my judgment, is sufficient to show, that humanly speaking it is not possible that this declaration of marriage was ever signed by the plaintiff, and that it is morally certain that both it and the "dear wife" letters are false, that they were practically forged by the defendant by writing the declaration over a simulated signature and by making tracings of letters from the plaintiff to herself, and substituting in the address thereof the word "wife" for "Miss Hill" or "Allie," and omitting at the end of the one [illegible] the words "yours truly," and that the claim of the defendant to be the wife of the plaintiff is wholly false and has been put forth by her and her co-conspirators to despoil the plaintiff of his property.

In this undertaking, doubtless, the proverbial sympathy of the multitude for an attractive young woman engaged in an affair of this kind with an immoral old millionaire, was largely relied on to make the conspiracy successful. But in a court of justice such considerations have no place. Here, at least, the conduct of the parties must be measured and characterized by the evidence and have effect according to the law in such cases provided.

A woman who voluntarily submits to live with a millionaire for hire, cannot, after she finds herself supplanted or discharged, be allowed to punish her paramour for the immorality of which she was a part, and may be the cause, by compelling him to recognize her as his wife and share of his fortune.

If society thinks it expedient to punish men and women for the sin of fornication, let it do so. But until so authorized, the courts have no right to assume such function, and, least of all, by aiding one of the parties to an irregular sexual intercourse to despoil the other, on the impudent pretense that the same was matrimonial and not meretricious.

The question of whether there was a marriage between these parties, assuming the defendant's statement to be true, does not directly arise in this case. This suit is brought to annul the written evidence of the alleged marriage, on the ground of its falsity and to enjoin the defendant from setting it up or using it to the prejudice or injury of the plaintiff.

But in determining this question the conduct of the parties during the time it was claimed they were living under this instrument as man and wife, has necessarily been examined. And so far as the element of consent in the alleged marriage depends on this declaration, the conclusion that it is false, is so far equivalent to a determination that there was no marriage between the parties, and their intercourse was meretricious.

But I cannot refrain from saying, in conclusion, that a community which allows the origin and integrity of the family—the corner-stone of society—to rest on no surer or better foundation than a union of the sexes, evidenced only by a secret writing, and unaccompanied by any public recognition of the parties as husband and wife, or the assumption of marital rights, duties and obligations, except furtive fornication more befitting a brothel than otherwise, ought to remove the Cross from its banner and symbols and replace it with the Crescent.

The plaintiff is entitled to the relief prayed for, and it is so ordered.

Absolutely the Truth.

New York Post.

There is not a single interest of the American people served by having a minister at Vienna, Berlin, Paris, St. Petersburg, Rome, Madrid, Constantinople or Lisbon. In not one of them does a minister render any service which could not be rendered by a consul. The whole diplomatic machine is, in short, in the present condition of European, and American society, so far as we are concerned, an antiquated absurdity.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, DEC. 28, 1885.

THE SHARON CASE.

We give in full this morning the opinion of the United States circuit court in the case of Sharon vs. Hill, delivered on Saturday at San Francisco. It was written by Judge Matthew P. Deady and concurred in by Judge Lorenzo Sawyer, by whom it was delivered as the judgment of the court. This is the suit brought by Sharon to have the alleged Sharon-Hill contract of marriage declared fraudulent and of no effect. A few points from the history of this truly celebrated case as it has appeared in the courts, may help readers to an understanding of the relations of this judgment to the main question involved. After Sharon and Sarah Althea had lived together for nearly two years they "fell out" under circumstances fully detailed in Judge Deady's opinion. Some time after their "final settlement," in which Sharon paid her $7500 for an acquittal from all obligations, he was arrested at her instance on a charge of adultery, it being set up that in his relations with another woman he had violated his obligations as a husband. In support of this the celebrated "contract," bearing date of August, 1880, two years before, and prior to the beginning of intimate relations between Sharon and Sarah Althea, was submitted. This was the first appearance of that document. This case served to expose the woman's plans and Sharon at once brought suit to have the alleged contract annulled and canceled. Suit was brought in the United States court at San Francisco, the jurisdiction of that court being claimed on the ground that Sharon was a citizen of Nevada. This is the suit which, after many delays, has just now been determined in favor of the plaintiff. The opinion which we find this morning decides the preliminary question as to the place of Sharon's residence, holding him to have been a citizen of Nevada and sustaining the jurisdiction of the court in the case. It analyzes the writings (the contract and the letters alleged to have been written by plaintiff to defendant and addressed "My dear wife"), examines their credentials to probability and pronounces them forgeries. In bringing this out, the opinion incidentally deals with the relations of the parties to each other, and puts upon such relations the seal of condemnation. It tells the whole story of the case from the beginning, and presents its many complicated points with admirable clearness. The judgment is sustained by arguments which carry positive conviction.

Very shortly after this suit was begun Sarah Althea, assuming the name of Mrs. Sharon, brought suit for divorce, division of property, etc., in the state court, there putting in the contract and letters to sustain her claim of marriage. In this court a year ago she was triumphant, Judge Sullivan holding that the contract writing was genuine, and being genuine, constituted legal marriage. From this decision an appeal was taken to the supreme court and thus the matter rests. If the supreme court hears the case, it will no doubt hold the opinion of the United States court as of great weight. It is possible that the supreme court will remand the case to the lower court for retrial, and in this event Sarah Althea cannot use the writings as evidence without violating the injunction of the United States court. Without these writings, her case amounts to nothing. Still, the decision of the United States court has no positive power to set aside the decision of a state court and the supreme court of California may proceed as if the opinion which we print this morning had never been declared. But in all probability this judgment foreshadows the termination of the case.

It is greatly to be regretted that this suit was not considered promptly and the judgment rendered in time to save the public shame of this terrible case. It has been before the courts three years, daily court sessions being held upon it nearly half of that time. During much of that time it has filled the public mind. In his decision made a year ago Judge Sullivan very truly said that the testimony was disgusting "almost beyond endurance." The man while still occupying a high position in society was shown by his own admissions to be an abandoned debauchee. The woman was shown to be without decency or shame. Perjury was a resource of both sides, and the testimony as it was given in Judge Sullivan's court was a mass of contradiction, falsehood and filth. Day by day the newspapers contained full reports of the evidence, and the whole public became familiar with it. It was read even by children, and was talked of everywhere and by everybody. The moral effect of such lessons in vice so long continued is bad beyond calculation. Not in fifty years will San Francisco recover from it.

THE COEUR D'ALENE MINES.

The Coeur d'Alene mining district, which many were ready to abandon last year and which some in fact did abandon is turning out to be all that was hoped for even during the period of high expectation which led to the celebrated stampede. It has been demonstrated by the test of actual gold production that the district is a rich one. The camp or district has now a population of about 2500 (2000 votes were cast at a recent election) and the output of gold dust in the past year has been about $400,000, or above $1000 per day. A circle fifty miles in diameter drawn around the town of Murray as a central point would take in all the mines which go under the general name of "The Coeur d'Alenes" and all the country included in the Coeur d'Alene district. Discoveries of both gold and silver have been made all over this district, but the main gold finds are along the Coeur d'Alene river and its tributaries, or about the middle of the imagined circle. The main silver discoveries are in the south and south-eastern parts of the district. The trend of the gold ledges is northwest and southeast and the trend of the silver ledges is northeast and southwest. The placers of course are along the streams.

The greater number of the 2500 men now in the camp are independent miners who work the shallower placers in pairs or squads as partners. Each "firm" of two or more owns its mine and works it by the small and laborious methods which alone poor men can employ. The diggings are not of a sort favorable for this kind of mining and it is only because they are very rich that profit is found in working them in this way. The shallowest ground in the district would be called deep anywhere else. In very few places is bed-rock reached short of twelve feet and in many places it lies even deeper under a coating of worthless soil and gravel. But the mineral is there and in spite of its deep hiding and the difficulties of reaching it, it is being brought out in very considerable quantities.

Capital, as usual after long delay, has found its way into the district and is preparing to reclaim [illegible] methods and to take out thousands where now only tens of dollars are mined. Many [illegible] have been built and an immense flume to cost above a quarter of a million dollars is in course of construction. There is a ten-stamp mill in operation at the Golden Chest quartz ledge. Twenty-five tons of ore is reduced daily. How much it yields is not made public but it is quite well known that the mill is making "a big thing" for its owners. The total investment in the mines by capitalists (not including the cost or value of mining properties) is at least $400,000, and when the great flume spoken of above is complete, it will be in the neighborhood of three-quarters of a million. The amounts paid for mines are even greater than the investment in plants, ditches, etc. The scheme of the ditch company is a double one. They propose to operate their own mines (and they have secured a great range of rich ground) and also to sell water in any quantity desired to others. This ditch, although costing a great sum, will surely be profitable, the quality of the ground which it makes available having been carefully tested.

The Galena fields are not less extensive than the gold fields. They lie to the south and southeast, and have been prospected thoroughly. In one instance a drift has been run into the mountain side a distance of 350 feet. Practical men and experts are convinced that the ledges are rich and permanent, and recently several of the mines have been sold to capitalists who will put in smelters in the early spring. Also two more mills for the gold ledges have been contracted for.

A mining camp that produces from its surface ground operated by primitive methods a thousand dollars a day for a year through, is a good camp. If there is thus much there is more, and mining men know it. Consequently there will be a great movement to the mines next year—not, we hope, a stampede like the movement of two years ago, for poor men by going in will only involve themselves in disappointment, unless they go with the purpose of engaging for wages, or as prospectors in the remote fields of the district. Anybody who embarks as a prospector will do so, of course with a perfect understanding of the hazard of that most uncertain of all enterprises.

The investors in these mines up to date have come from Denver and New York, chiefly from the former place. It is a remarkable fact that Portland, which has most to gain from their development, has not put in a dollar. Certain business men, through the board of trade, gave several thousand dollars to open a road into the district, but no Portland capitalist has put money into a mine or aided in any way the development of the district. The first development was made by poor men, and for such aid as they have received from capital they owe no thanks to Portland. It is extraordinary that a city which has so much to gain from the development of the mining country about her should be so slow to see and trust. If Portland were poor, then her lethargy could be excused, but under the circumstances it is not excusable upon any theory that is creditable to the intelligence or spirit of our moneyed men. Most of the successful men of Portland have made their fortunes in trade, partly by prudence, but largely through the fortunate opportunities of a rapidly growing country. They have gotten rich largely through the accident of situation. As a class they are not men of broad enterprise, and in this respect they differ from the business class of other new and prosperous western cities. The energies of this town work diligently in the harness of trade on a beaten track, but they do not reach out in new directions, and are dull to the fairest opportunities.

The story of Mr. Chauncey M. Depew concerning Gen. Grant and President Johnson has been set down as at least exaggerated, by a large portion of the American people. Had Gen. Grant desired it to have become a matter of public record, he would have found a place for it in his book, and told it in his own terse and vigorous style, but the great captain displayed in this, as in all other matters connected with his autobiography, a degree of sagacity that men like Mr. Depew cannot correctly comprehend. He knew the American people better than Mr. Depew, and better than did Mr. Johnson. He realized that Mr. Johnson was an impulsive and choleric man with very good intentions and a very bad method of carrying those intentions into effect; and he further saw that a great and magnanimous people had already condoned the faults of a irascible old man, principally on the ground that they were faults of the head rather than of the heart. Hence as a witness of the most stirring events in our country's history, he passed those faults over in silence. It should not be forgotten that Depew promised to present positive proofs of the accuracy and correctness of the remarks about President Johnson, attributed to Gen. Grant, but has not done so. It now looks as if some things which Grant had said about Johnson had been misunderstood or greatly exaggerated. That Grant did speak at times with much severity of Johnson is undoubted; but a story like that presented by Depew ought to rest on better foundations than he has given it.

It took the state printer eight months after the adjournment of the regular legislative session last winter to issue a small volume of "session laws," which any well regulated job printing office ought to get out in two weeks. The delay was a great hardship to the people and an embarrassment to the courts. There was no good reason for it. The printer ought to have the acts of the special session in the hands of "whom they may concern" by the 1st of February at the latest.

Representative Price of the Eighth Wisconsin district, who was the only member voting "no" on the bill to pension Mrs. Grant, is being roughly handled all over the country. His home paper, commonly his friend, says: "Mr. Price has made a ridiculous mistake which his friends sincerely regret. He has won a distinction to which precious little honor is attached."

Says the New York *Herald*: The Irish are united at present and determined; the ranks of the tories will be solid; those of the liberals will be broken. When Parnell, standing on the floor of the commons, says: "I demand" there will be strange sights.

In the variety, extent and excellence of its matter the NEW YEAR'S OREGONIAN will surpass any single publication ever issued in this city.

The SUNDAY OREGONIAN of this week is again a superb number; its table of contents is quite as full and as varied as usual.

There is a certain [illegible] in the announcement of Judge Stearns that he will decide the Holliday case to-day.

THE FIGHT AGAINST RANDALL.

Special to Minneapolis Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.—The fight against ex-Speaker Randall waxes warmer and hotter. A formidable phalanx of ultra free traders, tariff reformers, and sore heads generally, has been rallied by the foes of the great Keystone democrat, and the former Sampson of the house has been shorn of his locks. It should be remembered that this has been more than a battle for the scalp of Samuel J. Randall, for it was a fight of the free traders for supremacy in the democratic party. But the free traders and sore heads will find that Samuel is a "strong man, armed," and one always ready for the fray, and there will be cracked crowns and bloody noses on both sides ere the fray is over.

It is not known to a certainty which side the administration espouses in this fight, though it is believed that the president rather leans toward Randall personally. If he should conclude to intervene actively in behalf of Mr. Randall it is very doubtful if the reformers can down him: for it may be set down as a finality that at least one-third of the men on the democratic side of the house are purchasable by way of patronage, and will vote in any way that will most advance their own political fortunes. All these only need a wink or a nod from the head of the administration, and they will cast their votes whichever way the wink or nod indicates. This fact renders it impossible to predict with any reasonable degree of correctness the result of the contest. If the matter could be fought out on its merits the possibility is that Randall would go under, so far as the democrats are concerned.

There is another element of doubt that complicates the question, and that is, what will the republicans do? If they would keep hands off the question and allow it to remain a democratic squabble, pure and simple, it would make the scrimmage more interesting; but as they will have to vote in order to make a quorum it may be that they will prove Randall's salvation by enabling him to down his opponents. Their principles as well as wisdom will incline them to come to Samuel's relief and their votes will decide the contest. That would open a feud in the ranks of their opponents that will not be closed for years. The contest from now on will be upon the tariff, finance and other propositions which Mr. Randall will assume to champion.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

The prohibitionists of North Carolina have formed themselves into a political party, and resolved that they will not support the candidates of either of the old parties unless they favor prohibition.

Philadelphia *Times*: Treasury watch-dogs are not popular at Washington at present. An official with a scoopshovel and the inclination to fill everybody's sack, is the kind of a chap congress is looking for now.

The democratic Buffalo *Courier* is unable to treat with patience the democratic talk about repealing the civil service law, or to understand how any sagacious congressman can identify himself with such a movement.

The strong run Mayor O'Brien, of Boston, made for re-election, is inducing the Massachusetts democrats to talk about him as the party's next candidate for governor. Many imagine him to be as strong a man as Gen. Butler.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

Various Items of Interest to Oregon and Washington Territory.

[Correspondence of the Oregonian.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.

The first committee report of the senate submitted relates to an Oregon case, and it was prepared by Senator Dolph. It is in the case of S. B. Cranston, who claims extra compensation for services rendered and expenses incurred in the settlement of a land claim at the Linkville office. The committee on claims recommend the payment of the amount at issue, which is small, on the ground that the expenses were justifiable.

In the committee on commerce Senator Dolph has a bill to prevent the obstruction of the navigable waters of the United States and to protect public works from trespass or injury—a matter of special concern to commercial and navigation interests. It declares that it shall not be lawful to throw, empty, or unload, either from any vessel, or from the shore, any ballast stone, earth, rubbish, saw dust, or any mill waste, into any port, harbor, navigable river, or other waters of the United States, for the improvement of which congress has already made, or may hereafter make, any appropriations, or to place such deposits in any place on shore where the same shall be liable to be washed into any navigable waters. It shall not be lawful to build any bridge, bridge piers, causeway or other works, not heretofore authorized by law, over or in any port, navigable river, or other waters of the United States, or to build any wharf, pier, or other structure, outside established harbor lines, or in such manner as shall obstruct the navigation of said waters, or in manner to alter the condition of navigable channels, unless authorized by the war department. All present works liable to the above objections, are to be indicted as nuisances, and no government work is to used, or private purposes without special permission of the war department.

This measure meets with the approval of the war department, and in the interests of navigation and congress the senator intends to press it upon the attention of congress during the present session.

The committee on agriculture have a bill to establish a forest reservation on the headwaters of the Missouri river and the headwaters of the Columbia river. It is proposed to withdraw this land from settlement and dedicate and set apart forever as a national forest reserve for the preservation of natural forests protecting the headwaters and tributaries of the rivers named. No mining or settlement is to be allowed within the limits of the reservation.

A bill has been introduced to pay Assistant Surgeon Edward P. Vollum the value of property lost by the wreck of the brig Dawn, bound for Fort Umpqua, in 1856.

The postmaster-general has certified to congress his action in allowing the claims of the following postmasters for losses sustained at their offices through no fault or negligence on their part: Edwin E. Paddock, Farmington, Washington, money lost in transit; J. A. Martin, Hoko, cause of loss by fire; L. B. Lyman, Lyman, fire; D. G. Olds, Middleton, Oregon, fire; C. S. Custer, Renton, W. T., fire; [illegible] Kutz, San Juan, fire.

The following statement gives the net revenue of the presidential offices in Oregon and Washington territory for the past fiscal year:

OREGON.			
Albany	$1662 78	Jacksonville	$ 706 10
Ashland	636 07	Oregon City	881 79
Astoria	2387 91	Pendleton	1,193 07
Baker City	1194 55	Portland	43,551 90
Corvallis	1353 62	Roseburg	586 50
East Portland	1500 17	Salem	5,438 72
Eugene City	1584 17	The Dalles	2,289 49
WASHINGTON.			
Cheney	$ 637 41	Spokane Falls	$3330 89
Colfax	1685 04	Sprague	182 48
Dayton	1012 75	Tacoma	6410 91
Olympia	1238 68	Vancouver	1317 53
Port Townsend	1036 67	Walla Walla	4637 66
Seattle	8434 96		

The senate committee on claims recommend the passage of a bill to reimburse the several states for interest paid on war loans. It directs that the accounting officers of the government settle the claims of the states for interest upon loans or moneys borrowed and actually expended by the states, for the use and benefit of the United States, under authority of the act of congress of July 27, 1861 and kindred acts, providing for the reimbursement of moneys advanced by the states to aid in suppressing the rebellion. The interest allowed is not to exceed 6 per cent.

Senator Dolph has in the committee on military affairs a measure extending indefinitely the act of 1883, the time for filing claims for compensation for horses and other property lost in the military service of the United States, when such loss is matter of official record in the government departments. The act is only intended to extend to classes of property for the loss of which compensation has been authorized by now existing laws.

The committee on public lands have not, as yet, acted upon Senator Dolph's bill, restoring to the United States certain of the lands granted to the Northern Pacific railroad company, and to restore the same to settlement. The lands involved are those within that part of the line which extends from Wallula Junction to Portland, except those adjacent to the branch across the Cascade mountains. The time for the completion of the branch line across the Cascades is extended three years. It is the intention, however, of the committee, of which Senator Dolph is a member, to give the measure early attention.

A new postoffice has been established at Acme, Lane county, on the route from Florence to Deadwood.

THE TOLEDO MINES.

TOLEDO, W. T., Dec. 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

We have a small company of nine gentlemen from here who have been prospecting for gold all of last summer within twenty-five miles due east of Toledo or a little south of east, with the following result:

Gold is found in small quantity from the surface down as far as prospected, which is as yet limited to a ditch in order to get fall enough to wash coarse gravels with success, also with a view of going down to bedrock, which is supposed to be about fifteen feet from the surface. There are three kinds of the precious metal: shot gold, thread gold and flat pieces, showing plainly its once melted condition in the great past.

In order to obviate disappointments on the part of the gold-hunting public, will here say it is not yet found in paying quantity, however sanguine expectations are entertained by all interested parties that it will pay them. I will further say to the anxious public: do not come now in the rainy season. We are not yet ready to give it publicity, but as soon as we are convinced that the metal is there in paying quantity, even at $2 per day to the man we will give the result of our experiment to THE OREGONIAN.

In order to facilitate getting provisions to the mines, we the citizens of Toledo had a meeting, and cheerfully contributed about $200 in labor and cash, to cut a trail as direct as could be made for pack animals. We are pleased to call this discovery the Toledo mines. The small steamer Toledo, with the genial Capt. Kellogg, comes here twice a week; fare from Portland, $2; 25 cents per meal, 25 cents for a bed, and freight, up or down, on the principle of "live and let live." We have here a good place for a landing, and a nice plateau for a town, which numbers now about 200; it is healthy, and plenty of good land yet to be taken at a short distance from town and clear up to the mines. To those who have the gold fever, I will say, take a dose of sound reason; it will cause you to pause before you launch out in mid winter, in the rain and melted snow in this wilderness. Will write again as soon as anything is favorable as regards the god of man on earth—gold.

JOHN B. DUBLES.

MONTANA.

The Silver Bow county court house has "settled" considerably since its completion, and the contractors allege that the settling is due to the heavy tramp of the military companies who have held their drills within its walls.

Great Falls *Tribune*: James Lee, residing at the foot of the Birdtail divide, met with quite a serious loss Sunday night by the burning of his barn with its contents, consisting of farm implements, hay, grain, and four horses. The loss is estimated at $1000; uninsured.

The body of the unknown man found in the Yellowstone river near Stillwater proves to have been one Thomas Murray, one of the characters lately driven from Livingston by the vigilantes. From there he went to Big Timber, and was told to move on. How he met death is not known,—probably by exposure. He was a vagrant and a low fellow, but no serious offense was ever proved against him. The Livingston people believe he started the late fire in that town.

The completed recount of the votes cast in the mayoralty election in Chicago last April reduces Carter Harrison's apparent plurality from 375 to 324. The next step will be an attempt to prove the number of fraudulent votes cast for Harrison.

☞ *Advertisements such as "Wants," "Help Wanted," "To Let," "For Sale," etc., will be inserted for 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line thereafter. No insertion for less than 20 cents; half that for each additional time. Under this head, no insertion for less than [illegible]. No bill for collection less than 50 cents. All transient business must be paid in advance.*

Deaths, Marriages and Births, 50 cents each. Resolutions of Condolence, 5 cents per line.

MEETING NOTICES.

Portland Longshoremen P. S. P. W.—Special Meeting.—You are requested to meet at your hall on Monday evening at 7:30 sharp. By order of your President. A. SMITH.

Attention, Foresters!—A regular meeting of Court Mount Hood [illegible] will be held this evening at 7 o'clock sharp. Business of importance. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. By order J. H. COLLIER, C. R. [illegible] LINNARD, Rec. Sec.

Harmony Lodge No. 12, A. F. & A. M.—There will be a stated communication held this Monday evening, Dec. 28. Work in the Fellowcraft degree. J. J. MARSHALL, Sec. [illegible] MACKAY, W. M.

Special Notice of Lodge Meeting.—Members of Bethel Home Lodge No. 1, I. O. G. T. of the World, are hereby notified that there will be a special meeting of Bethel Home Lodge this Monday evening at 7 [illegible], for the transaction of important business. Charter members especially requested to be present. [illegible] STUBBS, Correspond. Sec.

DIED.

In this city, Dec. 27, at 2 A. M. at her home, Lucetta Hamilton, wife of Boyd Brooke. The funeral of Mrs. Boyd Brooke will take place Monday, Dec. 28 at 1 P. M. from Trinity church.

In Astoria, Dec. 26th, [illegible] Adair, son of [illegible] and Mary Rodney Adair, aged 2 years and 5 mos.

Dec. 26, at 10 [illegible] M., of paralysis, Mrs. A. H. Stuss, mother of Agnes E. Hope, of Cascade Locks, aged 50 years and 8 months.

The funeral services of Mrs. A. H. Stuss will take place from the family residence, 70 Market street, at [illegible]. Friends of the family invited to attend.

NEW TO-DAY.

NEW LANDS FOR RENT AT KOHLER & CHASE'S, 71 Morrison st.

EVERY CLOAK WE HAVE MARKED AT [illegible] prices. Intending purchasers are advised to compare prices. [illegible]

USE DR. SEMLER'S HOMŒOPATHIC COUGH and Croup Syrup; the best. At Pharmacy, 125 First st.

EXTRA COLORED GROS-GRAIN SILKS, LATEST shades, at $1 50. Black All Silk Brocades, new lines, $1 per yard. MEIER & FRANK.

A MIDDLE AGED GERMAN WOMAN WANTS to do general housework, or chamber work in a hotel. Address B., care Oregonian.

FOR EVENING SILKS CHOICE DESIGNS, Latest Tints; special prices for the holidays; all shades Colored Satins, &c. MEIER & FRANK.

SPECIAL PRICES IN CLOAKS—WE HAVE ALL our cloaks at [illegible] largest stock in the state [illegible] MEIER & FRANK'S.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK WHO WILL DO general housework. Apply to C. S. Paxton, N. E. cor. 11th and Stark sts., bet. 2 and 4 P. M.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPE WRITER AND FINE penman—Young man of correct habits wants a situation January 1. Address S., [illegible]

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE for housekeeping for small family. Location near postoffice. Address G., care Oregonian.

FOR 10 DAYS ONLY—IN ALL WOOL FRENCH Serge Plaids elegant designs, our $1 25 quality we will sell at 75c per yd. MEIER & FRANK.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN WILL FIND choice rooms at moderate prices, convenient to business. Address House, care Oregonian.

AT A SACRIFICE—THE ENTIRE STOCK OF Simon Harris' Music Store; must be sold by Jan. 1. Sheet music at one-third the marked price.

MACHINE WRITING—COPYING, MANIFOLDing, hektograph and lithograph circulars, etc. F. W. Reynolds, care [illegible]

LESSONS IN CRAYON, OIL PAINTING, WAter colors and Decorative Painting Tuesdays and Saturdays. Mrs. N. F. M. Troup, Studio 26 Union blk.

SPECIAL SALE OF SILKS FOR THE HOLIdays. Agents for [illegible] Gros Grain Black Silk, will not cut [illegible] MEIER & FRANK, 185 187 First st.

GEO. A. PLEASANCE HAS REMOVED TO THE corner of First and Madison sts., where he continues to sell Household Furniture of every description on easy installments.

CLOCKS CAREFULLY REPAIRED AT REASONABLE rates; sent for and delivered free of charge to any part of the city. TENBUSCH & OFFENBERG, 16 First street.

GERMAN PICKLES, IMPORTED SWISS Cheese, Cranberries, Limburger, Sauer Kraut, Kosher Smoked Meat, Tongues, Sausages, Lard, Herring and groceries. S. M. BAUM, 84 Morrison st.

STRAYED COW—STRAYED FROM MY FARM [illegible] Robinson's Bluff, a white cow, with red neck. Return to my place reward will be paid. M. MACKOVITCH.

BARK GLENBERVIE—Neither the master nor the undersigned consignees of the above named vessel will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the crew. JAS. LAIDLAW & CO.

TAKE NOTICE—ANOTHER CAR LOAD OF Eastern goods just received. Black Walnut Bedroom Sets, Parlor Sets, Folding Beds, Extension Tables, Center Tables, etc., at prices that defy competition; easy payments if desired. FORBES & WHEELER, 225 First st.

FOR A HOLIDAY PRESENT A NICE HAT OR Fur Cap is always in order and Woods, the Hatter, is the best place to get them. His stock is the largest and finest in Portland. He has just received from New York a large line of Children's and Boys' Turbans and Hats for the Holiday trade, which are all the rage in the East. Woods' stock of Silk, Alpaca and Gingham Umbrellas is the largest on the Pacific coast, and he is selling them 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, December 10, 1885.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Commercial National Bank of Portland," in the city of Portland, in the County of Multnomah and State of Oregon, has complied with all the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking. Now, therefore, I, Henry W. Cannon, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Commercial National Bank of Portland," in the city of Portland, in the County of Multnomah and State of Oregon, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 10th day of December, 1885.

No. 3421. H. W. CANNON, Comptroller of the Currency.

COAL. L. RUSSELL & CO. FOURTH AND Everett sts., and Second and Yamhill. Telephone 241.

SEASONABLE BLACK SILKS, Duchesse, Rhadames, Ottomans and Brocades, the best values at OLDS & KING'S, 155 First st.

Pioneer Wood Yard, Morrison St. Wharf. FIR, $3; ASH, $4; OAK, $4 50.

Himes THE PRINTER 169 171 Second. Competent work. Legal Blanks, Book-Binding. None excel. Fair and prompt dispatch.

CUCKOO! CUCKOO! CUCKOO CLOCKS!
CUCKOO! CUCKOO! CUCKOO CLOCKS!
CUCKOO CLOCKS HAVE ARRIVED AT LAST in endless varieties. Having come almost too late for the holidays they will be sold at cost. W. FRIEDLANDER, Jeweler, 117 1st st., Portland.

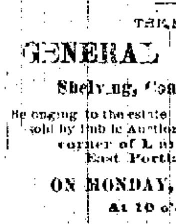
SLEIGHS AND CUTTERS.

We are now manufacturing and have ready for delivery by the 15th inst. a large number of the above articles, made in the best manner and of superior workmanship. Send for Price List. North Pacific Manufacturing Co., W. Jackson & Co., Proprietors.

CHURCH TEA.

The ladies of the Social Union of the Taylor Street Methodist Episcopal Church will serve Tea in the Church parlors Wednesday evening, Dec. 30th, from 6 to 8 o'clock. The ideal head, in sanguine, drawn by Mrs. G. W. Chandler, which took the first prize at the recent Mechanics' Fair, will be given this evening to the lady or gentleman receiving the largest number of votes. Votes, 10c each. Admission 25c; refreshments free. Picture on exhibition at the Oregon Furniture Manufacturing Company.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
THE STOCK OF
GENERAL HARDWARE,
Shelving, Counters, Safe, etc.,
Belonging to the estate of H. G. CARMACK, will be sold by Public Auction, on the premises, at the corner of L and Fourth streets, East Portland, in one lot,
ON MONDAY, DEC. 28, 1885,
At 10 o'clock A. M.
W. T. HONEYMAN, Assignee.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.



PIONEER MASQUE DEPOT.
Masquerade Suits
AND
Theatrical Costumes
FOR RENT.
Extra inducements offered to the Country Trade. Country orders sent C. O. D. T. N. DUNBAR, Cor. of Sixth and Stark.

MILLINERY AT COST!
MISS A. S. JORGENSEN,
Importer of Fine Millinery,
[illegible] First st., Portland, [illegible]

NORTHERN PACIFIC EXPRESS
Money Orders.
This Company issue Money Orders at the following Rates:
For $1 00 to $5 00 [illegible] Over $20 00 to $30 00 [illegible]
Over $5 00 to $10 00 [illegible] Over $30 00 to $40 00 [illegible]
Over $10 00 to $20 00 [illegible] Over $40 00 to $50 00 [illegible]
[illegible], Supt.

WANTED—AGENTS.

BARNUM'S LIFE—BY HIMSELF. JUST PUBlished; finely illustrated. How the world's showman built up his colossal, popular and successful enterprises; how he was the guest of Kings; his celebrated lecture on the art of money getting. Outfit to agents. Agents should apply at once. A. L. BANCROFT & CO., 721 Market st., S. F.

APPLY AT ONCE FOR AN AGENCY FOR "LIFE of General Grant;" get the only official, complete, reliable and richly illustrated work; don't be deceived by imitations; [illegible] agents wanted. Address A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS WHO WISH TO canvass for a line of Ladies' and Children's [illegible] goods that sell in every house. [illegible] should address with stamp E. H. CAMPBELL & CO., [illegible] W. Randolph st., Chicago, Ill.

HILL'S MANUAL OF SOCIAL AND BUSINESS Forms, revised; a complete manual for society, business, politics; information clear, [illegible] included. The business man, the professional man, the mechanic, the laborer, everybody buys at sight and finds it indispensable; sales extraordinary. To secure territory, reliable agents must apply at once. A. L. BANCROFT & CO., 721 Market st., San Francisco.

WANTED—A LADY POSSESSING PLENTY OF energy and unbounded ability for every county in Oregon and Washington territory. If references are satisfactory, the business will be permanent and income assured. A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG MAN; none but those who mean business need apply. Call at room 6, 138 First st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ENGINEER FOR [illegible] machine. Address, with reference, [illegible] Saw Mill, care Oregonian.

WANTED—A MAN OF TEMPERATE AND [illegible] habits, seeking employment, to represent an old established house in his own section. Salary to begin $70; [illegible] references exchanged. GAY BROS., 14 Barclay st., New York.

WANTED—Ladies and Gentlemen in city or country to take light work at their own homes. $3 to $4 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have a good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address, with stamp, CROWN M'F'G CO., 294 Vine st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—LADIES & YOUNG MEN TO DECORATE Christmas, New Year and Easter Novelties; easily learned; good prospect of steady employment; fair wages; material furnished and all work mailed post paid. For full information address Decorative Art Works, 7 Exchange Place, Boston, Mass. P. O. Box [illegible]

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC, THOROUGH, well posted business man for Oregon and Washington; a permanency and liberal compensation if qualifications are satisfactory. Address P. O. Box 22, San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

A STEADY MAN, WHO IS A FIRST-CLASS cook, wants a place. Address Cook, care Oregonian.

GERMAN GIRL WANTS A PLACE TO COOK in an American family. Address German, care Oregonian.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework or second work by a German girl; references given. Apply 89 First st., room 1, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF 3 YEARS' EXPERIence and a very extended acquaintance in the northwest, a position as traveling salesman. Address [illegible], care Oregonian.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A LADY ABLE TO PLAY PIANO, and assist in teaching of music, by a gent who is giving concerts and lessons in vocal and instrumental music. Address Music, care Oregonian.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO CALL AT THE BOSTON RESTAURANT, 172 First st., near Main. Meals 25c, or per bill of fare. The best food for the money. Old friends invited. P. KELLIHER, Manager.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PIONEER WOOD yard. Will exchange for city real estate or farm land.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED AND good paying saloon. For particulars inquire of P. Wagner, City Brewery.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE IN A RAPID growing town; situated on a principal [illegible]. Address F., care Oregonian.

FOR SALE—A LUCRATIVE DENTAL PRACtice in southern Oregon; satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire Woodard, Clarke & Co., Portland.

FOR SALE—A LODGING HOUSE DOING A good paying business, fine location; good reasons for selling. Address Lodging House, care Oregonian.

FOR SALE—BLACKSMITH AND WAGON SHOP, with two forges and [illegible] everything complete and doing a good business; reason for selling, going away from this country. For full particulars inquire of H. B. Oatman, 114 First st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING HOTEL WITH 28 rooms, furnished complete, restaurant, bar and all rooms attached; [illegible] lease [illegible] in one of the thriving cities of the state. [illegible] within the next 30 days will be sold at a sacrifice. Address H. B. OATMAN, No. 114 First st., Portland, for further particulars.

FOR SALE—EXCELSIOR FLOURING MILLS; water power; stone capacity fifty barrels per day; [illegible] exchange custom and [illegible] and reputation; 80 acres of land, with fine young bearing orchard [illegible] good dwelling, with same, [illegible] desirable. All situated 12 miles from The Dalles, Or. For particulars, terms, etc., address T. D. [illegible] & Son, Boyd, Or.

$550 CASH WILL BUY AN ESTABLISHED gentlemanly business; a monopoly, now paying over $150 per month and steadily increasing; no other capital required; any man [illegible] can [illegible]; reason for selling, other business. Address P. O. Box 880.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH KID GLOVE FACTORY—LADIES', gents', and children's fine kid gloves made to order. F. BOUCHER, 151 First st.

FAIR JEWELRY MADE TO order. Elegant designs shown; prices reasonable. A. [illegible] 146 Sixth st., bet. Morrison and Alder, Portland, Or.

ASBESTOS FIRE KINDLER, THE BEST; [illegible] out; handy and safe; kindles any kind of wood; will last for years. Manufactured by the Oregon [illegible] Works. Also makes Bells, Brass and Composition Castings. All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to.

W. M. GARDNER & CO., PRACTICAL PLUMBers, Gas and Steam Fitters. Hot water heating a specialty. Corner Third and Alder sts., Portland.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES OF LAND 5 MILES FROM the city limits of East Portland. The sand road passes through it; the timber on the land is worth $400; when timber is removed it will make an excellent farm. You can have it for $1600. H. B. OATMAN, 114 First st., Portland.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 160 ACRES, WITH 35 head of cattle, including 20 cows, a Holstein bull, not over half the whole are grades; good farm horse, superior farm machinery and dairy appliances. The dwelling house is hard finished and commands a fine view of the river. The farm adjoins the town of Cathlamet, W. T., where is the county seat and postoffice. $3000 cash. JOHN DOCKAAR.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—10 TONS OF TIMOTHY and clover hay. Apply at Pimple's Feed Store, East Portland.

SPOKE AND AXE HANDLE LATHE FOR SALE—Finely built machine, in good order with numerous patterns for axe and other handles, etc., complete, at less than one-third of cost. Sold for want of timber. Price $125, f. o. b., at Yelm Station, N. P. R. R. J. F. GASS, [illegible] W. T.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS NEW 3½ TON [illegible] truck at Union Carriage Factory, corner Fourth and Madison sts.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

GEORGE F. BEAR, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURgeon. Graduate of Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, Mo.; also Faculty of Medicine, [illegible] Venezuela, South America. Office at DeChaney's Dental Rooms, First and Alder sts., Portland, Or.

ZERA SNOW, ATTORNEY, ROOMS 8 AND 9, First National Bank building, Portland, Or.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY AND country property. Apply to the Dundee Mortgage Co., 50 Second st.

MONEY TO LOAN—$100 AND UPWARDS, ON satisfactory real estate security. LENT & YOUNG, [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON household furniture; will not remove; notes discounted. A. J. WELCH, Attorney at Law, 135 First st.

CHISEL-TOOTH SAW.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, AND 31, 33 Front st., Portland, Or., sole agents for the original "The Chisel-Tooth Saw," now made with our patent plate-protecting segments, which places it far beyond all worthless imitations.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO., 12 FRONT ST., Portland and 37 Market st., San Francisco.

Established 1857.
J. C. CARSON,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Plate Glass and General Building Supplies.
Estimates and Price Lists on application. Country orders a specialty.
Factory at Welders' Mill.
Salesroom cor. Third and E sts.

ELECTRICITY!
Dr. Gray's Celebrated
ACME ELECTRIC BELT!
With the latest improvements will cure Rheumatism, Kidneys, and all Nervous Diseases of either sex.
J. W. THOMAS,
Sole Agent for Oregon and Washington. Office No. 151 First st., cor. Yamhill. Room [illegible]

TEETH.
Will do work at the following rates until January 1st:

Full Upper or Lower Sets	$7 50	worth $12 00
Gold Fill	1 50	worth 3 00
Platina Cement	1 00	worth 1 50
Amalgam	[illegible]	worth 1 50
Extracting	50	worth 1 00

Gold Plates or Crowns in proportion.
T. C. JESSUP, 45 First st.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MF'G CO.
No. [illegible] SOUTH FIRST STREET, FACTORY McMillen's addition, East Portland.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, FURNISHED COMplete with all modern conveniences. No. 172 First st.

FOR RENT—A FRONT ROOM, NICELY FURnished, very desirable location, with gas, bath and fire; [illegible] required. Address [illegible], care Oregonian.

FOR RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, with modern conveniences. 70 Tenth st., between Morrison and Yamhill.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping, with modern improvements; low rent. [illegible] Third and Yamhill sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS SINGLE OR EN SUITE. Southwest cor. Yamhill and First sts.

FOR RENT—A FRONT ROOM, HANDSOMELY furnished; bay window, fire and bath. 241 Taylor st.

PLEASANTLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with bath and fire; 185 Yamhill st., corner of West Park.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED BAY WINdow room, all modern conveniences. 165 Seventh st., corner Taylor.

FOR RENT—A SUITE OF NICELY FURNISHED rooms with fire, bath, [illegible] for light housekeeping. [illegible] Yamhill st.

FOR RENT—A LARGE NICELY FURNISHED room, N. W. [illegible] Morrison, over [illegible] Jewelry store. Inquire of Mrs. Oswald.

[illegible] LODGING HOUSE—ROOMS FOR rent, by the week or month, at [illegible] and Main.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, GAS, BATH, [illegible] convenient to street cars. Inquire at 251 Morrison st., corner [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—A GOOD DWELLING, NEARLY new, well located, 9 rooms [illegible] and all modern conveniences. [illegible]

FOR RENT—HOUSE 231 MAIN STREET, 10 rooms; also furnished room. Inquire at No. 229 Ninth st.

TO LET—FOR 4 MONTHS—A WELL AND COMfortably furnished house in one of the most desirable locations in the city; [illegible] to small family. Inquire of [illegible] 75 Stark st.

FOR RENT—ELEGANT FLAT, NO. [illegible] CENTRAL; [illegible] rooms, all modern conveniences. Apply 166 Ash st., bet. Second and Third sts.

FOR RENT—STORE ON SOUTH SIDE MORRISON st., between Third and Fourth, now occupied by Mozart [illegible]. Inquire I. J. Mann, 61 Third st.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WITHOUT FAMILY will rent a portion or the whole of their house, furnished or unfurnished. Apply 44 S. E. cor. Fifth and College sts.; references [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LOST—AN ONYX INTAGLIO RING, ENgraved "From Mother to George." Finder will receive liberal reward by returning same to Geo. [illegible], 148 Front st.

DIVORCES, WHERE JUST CAUSE EXISTS, obtained on reasonable fees; all inquiries in reference thereto answered without charge. Address Lawyer, P. O. Box 550, Portland.

$200 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE arrest and conviction of the murderer of Miss Emma [illegible]. The murder was committed on the 2d day of December at her residence, corner Third and Yamhill. S. B. PARRISH, Chief of Police.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION—NOTICE IS HEREby given that the partnership heretofore existing between John Klosterman and Adolph Klosterman, under the name of Klosterman & Co., doing business as wholesale grocers in Portland, Or., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, John Klosterman having purchased the entire interest of Adolph Klosterman, will continue the business and in the same name. Either member is authorized to collect any sums due and pay any debts of the firm. Dated Portland, Or., Nov. 19, 1885.
JOHN KLOSTERMAN.
ADOLPH KLOSTERMAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, October 27, 1885.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Ainsworth National Bank of Portland," in the city of Portland, in the County of Multnomah and State of Oregon, has complied with all the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking; now therefore,

I, Henry W. Cannon, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Ainsworth National Bank of Portland," in the City of Portland, in the County of Multnomah, and State of Oregon, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in section 5169 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of October, 1885. [No. 3402.]
H. W. CANNON, Comptroller of the Currency.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICE—ADMIRALTY Seizure—The "Director" and 16,868 Bags of Wheat.—United States of America, District of Oregon, ss: Whereas, a libel has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the district of Oregon, on the 24th day of November, 1885, by Mr. J. W. Whalley, proctor, on behalf of A. Balfour et al., as Balfour, Guthrie & Co., in a cause of contract of affreightment and of tort civil and maritime, against the vessel called the "Director," her tackle, apparel and furniture and [illegible] bags of wheat, [illegible] dock, in the city of Portland, [illegible] and praying the usual process and monition of the court, that all persons interested in the said vessel [illegible] may be cited to appear and answer the premises and all the proceedings being had, that the said [illegible] may be decreed to be sold and the proceeds thereof be distributed according to law, and the [illegible] bags of wheat may be delivered to the libellants according to the prayer of said libel. Therefore, in pursuance of said monition, under the seal of the said court, to me directed and delivered on the 24th day of November, 1885 I do hereby give notice generally to all persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in the said vessel, called the "Director," her tackle, apparel and furniture, and in the said 16,868 sacks of wheat, to appear before the said court in the city of Portland, in said district, on the 11th day of January, 1886—if it be a court day, or else on the next court day thereafter, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, then and there to answer the said libel and to make known their allegations in that behalf.

Dated at Portland, in said district, the 12th day of December, 1885.
PENUMBRA KELLY,
U. S. Marshal for the District of Oregon.
J. W. WHALLEY,
C. E. S. WOOD,
Proctors for Libellants.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 16 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D Sts., Portland, Or.

H. E. BATTIN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERchant and produce dealer, [illegible] Front street.

C. CASSAR & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISsion Merchants, 10 North Front street, Portland.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co., 34 Front street, cor. Ash st.

MILLER & WEST—J. C. MILLER, W. H. WEST; commission merchants in general and dairy produce, 171 Front st., between Washington and Stark.

J. McCRAKEN & CO., IMPORTERS & WHOLEsale grocers and shipping and commission merchants, Nos. 60, 62 and 64 North Front st., Portland, Or.

W. S. MASON, WHOLESALE GROCER AND commission merchant, Nos. 2 and 4 North Front st., Portland, Or.

GLADDEN & CHURCH, COMMISSION MERchants in country produce, butter, cheese, dried and green fruits, 123 Front st., Portland, Or.

GIBSON, QUACKENBUSH & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour, salmon, grain bags, etc., N. W. cor. Front and Ash sts., Portland, Or.

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF hides, pelts, furs, wool and tallow and general commission merchant; consignments solicited. No. 15 Third street. P. O. box [illegible], Portland, Oregon.

MARK LEVY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, importer of and dealer in tropical and domestic green, dried and canned fruits, nuts, figs, dates and raisins. 121 Front st. Consignments of Oregon and California produce solicited.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

Z. T. WRIGHT, FARM & MILL MACHINERY, Shipman Engines, Oils, Brass Goods, Inspirators, Pumps, Belts, etc. Foot of Morrison st., Portland.

FRANK BROTHERS' IMPLEMENT COMPANY importers and dealers in farm and mill machinery 68 and 70 Front st., Portland, Or.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper, Canton Pitts Thresher, Haines Header, Schutler Wagon, Front, First and Vine sts.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., WHOLESALE FARM machinery and dealers in agricultural implements, farm and spring wagons, buggies, carriages, etc., portable and stationary engines; saw mills and gristmill machinery a specialty; rubber and leather belting.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, CORner N. Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 84 and 86 Front st., Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. [illegible] Front street, Portland, Or.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc. N. E. cor. Front and Alder sts., Portland, Or.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

R. SHERBROOK, SADDLERY, HARNESS, HARdware, [illegible] Front st., Portland, Or.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 109 FRONT ST., importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blacking, Leathers, Etc.

BOAT ENGINES AND SMALL POWER.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, AND 31, 33 Front st., Portland, Or., sole agents for Willard's celebrated [illegible] and small engines for general work.

MACHINISTS.

[illegible] & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, CORNER F and Third sts.—Iron work, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions; planing and moulding tools to order.

IRON & WOODWORKING MACHINERY.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, AND 31, 33 Front st., Portland, Or., Iron and Woodworking Machinery.

SAILS, FLAGS AND TENTS.

AMES & DETRICK, FLAGS, BAGGING TWINES, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oil Clothing, etc. [illegible] Front st., Portland, Or.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS.

HEGELE, GROWELL & CO., IMPORTERS, [illegible] and 81 Front st., Portland, Or.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED [illegible], Portland, Or.

[illegible] BOYLE, [illegible] ROOMS 1, PORTLAND [illegible] cor. Second and Washington. Office hours [illegible]

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN,
GILMAN & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 42 First St., bet. [illegible]
AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Merchandise, Horses, Cattle, Buggies, [illegible] days—Tuesdays & Fridays [illegible]

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
We will sell at our salesroom, No. 42 [illegible]
ON TUESDAY, DEC. 29th, at 10 [illegible]
THE FURNITURE OF 27 RES
ALSO
CARPETS, MERCHA
GILMAN & CO., Auct

A. B. RICHARDSON,
AUCTIONEER—Office No. 12 Washington

$50 DIAMOND RING
FREE FOR LADIES.
GRAND GIFT DRAWING Dec.
No. 548 the Prize Ticket
NEW YORK JEWELRY CO., 107 First st.,

A. ROBERTS
The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter.
NO MISFITS,
—BUT—
ALL FITS,
—AND WE—
Warrant a Fit to Every Purchaser.

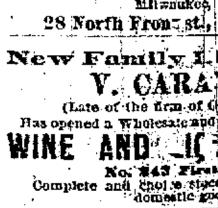
We do not advertise a list of goods and prices, as readers cannot tell from an advertisement whether articles are cheap or dear. But we invite all to call and examine our goods and be convinced that it is 20 per cent. cheaper than ever before offered in this market. Buying all goods for cash and discounting all bills, we are able to undersell all competitors.

500 Men's Overcoats ... $8 00
300 Boys' Overcoats ... 7 00
200 Children's Overcoats 2 00
Men's Suits ... 10 00
Boys' Suits ... 6 00
Children's Suits ... 2 50

MURPHY, GRANT & CO'S
CLOSING-OUT BARGAINS
—IN—
Gloves, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods,
Purchased at 50c on the Dollar.
Red Flannel Shirts and Drawers from $[illegible] to $4 a suit.
25 dozen Knit Jackets from $1 to $[illegible] suit.
100 dozen All-Wool ½ Hose 50c a pair.
50 doz. English Knit Gloves 50c a pair.
50 doz. Wool-lined Dogskin Gloves at $1.25 a pair.
A. ROBERTS,
Cor. First and Alder sts. Portland

HOLIDAY
[illegible]
GENTLEMEN'S
[illegible]
AND
BOYS' HOLIDAY
—AT—
Ackerman's
MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT,
87 & 89 First St

CLOSING OUT DIAMONDS
I HAVE ON HAND
10 sets Diamond Ear
12 Diamond Pins,
40 Diamond Rings,
5 Diamond Scarf Pins.
All good stones, in fashionable mountings, ½ carat, to be closed out at cost. I have also some
SOLID SILVER SPOONS, FORKS &
Which I will Close Out
JOHN B. MIL
129 First street.
104tfm



Superfluous Hair removed permanently [illegible] method. Special attention given [illegible] feet, hands, hair and complexion [illegible] building, third floor.

MARX & JORGENSEN
WHOLESALE
Wine and Liquor Dealers
AGENTS AND BOTTLERS
Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co
28 North Front st., Portland

New Family Liquor
V. CARAVITA
(Late of the firm of [illegible])
Has opened a Wholesale and Retail
WINE AND LIQUOR
No. 243 First Street
Complete and choice stock of [illegible] domestic goods.

BOARD OF TRADE EXCH
R. LAX, Propr.
Finest Brands of Wines and Cigars.
Ash st., bet. Front and First.

DR. J. C. LUX [illegible]
Work warranted [illegible] First and [illegible]
Dr. E. C. Brow

The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL—POSTAGE PREPAID—IN ADVANCE:
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Daily, with Sunday, per year
Sunday, per year
Sunday and Weekly, per year
The Weekly, per year
TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included

The Oregonian in the East.

This paper can be seen at the following places: NEW YORK CITY—C. [illegible] Beckwith, eastern representative, THE OREGONIAN, 48 Tribune building; CHICAGO—Lord & Thomas, McCormick block, and leading newspaper offices. PHILADELPHIA—N. W. Ayer & Son, Eighth and [illegible]. CINCINNATI—Public Library. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Library of Congress. [illegible] Pioneer-Press and Globe offices. [illegible] BOSTON—Offices of [illegible] & Sons, Olive st. ST. LOUIS—[illegible]. PITTSBURG—Dispatch office, Fleming Bros. BALTIMORE—[illegible] & Co. LOUISVILLE—Courier-Journal office. MILWAUKEE—Office Evening Wisconsin.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Dec. 27.—8:10 P. M.

Place of Observation	Height of Bar.	Change last 24 h'rs	Ther.	Wind Direction	Rain fall
Portland	30.16	−.03	45	Calm	.01
Olympia	30.19	−.01	42	Calm	.00
Roseburg	30.11	−.01	42	Calm	.00
Red Bluff	30.04	−.02	49	[illegible]	.00
Sacramento	30.01	−.00	49	SE	.00
Tatoosh	[illegible]	−.13	49	W	.00
Walla Walla	[illegible]	[illegible]	47	Calm	.00
Astoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.00
Spokane	30.11	−.01	40	[illegible]	[illegible]

Minimum thermometer, 37; maximum, 49.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY.

Assignee sale of stock of hardware of H. G. Carmack, at East Portland, at 10 A. M. Gilman & Co., Auctioneers.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Passed Heron to arrive over the Northern Pacific: B. F. Allen, E. F. Burden, J. E. Mine, C. [illegible] Dubois, W. H. Smith, E. P. T. Hammond, Judge J. L. Murphy, and eleven immigrants.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. W. P. Olds is visiting her mother, Mrs. [illegible] Cook, at Lafayette.

Judge Frank J. Taylor, of Astoria, is in the city on legal business.

Mrs. C. B. Watson and family, who have been visiting Ashland for some time past, have returned to this city.

Manager Gross, of the Casino, yesterday left for Helena to straighten out matters relative to the Graf opera company.

Mrs. A. F. Squires, of Portland, who has been spending several months with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Kilgore, near Ashland, has returned home.

B. F. Dowell's daughter Anna, says the Ashland *Tidings*, is now a member of the firm of B. F. Dowell & Daughter, attorneys and counselors-at-law, Portland. She will probably apply for admittance to the bar at the next session of the supreme court.

Christmas bells and wedding bells rang together at Eugene City on Christmas eve, the occasion being the marriage of Mr. H. H. [illegible], of Albany, to Miss Nellie Ware, daughter of the county clerk of Lane county. The groom is a son of Mr. J. F. Backensto, while the bride is one of Eugene's most accomplished young ladies.

BRIEF MENTION.

The entire Thompson opera company are at the [illegible].

First performance of "The Beggar Student" at the New Market to-night.

The Portland ministerial association will meet this day at 10:30 A. M. in the members' parlor, Y. M. C. A. rooms.

The choir of the cathedral presented Mr. [illegible], their leader, with an elegant ebony, gold-tipped baton on Christmas day.

Charles Besserer, formerly of the Walla Walla *Watchman*, announces that he will issue the first number of the Walla Walla *Record* early in May.

The house programmes at the Casino and New Market theaters have been reopened by Charles Ramos, the well known advertising solicitor.

Gospel meeting will be held in Grace M. E. church, corner Eleventh and Taylor, every evening this week except on Friday and Saturday. A general invitation is extended.

The regular quarterly public examination of teachers will be held at the High school building on Wednesday and Thursday, the 30th and 31st insts., beginning at 9 A. M.

GO AND SEE

The attractive display of beautiful hand-painted SACHET BAGS at Wisdom's Pharmacy. Positively nothing like them ever shown here before. Mr. Wisdom's method of disposing of these articles is bound to be popular. Each purchaser of holiday goods to the amount of $2 50 will receive a bag valued at 75 cents; $5, one at $1 50; $10, one worth $3. These are not fancy prices put on with the object of inducing the public to buy from us, but are valued at just what such goods would be sold for at this season. Furthermore, our HOLIDAY GOODS have been marked at a price within the reach of all. Call, examine and get prices. We don't expect you all to buy, yet it will be no trouble to show everyone our goods. Our assortment is too large to think of enumerating here, but to those who would like to know what we have for the holidays we would say, Call at our store, which is the northwest corner of First and Stark streets and we will promise to show you more to the square inch of pretty and acceptable things for *Christmas presents* than can be found elsewhere in Portland. W. M. WISDOM, Druggist and dealer in fine goods, corner First and Stark streets.

AT A SACRIFICE!

Having determined to close out my music business by the end of the year, I offer my entire stock, regardless of cost. Sheet music at one-third the marked price. Violins, guitars, brass instruments, less than cost. Come early and secure bargains. SIMON HARRIS, 43 First.

NOW READY.

The second "series" of our picture cards is now ready for distribution. A set with each purchase. W. M. WISDOM, druggist and dealer in fine goods, corner First and Stark streets.

Alvin Joslin's diamonds are immense, but if you want to see something really gorgeous, just glance at the diamonds in the windows of Uncle Myers, 189 First street. Diamond rings, studs, earrings, or pins for $10 to $1000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Taken for all newspapers and magazines. C. H. Wilcox, newsdealer, 1st and Oak.

The cheapest place in the city for CHILDREN'S BOOKS is at [illegible] & Co.'s, 40 Washington street.

A nice line of goods for Xmas, at Sanborn Vail & Co.'s, 172 First street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Prentice's Music Store.

Go to Keith's for oysters.

Hunting boats for rent, Waukegan Boat House.

[illegible] Sewing Machine Office, 161½ Morrison street.

Gold saved in selecting Christmas Cards at [illegible] Art Gallery.

Don't forget to buy your Holiday Goods at Child & Co., cor. Second & Morrison.

Woven Wire spring beds. George M. Parker, 14 Fifth street. Trade supplied.

Ladies, if you wish to look nice at Christmas parties get a bottle of Child's Snowflake.

Ferguson & [illegible], successors to Ferguson & Dunn, hair-cutting parlors, No. 90 First st.

Norton Air Bed Springs [illegible]. Prices reduced at Dayton & Hall's.

Tablets of all kinds at the lowest figures at Child's Drug Store, cor. Second and Morrison. Come and see.

Oregon Kidney Tea, Nature's own true remedy. Oregon Kidney Tea cures all kidney diseases.

A box of Pappoose Cigars would make a nice Christmas present for your gentlemen friends. John A. Child & Co., Agents.

A FINE DISPLAY.—Large shipments, direct, of Standard, Domestic, White and American Sewing Machines, just received at Garrison's Sewing Machine Store, [illegible] 161 Third.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE.
Washington st., leads all. Oysters in every style.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25 cts. a bottle.

Nervous Debilitated Men

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. [illegible]

The Oregonian.

Published at the Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,
BY MAIL—POSTAGE PREPAID IN ADVANCE.

Daily, per month	$1 00
Daily and Sunday, per month	1 25
Daily, per year	10 00
Daily and Sunday, per year	12 00
Sunday, per year	2 00
Weekly, per year	4 00
Daily and Weekly, per year	12 00
TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.	
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted	15c
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included	20c

The Oregonian in the East.

Eastern parties can ascertain at the following places:
NEW YORK CITY—S. C. Beckwith, Tribune Building, agent representing THE OREGONIAN, as Tribune bulletin.
CHICAGO—Loomis & Thomas, McCormick Block, agent for newspaper orders.
PHILADELPHIA—N. W. Ayer & Son, Eighth and Chestnut sts., Times office.
CINCINNATI—Clarke's Library.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Library of Congress.
St. PAUL—Pioneer Press and Globe news rooms.
NEW YORK—Offices of Pacific Advertiser.
St. LOUIS—Parvin & Sons, Olive st.
PITTSBURG—Dispatch office, Fourth by Bros., Hostetter & Smith.
BALTIMORE—Vogeler & Co.
BOSTON—Cooper, Journal office.
MILWAUKEE—Office Evening Wisconsin.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Dec. 27—6:49 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Barom.	Change in last 24 Hrs.	Ther.	Wind Direction.	Wind Velocity in Miles.	State of Weather.
Portland	30.16	-.05	45	S. W.	4	Cloudy
Cape Mendocino	30.09	-.07	46	S.	10	Clear
Red Bluff	30.17	-.01	42	S. W.	10	Clear
San Francisco	30.03	-.02	55	S.	20	Clear
Sacramento	30.08	.00	49	S. W.	12	Cloudy
Roseburg	30.02	+.12	49	S.	20	Clear

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

[illegible] story has got out on one of our well known citizens. It seems that he and his wife had invited a couple to spend Christmas with them. The house had been decorated with evergreens in honor of the occasion and a table in a large wagon had been used in the work, but it was left in the hall near the stairway. The invited couple were old friends who had not been in the city for years, and so there was a good deal of talking over old times to be done. None of the parties were teetotalers, so a jug of something hot and strong was brewed during the evening, and all perhaps. As the hour grew late the ladies retired, and after the old friends had taken a while longer the guest retired, leaving the host to rake up the fire and finish the punch. Toward morning the lady of the house awoke, and finding her husband alone, was much alarmed. Her cries roused the house, and a search was instituted for the missing husband. He was at length found perched on the top of the step ladder, sound asleep. He had climbed the ladder, thinking he was going up stairs, and when he got up went to sleep, of course.

CAUTIOUS FOOD DESCRIPTION.—A gentleman who has lately traveled extensively over the cattle ranges of the inland empire, states that he was surprised to find cattle and horses in very poor condition. Cattle men attribute the leanness of their stock to the fact that the dried grass which usually furnishes the sweet winter forage was rotted by early and warm rains which came before the grass had been thoroughly cured. Should the present mild weather continue, stock will pull through, but they are ill-fitted to contend with a hard winter, and should there come a long continued spell of severe weather and snow, there will be great loss both among cattle and horses. Sheep are in better condition than cattle and horses, having [illegible]

CHANGE OF HANDS.—Wm. M. Ladd, of this city, has purchased the flouring and planing mills of West & Prather, in Dayton, W. T., for a consideration of $28,000. It is understood that Mr. Ladd will renovate the flouring mill, put in rollers instead of burrs, and make other necessary improvements to rank it a first-class and paying institution.

SPECIAL NOTICE: BETHEL LODGE MEETING.—Members of Bethel Home Lodge I. O. G. T. of the World, are hereby notified that there will be a special meeting of Bethel Home Lodge this (Sunday) evening in Bethel hall at 8 o'clock for the transaction of important business. Charter members especially requested to be present.

OPENING OF THE OPERA SEASON

The Thompson Company Tonight in "The Beggar Student."

Tonight the much heralded and looked for Thompson opera company opens at the New Market theater in Mellocker's beautiful opera "The Beggar Student." Much has been said, both of the company and the opera, but nothing that was not fully deserved. They come here indorsed by the cream of eastern press, and their opinion is been verified by all the journals on the slope where they have appeared. This unanimity of opinion is not surprising when it is known that the company is composed of the very cream of the profession. Of course some of the artists are not widely known on the Pacific coast, but they are artists of envied reputation throughout the entire East. The cast includes Mr. A. W. F. McCollin, a high opera comedian of the highest caliber, Mr. Phil Branson, the tenor, and Mr. Wilbur Seaman, the baritone of the company, occupy positions in the profession that stamp them as thorough artists. Miss Franc D. Hall is the coquettelenne, and it would be hard to [illegible]

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

OREGON.

The $300 license at Lebanon induced one of the saloons to close.

Linn county is shipping apples to San Francisco via Yaquina bay.

There are still a few cases of scarlet fever at Ashland and Medford.

The Rogue river distillery will resume operations in a very short time.

A teachers' institute for Benton county will be held at Corvallis next week.

About 850,000 pounds of wool was shipped out of Lake county the past season.

The total of the town debt of Ashland is now in the neighborhood of $100.

The Union county Agricultural society has named October 1 for the opening day of its fair of 1886.

Newt. Yocum is recovering from the wounds he sustained in his shooting affray at Canyonville lately.

On Mickey creek, Crook county, a cougar has recently killed thirteen head of horses, and the settlers are on his trail.

William Coal stole some tools in Herring's wagon shop in Corvallis, and in consequence ate his Christmas dinner in jail.

George Stephens and Miss Caldwell, who eloped from Williams creek, Josephine county, a few months ago, are now in Coos county.

Wm. Lipsky, of Butte creek, was in Jacksonville and reports the mud so adhesive that he was forced to leave his vehicle in it several miles from town.

Wm. Lipsky recently shot himself through the left hand while hunting, and Thomas Maguire cut one of his fingers off with an ax at Lisbon last week.

Prof. Henton and wife, of Winona, Minn., have arrived at Weston, and will at once assume the duties of principal of the public school at Pendleton.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Puget sound is shipping large quantities of oats to San Francisco by steamer.

Prof. Swan, a graduate of Bowdoin college, has been engaged as principal of the public school at Port Townsend.

The next annual fair of Walla Walla county agricultural society will open Monday, Sept. 20, 1886, and will last the entire week.

The Goldendale *Sentinel* wants a good white person to start a laundry in that town, that there may be no excuse for Chinamen to come there.

At the recent municipal election in Tacoma the victorious candidates for mayor had 95 majority. Ninety-six votes were cast. The contest was very exciting, remarks the *Ledger*.

Port Townsend *Leader*: Mr. Charles Morrison, who lives near Tumbledown, has discovered an extensive deposit of iron ore on his land. He will probably realize but moderately on it over these days.

Lincoln Wright, a young man living about two miles from Palouse City, met with a serious accident on Sunday. He was riding a bucking horse, when the animal threw him and kicked him in the pit of the stomach.

The Port Townsend *Argus* learns officially that the Treasury department has accepted the proposed lease of land on the hill in that town for a custom house site, and construction of the building proposed will soon follow.

Walla Walla *Journal*: Mrs. Dr. Vinnecomb, of Portland, is taking up a fine farm on the Palouse, built a large and attractive house, and proposes to devote a part of the season of her practice to improving her farm.

The following-named gentlemen were elected directors of the Walla Walla Fairing Park and Pure Malice. Steps will be taken by the company to discover the culprit, and if to be proved he may be brought to justice for this criminal attempt to destroy life and property.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

The following is the complete programme of the speed contests to take place under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, at their twenty-sixth annual fair, to be held at Salem commencing September 13, 1886:

Running—Race No. 1.—Handicap ¾ dash; purse $300. Free for all. Weights to be published July 1, 1885.

Trotting—Race No. 2.—Three minute class. Best 3 in 5. Purse $500; 1st, $300; 2d, $100; 3d, $50.

Running—Race No. 3.—For all two year olds bred or raised or owned and in Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho and the northern district of California prior to January 1, 1886. ⅞ of a mile; purse $400.

Race No. 4.—Purse $600. For all three year olds. Conditions as in race No. 3. 1⅛ mile.

Trotting—Race No. 5.—Two year olds, best 2 in 3. Purse $300; one mile; six-eighths to the best, two-eighths to the second, and one-fourth to the third. All money derived from nominations and entrance fees over and above $500 will be added to the purse.

Running—Race No. 6.—Purse $500; 1 1-16 mile.

Trotting—Race No. 7—2:45 class; best 3 in 5. Purse $400; 1st, $225; 2d, $150; 3d, $75.

Running—Race No. 8.—For two year olds, same as in race No. 3. Winner of race No. 3 to carry 7 lbs. extra; winner of second money, 3 lbs. extra.

Trotting—Race No. 9.—Free for all; best 3 in 5; purse $1,500; 1st, $750; 2d, $300; 3d, $150.

Running—Race No. 10.—Handicap, ⅞ of a mile. Purse $500; nominations must close May 1, 1886. Entrance 1½ per cent. Weights to be published September 15, 1886 and to be accepted by 6 o'clock P. M. of said day.

Trotting—Race No. 11.—2:25 class; best 3 in 5; purse $800; 1st, $500; 2d, $200; 3d, $80.

AS TO RUNNING RACES.

All races to be governed and run under the rules of the Public Blood Horse association. All disputed questions arising out of the construction of the rules shall be decided by the executive

WHY THIS LONGING?

Why this longing, this forever sighing
For the far-off, unattained and dim,
While the beautiful, all around thee lying
Offers up its low perpetual hymn!

Wouldst thou listen to its gentle teaching,
All thy restless yearnings it would still;
Leaf and flower and laden bee are preaching,
Thine own sphere, though humble, first to fill.

Poor indeed thou must be, if around thee
Thou no ray of light and joy canst throw,
If no silken cord of love hath bound thee
To some little world through weal and woe,

If no dear eyes thy fond love can brighten,
No fond voices answer to thine own,
If no brother's sorrow thou canst lighten
By daily sympathy and gentle tone.

Not by deeds that win the world's applauses,
Not by works that win thee world renown,
Not by martyrdom or vaunted crosses,
Canst thou win and wear the immortal crown.

Daily struggling, though unloved and lonely,
Every day a rich reward will give;
Thou wilt find by hearty striving only,
And truly loving, thou canst truly live.

Dost thou revel in the rosy morning,
When all nature hails the lord of light,
And his smile, nor low nor lofty scorning,
Gladdens hall and hovel, vale and hight!

Other hands may grasp the field and forest,
Proud proprietors in pomp may shine,
But with fervent love if thou adorest,
Thou art wealthier—all the world is thine.

Yet if through earth's wide domains thou rovest,
Sighing that they are not thine alone,
Not those fair fields but thyself thou lovest,
And their beauty and thy wealth are gone.
—*Harriet Winslow Sewall.*

JOHN BEDELL.

A STORY OF A U. E. LOYALIST. BY E. W. THOMSON.

[Written for The Oregonian.]

[The United Empire loyalists were American tories who forsook their homes and property after the revolution to live under the British flag. Reprehensible though Americans may consider the political opinions of those men to have been, it is impossible to withhold admiration from their devotion to their ruling idea. This story is obviously intended, not only to picture a heroic deed, but to indicate in some degree the quality of the United Empire loyalist type. John Bedell was a loyalist, but none the less brave American.—ED.]

"A renegade! A rebel against his king! A black-hearted traitor! You dare to tell me that George Winthrop loves you! Son of canting, lying Ezra Winthrop! By the eternal, I'll shoot him on sight, if he comes this side!"

While old John Bedell spoke he tore and flung away a letter, reached his long rifle from its pegs above the chimney place, dashed its butt angrily to the floor and poured powder into his palm.

"For heaven's mercy, father! You would not! You could not! The war is over. It would be murder!" cried Ruth Bedell, sobbing.

"Would I not?" He poured the powder in. "Yes, my gracious; quicker than I'd kill a rattlesnake!" He placed the round bullet on the little square of greased rag at muzzle. "A rank traitor—bone and blood of those who drove out loyal men!" He crowded that tight lead home, dashed the ramrod into place, looked to the flint: "Rest there, old Sure Death—wake up for George Winthrop!" and the fierce old man replaced rifle and powder horn on their pegs.

Bedell's hatred for the foes who had beaten down King George's cause and imposed the alternative of confiscation or oath of allegiance on the vanquished, was considered ferocious even by his brother loyalists of the Niagara frontier.

"The squire kind o' sees his boys' blood when the sky's red," said they in explanation. But their inference erred. Bedell was so much an enthusiast that he could almost rejoice that his three stark sons had gained the prize of death in battle. He was too brave to hate the fighting men he had so often confronted. But he abhorred the politicians, especially the intimate civic enemies on whom he had poured scorn before the armed struggle began. More than any he hated Ezra Winthrop, the lawyer, arch-revolutionist of their native town, who had never used a weapon but his tongue. And now his Ruth, the beloved and only child left to his exiled age, had told her love for Ezra Winthrop's son! They had been boy and girl, pretty maiden and bright stripling, together, without the squire suspecting—he could not even now conceive clearly so wild a thing as their affection. The confession burned in his heart like veritable fire—a raging anguish of mingled hatred and love. He stood now gazing at Ruth dumbly, his hands clenched, head sometimes mechanically quivering, anger, hate, love, grief tumultuous in his soul.

Ruth glanced up. Her father seemed about to speak. She bowed again, shuddering as though the coming words might kill. Still there was silence—a long silence. Bedell stood motionless, poised, breathing hard. The silence oppressed the girl. Each moment her terror increased. Expectant attention became suffering that demanded his voice—and still was silence—save for the dull roar of Niagara that more and more pervaded the air. The torture of waiting for the words—a curse against her, she feared—overwore Ruth's endurance. She looked up again suddenly and John Bedell saw in hers the beloved eyes of his dead wife, shrinking with intolerable fear. He groaned heavily, flung up his hands despairingly and strode out toward the river.

How creamy smooth the green Niagara sweeps toward the plunge beneath that perpetual white cloud above the Falls! From Bedell's clearing below Navy Island he could see the swaying and rolling of the mist, ever rushing up to expand and overhang. The terrible stream had a profound fascination for him; with its racing eddies eating at the shore; its long weeds, visible through the clear water, trailing close down to the bottom; its inexorable, eternal onward pouring. Because it was so mighty and threatening his stern soul rejoiced grimly in the awful river. To float, watching cracks and ledges of its flat bottom-rock drift quickly upward; to bend to his oars only when white crests of the rapids yelled for his life, to win escape by sheer strength from points so low down that he sometimes doubted but the greedy forces had been tempted too long to stake his life, watching tree tops for a sign that he could yet save, —was the dreadful pastime by

ping in the wind. The old loyalist loved to fancy his enemies cursing at it from the other side, nearly three miles away. Ruth hauled the flag down a little, then ran it up to the mast-head again.

At that a tall young fellow came springing into the clearing, jumping exultantly over brush heaps and tree trunks, his queue waggling, his eyes bright-glad under his three-cornered hat. Joying that her father had yielded he ran forward till he saw Ruth's tears.

"What, sweetheart! crying! It was the signal to come on!" cried he.

"Yes, to see you sooner, George. Father is out yonder. But no, he will never consent."

"Then you will come with me love," he said, taking her hands.

"No, no, I dare not," sobbed Ruth. "Father would overtake us. He swears to shoot you on sight! Go, George! Escape while you can! Oh, if he should find you here!"

"But, darling love, we need not fear! We can escape easily. I know the forest path. But—" then he thought how weak her pace. "We might cross here before he could come up!" cried Winthrop, looking where the squire's boat was now a distant blotch.

"No, no," wailed Ruth, even yielding to his embrace. "This is the last time I shall see you forever. Go, love—forever and forever good-bye, my love, my love."

But he clasped her in his strong arms, kissing, imploring, cheering her—and how should true love choose hopeless renunciation?

Tempting death, regaining his lost ground drifting down again, trying hard to tire out and subdue his heart-pangs, Bedell dallied with death more closely than ever. Often he could see the wide, smooth curve where the green volume first lapses vastly on a lazy slope, to shoulder up below a huge, calm billow, before pitching into the madness of waves whose confusion of tossing and tortured crests hurries to the abyss. The afternoon grew toward evening before he pulled steadily home, drawing steadily away from the roarers against the cruel green, watching the ominous cloud with some such grim humor as if under observation by an overpowering, but baffled enemy.

Approaching his landing a shout drew Bedell's glance ashore to a group of men excitedly gesticulating. They seemed motioning him to watch the American shore. Turning, he saw a boat in mid-stream, where no craft then on the river, except his own skiff, could be safe, unless manned by several good rowers. Only two oars were flashing. Bedell could make out two figures indistinctly. It was clear they were doomed—though still a full mile above the point whence he had come, they were much farther out than he when near the rapids. Yet one life might be saved. Instantly Bedell's bow turned outward, and cheers flung to him from ashore.

At that moment he looked to his own landing place and saw his larger boat was gone. Turning again he angrily recognized it, but kept right on—he must try to rescue even a thief. He wondered Ruth had not prevented the theft, but had no suspicion of the truth. Always he had refused to let her go out upon the river—mortally fearing it for *her*.

Thrusting his skiff mightily forward—often it glanced, half whirled by up-whelming and spreading spaces of water—the old loyalist's heart was quit of his pangs, and sore only with certainty he must abandon one human soul to death. By the time he could reach the larger boat it would be too near the rapids for escape with three.

When George saw Bedell in pursuit he bent to his oars more strongly and Ruth, trembling to remember her father's threats, urged her lover to speed. They feared the pursuer only, quite unconscious of being in the remorseless grasp of the river. Ruth had so often seen her father far lower down than they had yet drifted, that she did not realize the truth, and George, come from a distant district, was unaware of the long cataracts above the falls. He was also deceived by the stream's treacherous smoothness and, instead of half-upward, pulled straight across, as if certainly able to land anywhere he might touch the American shore.

Bedell looked over his shoulder often. When he distinguished a woman he put on more force, but slackened soon—the pull home would tax his endurance, he reflected. In some sort it was a relief to know one was a woman. He had been anticipating trouble with two men equally bent on being saved. That the man would abandon himself bravely he, being brave, scarcely doubted. For a while he thought of pulling with the woman to the American shore more easily to be gained from the point where the rescue must occur. But he rejected the plan confident he could row back, for he had sworn never to set foot on that soil. Had it been possible to save both he would have been forced despite his vow, but the squire knew that was impossible—three would overload his boat beyond escape.

Having carefully studied landmarks for his position Bedell turned to look again at the doomed boat. At that glance a well-known ribbon caught his attention! The old man dropped his oars, confused with horror. "My God, my God it's Ruth!" he cried, and the whole truth came with another look, for he had not forgotten George Winthrop.

"Your father stops, Ruth, I fear he suffers pain," said George to the quaking girl. She looked back.

"What can it be?" she cried, filial love returning overmasteringly.

"Maybe he is but tired," George affected carelessness—his first thought being to secure his prize—and pulled hard away to get all advantage from Bedell's stop.

"Tired! He is in danger of the falls, then!" screamed Ruth. "Stop! Turn! Back to him!"

Winthrop instantly prepared to obey. "Yes, darling," he said, "we must not think of ourselves. We must go back to save him!" Yet his was a sore groan in turning; what Duty ordered was so hard—he must give up his love for the sake of his enemy!

But while Winthrop was still pulling round, the old Loyalist resumed rowing, with a more rapid stroke that soon brought him alongside.

In those moments of waiting all Bedell's life-days, his personal hatreds, his loves, his sorrows, had been reviewed before his soul. He had seen again his sons, the slain in battle, in the pride of their young might; and the gentle eyes of Truth had pleaded with him beneath his dead wife's brow. How poor seemed hate—how mean and poor

his stroke. Yet he did not comprehend Bedell's meaning. Till the last the old man had spoken without excitement. Dread of the river was not on George—his loss was supreme in his thought, and he took the squire's order for one of exaggerated alarm.

"Row, I say, with all your strength," cried Bedell, with a flash of anger that sent the young fellow away instantly. "Row! Concern yourself not for me. I am going home. Row! for her life, Winthrop! God will deliver you yet. Good-bye, children. Remember always, my blessing is freely given you."

"God bless and keep you forever father," cried Ruth from the distance, as her lover pulled away.

They landed, conscious of having passed a swift current indeed, but quite unthinking of the price paid for their safety.

Looking back on the darkening river they saw nothing of the old man.

"Poor father," sighed Ruth, how kind he was. I'm sore-hearted for thinking of him at home so lonely."

Left alone, Bedell stretched with the long, heavy oars for his own shore, making appearance of strong exertion. But when he no longer feared that they might turn back with sudden understanding, and vainly, to his aid, he dragged the boat slowly, watching her swift drift down—down toward the towering mist. Then as he gazed at the cloud, rising in two distinct volumes, came a thought spurring the loyalist spirit in an instant. Thereafter he pulled steadily, powerfully, noting landmarks anxiously; studying currents considering always their trend to or from his own shore. Half an hour had gone when he again dropped into slower motion. Then he could see Goat island's upper end between him and the mist of the American fall.

Now the old man gave himself up to intense curiosity, looking over, down into the water with fascinated inquiry. He had never been so far down river. Darting beside their shadows, deep in the clear flood, were now larger fishes than he had ever taken, and all moved up as if hurrying to escape. How fast the long trailing, swaying, single weeds and the crevices in flat rock whence they so strangely grew, went up stream and away as if drawn backward. The sameness of the bottom to that higher up interested him—where then *did* the current begin to sweep clean? He should certainly know that soon he thought, without a touch of fear, having utterly accepted death when he determined it were base to carry his weary old life a little longer and let Ruth's young love die. Now the Fall's heavy monotone was overborne by terrible sounds—a mingled, clashing, grinding, groaning and rumbling as of great boulders churned in their beds.

Bedell was nearing the first long swoon downward at the rapids head, when those watching him despairingly from the high bank below the Chippewa river's mouth, saw him put his boat stern with the current and cease rowing entirely, facing fairly the up-rushing mist to which he was being hurried. Then they observed him stooping, as if writing, for a time. And then he knelt with head bowed down. Kneeling they prayed, too.

Now he was almost on the brink of the cascades. Then he arose, and glancing backward to his home, caught sight of his friends on the high shore. Calmly he waved a farewell. What then? Thrice round he flung his hat with a gesture they knew full well. Some had seen that exulting waving in front of ranks of battle. As clearly as though the roar of waters had not drowned his ringing voice they knew that old John Bedell, at the poise of death, cheered thrice, "Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah for the King!"

Floating with the heaving water in the gorge below the falls they found his body a week afterward. Though beaten almost out of recognition, portions of the clothing adhered to the corpse. And in a waistcoat pocket they found the old loyalist's metal snuff-box with this inscription scratched by a knife point on the cover "God be praised, I die in British waters. JOHN BEDELL."—[Copyrighted. All rights reserved.]

FARM NOTES.

The number of cattle on the plains is estimated to be over 40,000,000 of a value of $1,190,000,000.

Flax raising has become one of the leading industries in Minnesota, 126,516 acres having been devoted to this purpose last year.

To cure black knot in plum and cherry trees cut out the excrescence and give the wound a coating of turpentine, or wash it with a strong solution of chloride of lime.

An unnamed disease has decimated the apiaries in the west the past season. The bees have a shiny, black appearance, and, though unhealthy, in other respects do not differ from those that are well.

Sheep husbandry is steadily declining in France, the present number of sheep and lambs being less by 11,000,000. Mutton is imported from Germany, Algeria and eastern Europe, and sells twenty per cent. higher than beef.

O. H. Miller, in an article on the management of orchards on warm soils, correctly says the orchardist who neglects to care for his trees and feed the soil has no more right to expect permanent good results than the stockgrower has who only occasionally feeds his live-stock.

To keep apple juice through the winter in an uncured (unfermented) state, add one pound of whole mustard seed to the barrel. One ounce of salicylic acid, which is often recommended, will effectually stop all tendency to fermentation, but, being injurious, should never be used, while mustard seed is perfectly harmless.

A Georgia farmer thinks a mistake is made in not raising more goats. He says that they cost absolutely nothing to raise, are not as troublesome as may be supposed, are much more profitable than sheep, and when fat the goat meat rivals mutton. He states that he has spring lamb the year round, as goats usually bear young twice a year.

An English exchange says: Each hen in a house should have one foot of space on the roosts. One hundred hens, then, would require four roosts twenty-five feet long, and to prevent the hens crowding too much upon the roosts, these should all be on the same level. The roosts should be one foot apart and be arranged in a frame hinged to the wall so they can be lifted and hooked up for the purpose of cleaning.

The greatest mistake made in feeding fowls is in over-feeding. Hens are gorged with food which makes fat instead of providing those elements which go to make up the egg. Corn consists almost wholly of starch and oil, and while it is a good food for fattening fowls it is one of the worst of all foods for producing eggs. No one food contains all the needed elements, and a mixture of several kinds should be given.

The new wheat pest lately discovered in Milwaukee, when viewed by the naked eye, was scarcely discernible, being the merest atom. When put under the rays of a powerful magnifying glass, it is seen to be an active midget,

INSIDE VIEW OF ALASKA

An Interesting Letter on the Requirements of our New Territory.

Correcting Erroneous Opinions Formed from Writings of Newspaper Romancers—Great Timber Reserve—Measures Necessary for Developing the Country.

Corr. St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

The territory of Alaska is not a new discovery or a *terra incognita*. It has been known to the Russians throughout its length and breadth for nearly a century, and to the Hudson Bay company for forty years or more. There are Indians who have grown gray in the business of freighting goods across the mountains into the interior, over the very trails selected by the government parties who have been exploring the Yukon within the past two years. As much as eight tons of merchandise have been packed over from Chilcat alone in a single season, and there were some eighty men in the brigade. There are lots of old residents, American-born, who are competent to speak of the resources of the entire country from personal acquaintance with it. I can call a dozen of them by name, some of them settlers before the war, from whom authentic and comprehensive information could be obtained at trifling expense, in lieu of fitting out costly expeditions, whose best use is to verify current reports, and establish facts upon official data. Newspaper writers who visit Alaska fall into the habit of reporting what some previous writers have placed on record, so that erroneous opinions hastily formed after insufficient data soon become a popular impression. Transient visitors to the coast, who observe the snow peaks and the glaciers, delight to fancy themselves in regions hyperborean and invest them with a romance of the most frigid character. They observe the latitude scored high up on the north pole, and declare that grain and vegetables, stock grazing, and even successful mining, are incompatible with a climate of such supposititious regions. Just so they once printed of the British northwest, and even of Minnesota, whose expansive prairies now teem with superabundant wheat fields and varied products of the soil. Says one magazine writer: "Flood the canyons, gorges and plains of Colorado, and you have Alaska." By the same logic the granite hills should gauge New Hampshire, a domain whose area is infinitesimal compared with Alaska. It never was in the interest of the Russian Fur company to encourage miners and prospectors, because the Russian government reserved the right to take away from it the control of any land in which mineral deposits were found; while, at the same time, the Chilcat Indians, who maintained a monopoly of trade between the coast and interior, were not only jealous of white intrusion, but protested to Capt. Beardslee, of the United States navy, that the white men demoralized the Indians by selling or giving them liquor and debauching their women. They naturally discouraged all investigation and took pains to represent the interior as sterile, *cultus* (worthless) and unprofitable. They were not only reticent, but evasive, and when closely questioned were very clever always in devising a substitute for truth. At the same time the Yukon river was lined with Russian trading posts and native villages as far up as the Tetana, a thousand miles or more from its mouth, and there was

A BRITISH TRADING STATION

As far up as Stewart river in 1881, notwithstanding a current newspaper paragraph states that an Indian tribe has been found there recently who never saw or heard of white people. At present, however, the way is open; the Indians are hostile no more, and have pledged themselves to continued friendship henceforth forever. At the memorable *wawwaw* or conference with the *hyas tyee* or grand commission in 1880, the first condition of amity and future intercourse which they demanded was "teachers, so that our children may not grow up stupid like their fathers." In one brief hour of conviction they abandoned the traditions of the past and never looked back to the flesh pots of barbarism. They were willing and ready to accept the new dispensation, unsullied, to live by it and to qualify themselves to advance it. They have sagaciously forecast the coming opportunity, and are looking for the advent of business ventures with eager longing and with open hands ready for employment. It is often thus in respect to measures which are calculated to advance the welfare of the aborigines. The red men are in advance of the philanthropist. All they want is a clean deal, and it is the fault of the government if it does not step in and occupy a field so nearly ripe for the harvest. The resources of Alaska are now known to be varied and rich enough to tempt investment. The outlook is propitious, and the natives will aid us in every way to find out all there is to know about the country. The United States fishery commission has of late years stimulated investigation of marine objects by enlisting the co-operation of sailors and fishermen at large, with the result that not less than 3000 specimens have been collected by them, and thirty new varieties added to the list of North American marine fauna. Their interest and activity has been stimulated by honorable mention and an occasional intrinsic token of merit. By like methods equally simple and inexpensive the government might enlist the aid of all miners, traders, voyageurs and Indians penetrating to the interior. It should have an agent at all outfitting points to give instructions, present inducements and furnish maps and diaries for entering each day's observations—meteorological phenomena, the contour of the land, the quality of soil, the streams and their courses, and all plants, trees, animals, birds, fish, rocks and minerals should be scrupulously noted and the dates given. The Northwest Trading company, who are the successors of the Russians, but whose views and policy are liberal and progressive, have warehouses at all principal points, which would constitute efficient bases of future operations under some such method as has been outlined. The establishment

SHOULD BE IN CHARGE

of an officer of the signal service to be stationed at Sitka, who would also furnish tabulated statements of daily meteorological reports. Such weather statistics would be invaluable in determining the capabilities of the country and climate for agriculture and stock raising; and it would hush the croaking of maligners. Between the Alaskan coast range, so familiar to summer saunterers, and the Rocky mountains on its eastern boundary there stretches a vast plateau nearly a thousand miles wide which is drained by the mighty Yukon itself, nearly as long as the Mississippi river, and its twenty great tributaries. The prevailing level of this table land is interrupted only by a few isolated mountains and mountain ranges, which lie principally in the southwest. It is a correspondent and extension of the plateau of the Columbia and the country south of it, between the same meridians, with as great a variety of soil, except that the arid sage and prickly pear of the latter are replaced in Alaska by boundless grass prairies and so-called "tundras" on which the moss grows knee deep, nurtured into rank exuberance by the constant melting under the fervid heat of midsummer of the omnipresent stratum of ice which underlies it. Like manner the grain of Manitoba and the Northwest territory is stimulated into a marvelous yield by the very instrumentality which wiseacres in the early period of investigation declared would kill it. And quitoes which drive the game to the mountain slopes

ABOVE THE TIMBER LINE,

And of other like phenomenon at variance with the usually accepted conception. When the future requirements of settlement shall test the capabilities of the interior climate, it will undoubtedly be found as fruitful as Minnesota for all crops not requiring a long period of ripening. Temperature in Alaska depends upon distance from the sea, and not from the equator. The mildness of the coast climate is attributed of course to the Japan current. In southeast Alaska the mercury seldom drops to zero point. There is not as much fog as there is farther south, and less rain. Robins, sparrows and buntings appear in March and ducks fly north. Capt. Beardslee, in his official report for March 1879, which was the coldest in 45 years, gives 169 hours of blue sky out of a total of 744 hours for the thirty-one days of the month. In April about one day in seven is cloudy. The summer up to September is uniformly dry, with an equable temperature. September temperature is 60 deg. in the shade and 70 deg. in the sun, with a good deal of rain generally. It is these early rains which prevent the ripening of grains on the coast. Cereals would do better in the interior despite the short summer. All kinds of vegetables mature on the coast, and potatoes grow large and keep through the winter as seed for the next year's planting. As testimony to the dryness of the climate, the captain says. "Our guns (vessel of war) do not suffer as on our own coast." Halibut and herring fishing occurs in April. Salmon fishing begins May 1. Coots, teal, widgeon and sprigtail duck arrive in September; canvasbacks and mallards in October. In September the snow on the mountains drives the deer (black tails) down close, and they swim constantly from the mainland to the islands. Shooting would be splendid but for the bears, which are very numerous and dangerous, on account of the dense and impassable windfalls and undergrowth. Geese fly in November. There are some fine vegetable gardens at Sitka, Wrangell and Tongass. I have seen fine large potatoes grown on the Stickeen river, 150 miles back from the coast, which matured near the end of last August. Mr. and Mrs. Young, who have charge of the mission at Wrangell, have a ranch of 1600 acres at the mouth of the Stickeen river, on which they have successfully raised barley and oats, but that is 800 miles south of Sitka. At the village of Haines, farther up the Stickeen, there is another good ranch. Red raspberries are cultivated at Tongass.

WHEN SITKA WAS A GARRISON

Post, Jappuski Island was used as a stock ranche, and sixty head of cattle, 100 sheep and 300 hogs were kept there, which, Capt. Beardslee says, "obtained their own food for a much greater portion of the year than they would have done in any state north of Alabama; and there was no difficulty in getting good hay." There are 3000 acres of arable land within the vicinity of Sitka. Hay is cured in July, when the temperature rises to the nineties. There is plenty of good land along the coast fit for cultivation for all the produce that there is likely to be a market for during many years to come. The present population of southwestern Alaska, according to the report of Gov. Swineford, is, whites, 1400; natives, 7000. The visible wealth of Alaska lies in her forests. Alaska is the great timber reserve of the continent. Trees of such size and commercial value exist nowhere else on the globe in such numbers and extensive areas of growth. There is a supply here of five thousand seven hundred million feet at lowest estimate. A very large part of which is at once accessible for shipment, as sawmills and vessels can lie right alongside the timber at tide-water, all the way up the coast as far as it extends. At present any man who cuts a stick of timber is a trespasser on government land, so there is nothing but risk involved in planting a sawmill anywhere along the line. Douglas Island is private property, and there is a fine sawmill there. The Russians had a small mill four miles from Sitka, but it is useless now. The sooner the government surveys the lands, offers them for sale, and appoints a land agent, the sooner population will be attracted and increased revenue accrue to the government from our new possession. If it could sell off its seven million acres of timber land at $1 25 per acre, the receipts would more than pay for the whole of it.

CHARLES HALLOCK.

BIG BEND NEWS.

Interesting Notes of Developments in that Fine Country.

ORONDO, Douglas Co., W. T., Dec. 15.

The stream of emigration to the western part of the Big Bend has been steady up to December and it is expected to reach large proportions in the spring. It is a singular fact that as far as heard from every one of the new settlers around Okanagan, Badger postoffice, and Orondo Landing came either from Yakima, Kittitas, or western Washington. In view of this Mr. Birch, of Wenatchee, offers to donate $100 towards completing the new county road from Badger via Orondo to Wenatchee, provided that the county fathers of Douglas will give a like amount at least. If they do this route will be opened for early spring emigration. As the road has been more than half completed by volunteer work, it is hoped that the county fathers will show public spirit enough to aid in its early completion, as it is destined to be the shortest and best route to the Big Bend from the south and west. Owing to the unfinished condition of this route most of the new settlers came to us via the Moses Coulee route and ferry.

Messrs. Nash and Stevens's Badger mountain sawmill has recently finished sawing 500,000 feet of lumber; and it is proposed to begin logging as soon as enough snow falls for the purpose.

We have had copious rains this fall, and one snowfall of eight inches on the prairie above has melted away. (Another slight fall at this writing). The soil is in moist condition for spring seeding.

The nimrods have, as usual, been making an attack on the deer with success, one party of three returning from a trip towards the Cascades, on the west side of the Columbia, with thirteen deer on their pack ponies, with reports of plenty more uncaught.

The people of Okanagan gave a basket dinner on Thanksgiving day with music and tripping the "light fantastic toe" to the "wee sma' hours of the morn." It was a success and a very enjoyable affair. Such meetings tend to cultivate the social feelings of the community. Another is to begin at 10 A. M. on Christmas day.

It is rumored that J. M. Adams, of Okanagan, has gone to Olympia to look after the matter of inducing the legislature to memorialize congress for a $5000 appropriation for the purpose of sinking artesian wells in the dry districts of Douglas, Adams and Lincoln counties, of Washington. It is to be hoped that congress will do this as it will be the means of opening large tracts to settlement. The uncertainty of how deep to go for artesian water deters settlers coming in with capital from taking hold of the matter. A fine area for wheat farming would be opened up in Douglas county by the success of this plan.

Joseph M. Snow late city engineer of Seattle, completed a survey of Entiat rapids on the east side of the Columbia river, at Orondo Landing on Dec. 9th. He found nine and a half feet of a fall in the east main channel in 1100 yards—six feet of this fall being in the last 400 yards. Steamboats will find much less difficulty in ascending the west main channel, as the fall is more evenly graded for a longer distance—about a mile. He pronounces it feasible to utilize this fall for motor purposes at a reasonable outlay. Several kinds of power could be created therefrom. The survey was made in compliance with the wishes of Dr. J. B. Smith of that place. Mr. Snow has settled among us and opened a land office at Badger where he attends to surveying and the location of land for emigrants.

THE DON'S DAUGHTER.

The Romance which a Diver Once Ran Across.

How Two Men were Made Happy, One Getting what he Wanted and the Other what he did not Look for.

"Well, young man, if you think my business is a pleasant and interesting one you are wrong. Diving ain't a romantic life, though some of us divers do now and then run across a romance. I once ran across one, and it was a regular one of the kind you read. But it happened a long time ago, and one swallow don't make a summer." So said a diver one afternoon last week to a New York *Times* reporter, on the deck of a wrecking vessel which was lying at an East river pier, awaiting orders to proceed to a lighter which had been sunk in the harbor. The diver, who appeared to be both good-natured and intelligent, was easily induced to relate the romance which he "ran across a long time ago."

"About fifteen years ago," began the diver, "I was knocking about along the west coast of South America. It was in Callao, and I think it was Christmas afternoon. At any rate, I was leaning against a bar filling up with a liquor they call pisco, when up came a ship chandler who used to employ me now and then and said he had a first-class job for me. He told me that a steamer bound up to Panama had been sunk by a steamer bound south, and that there was considerable coin in the wreck, which was lying in ten fathoms of water about 200 miles up the coast. My diving apparatus and I were hurried on board a small schooner, which at once set sail. I was tucked away in a berth to sleep off my pisco, and next morning, when I came to, I went on deck. I saw an old gentleman walking up and down. He had white hair and a long white beard. He was nice-looking, but he seemed heart-broken about something. Somehow I couldn't help respecting him. The others on the schooner besides the crew were a dried-up, miserly-looking man, who I found was the agent of the house that had shipped the coin that was on the wreck, and the purser of the lost vessel. After breakfast the purser told me that the old gentleman, who was rich and, I believe, a Don, came from Valparaiso and was in search of the body of his daughter, who was supposed to have been on the steamer that was sunk. The worst of it was that she was supposed to have eloped with a worthless sort of a fellow, a gambler, who was a cousin of her maid's.

"The story as I got it from the purser was this: The old Don, who was a widower, was very fond of his only daughter. She had a maid who had been brought up with her, and who was, like her, a

A HANDSOME YOUNG WOMAN.

"The maid had a cousin who had the reputation of being a desperate gambler, but he was a dashing young fellow. Manuel—something or other they called him. He was at the Don's house a good deal to see his cousin. A year before some one had told old Don that his daughter and Manuel were in love with each other. She denied that she cared anything for Manuel; but the Don ordered him never to come near the house again. Manuel disappeared, but it is said that he was making money at cards in Lima. The old Don had just before Christmas left home for a few days. On his return he found his daughter gone. She had left no letter, but had taken her jewelry with her. The maid was also missing. The servants did not know what had become of either the young lady or the maid, both of whom had disappeared on the previous day. Some one, however, had seen Manuel hanging around in the neighborhood before the women disappeared. The Don hurried down to the quay and learned that Manuel had taken passage on the steamer which had sailed the previous evening, and that he was accompanied by a young woman, who was veiled, but who wore a handsome shawl, which answered the description of one which the Don had given his daughter a few weeks before. The old gentleman had no doubt that she had eloped with Manuel. The maid, he believed, was in hiding because she did not dare to meet him after her cousin had eloped with his daughter. Another steamer for Callao and Panama was just about to sail when the old Don reached the quay, and he took passage on her in the hope of overtaking his daughter. He reached Callao only to learn of the loss of the steamer on which Manuel had fled. There were not more than five or six passengers on the lost steamer, and all but two or three of these and the entire crew were saved. The two missing ones, the purser said, were a young man answering Manuel's description, and a young woman whom he called his wife. The collision happened in the day time, but the pair were in their stateroom at the time. The other vessel struck near their stateroom, and they were probably caught among the wrecked timbers. The old Don wanted to get the body of his daughter, even if she had eloped with a scoundrel, and he offered to pay part of the expense of taking a diver to the wreck.

"Of course I felt very sorry for the old Don after hearing the story. He kept walking up and down the deck all day long, and most of the time there were tears in his eyes. We came up to the wreck late that evening and lay to until morning. The schooner couldn't come safely over where the wreck lay because the tops of the sunken spars were in the way, so we anchored. We had towed along with us a big heavy boat for the wrecking work. My air pump and other traps were put in the big boat, and the Don and the

WITHERED-UP OLD AGENT

And the purser got into her along with us, and we rowed out over the wreck. The purser had told me all about how the cabin lay, and I knew where the stateroom of the drowned couple was and where the coin lay. While I was getting on my diving suit the Don talked to me in broken English and told me to handle his daughter's body carefully and to leave Manuel where he lay, as his body wasn't wanted by any one but the fishes. While the Don was talking in one ear my other ear was taken by the old agent, who didn't notice the Don, but kept telling me to be mighty careful about the coin, which had been put up in sealed bags. Finally I got on my helmet and went over the side. I got down easily to the deck of the steamer, which was lying on a pretty even keel, considering. I groped my way into the cabin and along to the stateroom where the drowned folks were. I found it was badly smashed up and that the door was wedged in so that it wanted an ax or a bar to get in. Then I groped along a little further to the purser's room, where I found the coin in the drawer under his berth. He had unlocked the drawer after the collision, thinking he could save the coin, but he had been obliged to leave it. I hauled the drawer out easily. The air in my helmet was getting bad, as in dragging the air-pipes after me I had bent them somewhat, but I managed to drag the drawer out to the deck, when I laid it down and seized hold of my ladder and climbed up to the air. When they got me on board and took off my helmet, the don took hold of one arm, and wanted to know if I had found his daughter, and the old agent took hold of my other arm and wanted to know if I had found the coin. I told them what had hap-

salt water. She wore a fine necklace and two pretty bracelets, and had on several rings. The Don had only recognized the body by the jewelry. I saw the purser call the old Don's attention to the satchel. He nodded his head and opened the satchel and took out a handsome jewel case. Just then we heard a whistle and saw a steamer bound south, and she was standing in close to us as if she had seen the spars of the sunken wreck and wanted to offer us any help she could give. The Don slowly opened the jewel case. Then he gave a start, for on top of the jewelry he found a letter. It seemed to be addressed to him, and was probably written by his daughter herself. His hand trembled as he opened the letter, and for a minute or two he didn't seem able to make out the writing, not because the letter had been soaked with water, but because of the tears in his eyes.

Finally he got at what was written, and he started up with a look of wonder. Then he read the letter again and a look of hope seemed to come in his face. He bent over the young woman's body and eagerly passed his hand over the swollen and bruised features. Then he jumped up and threw up his arms and gave a laugh. Then he seized the purser's hand and shook it. Then he came out and threw his arms around me, and yelled in his own lingo, what I afterwards learned meant, 'I have found my daughter!' Thinks I, the poor old Don has gone stark, raving mad! The passing steamer had hove to and her boat was coming toward us. The Don began talking in his lingo to the purser, to whom he showed his daughter's letter. He made motions as if he would go away in the steamer's boat. When this boat was nearly alongside us the Don bent over the young woman's body and took off the necklace, the bracelet and the rings which he placed in the jewel case. Then he seized my hand and shook it. He also shook hands with the old agent, who was still sitting by the side of the bags of coin. The steamer's boat was now alongside us. The old Don took a farewell look at the young woman's body, stooped and taking her right hand shook it good naturedly. Then he put his arms around the purser and said something to him. After that he stepped into the steamer's boat. I called after him and pointed down to

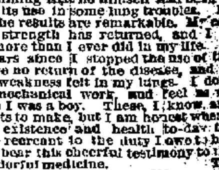
THE YOUNG WOMAN'S BODY,

As if to ask what I should do with it. The old Don smiled and shrugged his shoulders and went through the motions of throwing the body overboard. The steamer's boat rowed alongside the schooner, where the Don got his gripsack. Then the boat went alongside the steamer, which was soon under way again.

"'Poor old gentleman,' said I to the purser, 'he's raving mad, and I'm sorry for him.'

"'I ain't sorry for him,' said the purser. 'Why, he hasn't lost his daughter after all. This body isn't his daughter. It's only his daughter's maid. The letter he opened was written by his daughter. She said that a young lady whom she knew, and who lived a few miles from Valparaiso, had called for her to come and spend a few days. She said that she wanted to make the visit so bad that she couldn't wait for her father's return, and she wrote him so that he would know where she was and wouldn't worry when he came home and found her gone. The young lady probably left the letter with her maid, who would have delivered it if her cousin Manuel, who, it seems, was her lover, hadn't come along just then and got her to elope, and take with her the jewelry and some of the best clothes of her mistress. The maid, instead of leaving the letter, took it along with her, and not caring to destroy it, kept it in the jewel case. If the maid had left the letter the old gentleman wouldn't have worried himself nearly into his grave and gone away on the wild goose chase.'

"We fastened a weight to the young woman's body and dropped it overboard. Then we went back to the schooner and beat our way back to Callao, where I found a present of $200 waiting me from the old Don. About four months after that, when I was coming from a job just outside the harbor, we were passed by a steamer which had just called at Callao and was bound to Panama. On her after deck who should I see but the old Don. Leaning on his arm was a handsome young lady about the size and build of the young woman I had fished out of the cabin of the sunken steamer. I felt sure that I saw the Don's daughter, whom he had once given up for lost."



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said he worked for Capt. Burnett, paymaster
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all knowledge of the murder, and said he r
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falling against a trunk.

Sundstrom was kept in confinement ove
night, and in the morning Dougherty and Woo
accompanied him to the cabin where he live
on Capt. Burnett's place. There a pair of pa
taloons and a pair of shoes were found with e
dence of blood stains. The pantaloons showe
that they had been washed, and Sundstrom e
plained that the stains on them was from pain
Wood and Dougherty let Sundstrom go, but to
the precaution to bring the pantaloons an
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George Force, a farmer living near the Vancouver ferry landing, on the west side, was engaged Saturday in feeding his cattle from the hay mow in his barn, when he slipped and fell from above, striking on his right side on the front of the manger, and breaking four ribs. A physician, who attended him pronounces his condition critical.

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About 1:30 this morning, C. W. Weiler, a contractor who lives near Fourth and Harrison, came to police headquarters and stated that he was robbed. He says that as he was coming down Fourth street, near the Sisters' school, he was stopped by three men. Two seized each arm. He kept his hands in his pockets. The third robber whipped out a knife, made a slash at his right pantaloons pocket, cutting through the cloth and also cutting his hand. He was relieved of $113, all he had, and allowed to depart. A wound on the hand, the cut pocket and Weiler's straightforward statement indicate that the story is true.

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About twenty years ago, while he was district attorney of Jackson county, a Mrs. Long was stabbed to death at her home on Applegate creek. At the time she was killed she was alone in the house, and subsequent investigation of the premises showed many evidences of her having a severe struggle with her murderer, who was at first supposed to have been a Chinaman. Many theories were advanced, and finally a photographer of Jacksonville was called in to photograph her eye. This he did, and the outlines obtained plainly showed a man's face with a beard, and a portion of his shirt was also discernible. Although the murderer was never apprehended, suspicion always pointed to a man who slightly resembled the picture obtained from the woman's eyes, and who is said to have passed her house the day she was killed.

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A Little Circumstantial Evidence Against a Gardener Named William Sundstrom—His Statement.

Ever since the horrible murder of Emma Merlotin, which occurred last Tuesday night, speculation has been rife as to who the person is who perpetrated such a deed. Many theories have been advanced, but nothing has been found to support them, they went as they came. The reward of $500 offered has served to stimulate the officers in their endeavors to catch the guilty party, and Friday night a circumstance developed itself that may possibly lead to something. Among others who are looking up the case is Jailer Ned Dougherty and H. C. Wood, bailiff of the state circuit court. Friday night about half past 11 o'clock, Wood and Dougherty, while moving around in the vicinity where the murder was committed, observed three men prowling around. One of them had his face quite badly scratched, and this fact excited the officer's attention. It was not long until they saw the man with the scratched face trying to get into the back way to the cottage of the murdered woman, and Dougherty and Wood, without waiting for anything further, placed the man under arrest and took him to the county jail. He gave his name as William Sundstrom, and said he worked for Capt. Barnett, a master U. S. A., at his place on King street. He denied all knowledge of the murder, and said he received the scratches that were on his face by falling against a trunk.

Sundstrom was kept in confinement over night, and in the morning Dougherty and Wood accompanied him to the cabin where he lived, on Capt. Barnett's place. There a pair of pantaloons and a pair of shoes were found with evidence of blood stains. The pantaloons showed that they had been washed, and Sundstrom explained that the stains on them was from paint. Wood and Dougherty let Sundstrom go, but took the precaution to bring the pantaloons and shoes into town, and turned them over to Dr. J. B. Surman for examination. Dr. Surman placed the pantaloons under a microscope, and after a careful test decided that he had discovered corpuscles of blood, and probably human blood. Subsequent inquiry by Dougherty and Wood elicited the fact that Sundstrom had been seen near the scene of the murder on the night it was perpetrated. Also that when he left home he was clean shaved and his face was not at all marked, and the next day he was noticed to have seven scratches on his face and the middle finger of his left hand had quite a gash in it.

In the afternoon yesterday, after the doctor had partially finished his examination, Wood and Dougherty proceeded to Sundstrom's cabin and once more placed him under arrest. On the second visit they found a blue necktie with several blood like stains on it, and a hatchet lying in the mud near the cabin, also stained. Sundstrom explained that the blood stains of the hatchet were from chickens' blood. The hatchet was of the ordinary size, the edge was quite badly dented, and it did not look as if the wounds inflicted on Emma Merlotin could have been made with it, as everything points to the belief that a sharp instrument was used, although that instrument is supposed to have been a hatchet. Sundstrom was brought to town and arraigned before Justice Davis on a charge of murder sworn to by Jailer Dougherty. He pleaded not guilty and asked for an examination, which was set for Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Soon after Sundstrom's arrest an OREGONIAN reporter interviewed him at the county jail. He found the accused in one of the cages eating his supper. He was rather nervous, although not more so than a man accused of such a crime, either innocent or guilty, ordinarily would be. Sundstrom is a medium sized man, of rather heavy build, grayish blue eyes, coarse features and sandy complexion and hair. He is 27 years of age and a native of Finland. In answer to numerous questions propounded Sundstrom said he had been in this country some five years, was a sailor and had followed the sea for nine years, and that among the vessels he had sailed on were the barks Rival and Revere, barkentine Red River, schooner Laura, etc. Continuing he said that a few years ago he went ashore at Port Townsend, where he took sick, going to Seattle to the sisters' hospital. Here he remained sixteen months—nine months of which time he worked for the sisters under pay. He then came to Portland and all last summer was in the employ of Donald Macleay, taking care of cows and garden ag. On Mr. Macleay's turning his place over to Capt. Barnett, Sundstrom went into his service, and on Capt. Barnett giving up Macleay's premises and getting a place of his own, Sundstrom continued with him. As regards the murder he says he knows nothing. He admits having been down town on the night it occurred, and says he started for home about 10 o'clock on a Washington street car. At Washington and Fourteenth street he got off and entered "Frank's" saloon where he got a drink of whisky, also a bottle with some in, when he proceeded to his cabin. Christmas day, Sundstrom says, he went to Sellwood on the 2:30 o'clock boat to visit his brother, Andrew Sundstrom, who is employed on the steamer Sellwood. At 5 o'clock he returned, and after going home to his cabin, and meeting a couple of friends he came down town again, visited a saloon near where he was arrested, had several drinks, and played some kind of a game on a billiard table. Sundstrom says his friends visited some of the women in the neighborhood, but denies that he or they attempted to enter Emma Merlotin's cottage at the rear entrance. As to the stains on the pantaloons found, and which, he says is paint, he explains that at one time did some painting at his brother's house at Sellwood, also that he stained a pair of pantaloons climbing up one night on top of a wind mill tank at Capt. Barnett's place, the top of which was wet and dirty, and painted with red paint. Sundstrom is free to answer all questions put to him. Whether he is the person wanted, remains to be seen.

A WILD MAN IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Sensation in the Settlement above Lebanon, Linn County, over the Supposed Finding of a Long-Lost Man.

Albany Herald.

Much excitement has been created in the neighborhood of Lebanon recently over the discovery of a wild man in the mountains above that place, who is supposed to be the long-lost John Mackentire. About four years ago it will be remembered that John Mackentire, of Lebanon, while out hunting in the mountains east of Albany with another man, mysteriously disappeared, and no definite trace of him has ever since been found. A few days ago a Mr. Fitzgerald and others, while hunting in the vicinity of a butte known as "Bald Peter," situated in the Cascades several miles above any settlement, saw a man resembling the long-lost man, entirely destitute of clothing, who had grown hairy as an animal and was completely a wild man. He was eating the raw flesh of a deer when he was first seen and they approached within a few yards before he saw them and fled. Mr. Isaac Banty saw this man in the same locality about two years ago. It is believed by many that the unfortunate man who was lost became deranged, and has managed to find means of subsistence while wandering about in the mountains, probably finding shelter in some cave. That the man lost four years ago has since that time thus lived seems almost impossible, though the fact that the men who saw him and claim that he strongly resembles Mackentire are well known residents of Linn county, and are willing to make affidavit to their statements, gives credence to the affair.

A gentleman from that vicinity was in this city yesterday, who informed us that a party of several men is being organized to go in search of the man. The place where he was seen is near the head of McDowell and Hamilton creeks, tributaries of the Santiam.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES

From the Sunday Oregonian.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The *Herald's* London cablegram says: The relations between the United States and Austria, through the Keiley incident, as unfolded in the recent message of the president, are beginning to attract newspaper comment. It is generally agreed that Count Kalnoky is mistaken as to its being the general custom that no further questions are asked when a negative is given to the proposal of a certain ambassador. England makes it a practice to ask what reasons there are for non-reception of agents whom she proposes, and if the reasons are not based on the personal unworthiness of the agents in question, the refusal is not admitted by the British government. In that case the post is left unfilled for the time.

This morning's *Chronicle* says the archbishop of Baltimore had made no objection to the solemnization of Mrs. Keiley's marriage, so Count Kalnoky showed himself more clerical than the Catholic church itself. But as a matter of fact, so unchivalrous a proceeding as that of publicity of a statement stigmatizing a lady of blameless repute has never been recorded before in diplomatic annals. All the states of Europe have an interest in these questions, for according to Count Kalnoky's ruling, Lord Rosebery, who was received some months ago on a special mission to Berlin, could not have been received in Vienna, as his wife is a Rothschild. There is no doubt that the sentiment of English statesmen is unanimous in approving President Cleveland's course in leaving the Austrian embassy vacant.

FRANCE.

CABINET MEETING.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—A cabinet meeting was held to-day, at which President Grevy presided. Prime Minister Brisson was ill and did not attend.

The rumor that the Brisson ministry will resign after the presidential election on Monday next is confirmed. It is stated that Brisson is not inclined to resume office.

In the senate to-day the Tonquin and Madagascar credits were adopted, 225 to 61.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Dispatches from Paris say that the premiership of Brisson is collapsing, a number of his former staunch supporters deserting him. It is generally understood that the Brisson cabinet will resign and that de Freycinet will form a ministry after the re-election of Grevy as president of the French republic, which now appears certain. Grevy will mark his re-election by proclaiming amnesty to all political offenders.

HE HAS RESIGNED.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The report that Admiral Galiber, minister of marine and colonies, has resigned, is confirmed.

CANADA.

ORANGE DEMONSTRATION FORBIDDEN.

ST. JOHNS, Dec. 26.—The Newfoundland executive has issued a proclamation, forbidding the Orange procession in Harbor Grace or other ports of Conception bay. Numerous affidavits were made before Judge Bennett, affirming the certainty of disturbance of the peace in the event of public demonstration or procession. Sir Ambrose Shea has been appointed governor of Newfoundland, being the first native Catholic governor since the days of Cabot.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

MONTREAL, Dec. 26.—The *Herald*, recognized organ of the Canadian Pacific company, says a working or pooling arrangement has been entered into between the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific. Officers of both roads deny this, saying the only agreement existing is a tacit understanding as to uniform rates from the west.

THE EASTERN TROUBLE.

ALEXANDER ENTERS SOFIA IN TRIUMPH.

SOFIA, Dec. 26.—Prince Alexander entered Sofia to-day at the head of six regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry and three batteries of artillery. He was received with great enthusiasm by the inhabitants. The city was gaily decked with flags, and to-night is brilliantly illuminated. Many banners bearing patriotic inscriptions were displayed at various points along the line of march. One of these read: "Honor and Glory to the Victors of Slivnitza, Dragoman Pass, Tzaribrod and Pirot."

IRELAND.

THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Should home rule in local affairs be given to Ireland many believe it would be used as a lever to widen the breach, and ultimately secure entire independence. Indeed, it is said to-night that Davitt, in conversation with a prominent radical, last year, insisted that a separate parliament for Ireland should be immediately established at Dublin, and further declared that its first duty would be to sanction the organization of rifle clubs throughout Ireland, with a view of preparing Irishmen for the final struggle with England, which was sure to come.

THE EAST.

Rioting Among Polish Catholics at Detroit.

ANOTHER MYSTERY AT AUSTIN.

Schaeffer the Champion Billiard Player of the World—Another Feud Started in Kentucky—Storm on the Atlantic.

From the Sunday Oregonian.

DETROIT, Dec. 26.—A serious outbreak among the Polish parishioners occurred in front of St. Albertus Catholic church yesterday morning which was finally quelled by the police. One of the rioters was shot dead. Fully 6000 persons were in the mob, including women and children. It was feared that more trouble would ensue to-day and 100 police were dispatched to the scene. A large crowd assembled in front of St. Albertus church, but were dispersed without doing any damage.

RIOTING RENEWED.

DETROIT, Dec. 26.—Early this morning Polish Catholics of St. Albertus church gathered about that building, but dispersed without doing any damage. Later in the morning the crowd once more began to come together, and by 11 o'clock fully 2000 people had gathered around the church. They were quiet and orderly, except when John Lemkie was to be seen, and then he was hooted and jeered.

About 11 o'clock the crowd started on the run towards the grocery of Thomas Seoltowski, Seoltowski being a leading spirit in opposition to Father Kalisiski, and the feeling against him being very bitter. Three wagons full of police were sent out to reinforce those already on duty. The crowd reached the grocery in advance of the police, and found it barricaded. Seoltowski appeared at the upper window with a shotgun and fired twice at the mob to frighten them away. It had a contrary effect, and the windows were crushed in immediately with bricks, stones and frozen mud. The uproar was deafening, and was only slightly abated when the police arrived just before noon.

A brick went through the hat of Sergeant Nolan, when he ordered a section of the crowd to disperse. A patrolman attempted to arrest the man who threw it, and was floored with a snowball. The crowd became massed at this point, and it was only after a hard fight that the police extricated themselves and three prisoners they had captured. Three others were arrested later.

The police seem unable to disperse the crowd, which exhibits a spirit of defiance, and answer all orders with jeers and insults.

Word was received at 2 o'clock that the crowd had not yet been driven away. Superintendent of Police Pittman is massing his men, and expects to prevent all further trouble.

This morning Col. Larned was retained to defend those who were arrested for last night's murder. He went to Lemkie's house, to investigate. He was accompanied by John Wagner who is very unpopular among the Poles. On their return they were assaulted with all kinds of missiles. Col. Larned was hit on the forehead and knocked senseless by a stone. A heavy beaver hat saved his life, as the stone hit there and cut his forehead below, the concussion being weakened by the fur. He is doing well.

THE SITUATION CRITICAL.

At 3:30 P. M. the mob were still defying the police, who have not yet been able to disperse them.

When driven from one street the mob invariably congregated upon another, leaving the police to do their work over again. This continued throughout the afternoon, and it was nearly dark before the people finally dispersed.

All saloons on the east side have been ordered closed until the difficulties are settled. It is the intention of the police to use every effort to quiet the disturbance. The situation has become precarious, and trouble is expected at any moment.

It is stated that Bishop Borgess is convinced that the deposed priest, Father Kalasiski, is inciting these disturbances, and under no circumstances will he allow the priest to be reinstated. The bishop's secretary says all the trouble has been traced directly to Father Kalasiski, whom he considers the originator of all the different moves of the Poles.

MORE MYSTERY AT AUSTIN.

The Community Shocked by the Discovery of Another Horrible Murder.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 26.—No clue has yet been unearthed to the mysterious tragedies of Christmas eve. Mrs. Phillips, one of the victims, was buried to-day. Mrs. Hancock is unconscious and is slowly dying. James Phillips is also dying. His wounds are worse than at first supposed.

The community was horrified again to-day by the discovery of a series of crimes even more inhuman than the others. The remains of Claude Eaves, a little 8 year old white child were found to-day in the back yard of her mother's premises, in the village of Clarkesville, about two miles west of Austin. Swine were devouring the body. When discovered they had eaten all the flesh from the bones, but the features were recognizable.

Last August, Hugh Eaves, the father, mysteriously died, and a coroner's jury declared that he had been poisoned by some person or persons unknown to them. About the time of Eaves' death, Charles Courtney became a boarder in the family, which comprised Mrs. Eaves and two children, Dollie and Claude. The unnatural mother tried to give the children away, pleading poverty. A couple of weeks ago she told her neighbors that she had given Dollie to a school teacher down the river.

THE WOMAN DISAPPEARS.

On Monday night last, Mrs. Eaves visited a neighboring family and asked the privilege of spending the night. She said she had also given Claude away to a family in Lampasas, and that Courtney being absent she was afraid to sleep in the house alone. Next morning the woman departed for Austin, saying that she had received a telegram from Illinois, asking her to the funeral of a relative who had just died there, leaving a legacy.

Courtney returned to-day, found the house deserted, and discovered the body of Claude, which had been buried a foot deep and uprooted by swine.

Intense excitement prevailed when news of the murder reached Austin. Courtney was arrested on suspicion. Search is being made for Dollie, who it is certain has also been murdered. No one saw her leave the village. The husband's death is also attributed to the fiendish wife. The police to-night traced the woman to San Antonio, and are looking for her.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

SCHAEFFER IS CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Schaeffer and Slosson played the final game in the balk-line billiard tournament to-night, in the presence of about 1500 spectators. In the pools Schaeffer was favorite at ten to seven. With the help of general good play and two or three magnificent runs Schaeffer won the game and earned the title of champion of the world. In the twenty-third inning Schaeffer, with marvellous nursing and position play, made 87, and then lost the rail by a miscue. He soon got it back, however and went along with a beautiful gait until he stopped at 158, on a long bank shot which he had to play to get the balls out of balk. The score then stood—Schaeffer 447, Slosson 411. Schaeffer got keyed up again in his twenty-fifth inning and didn't run down until he reeled off the handsome run of 110, which ended by his being kissed out. In the twenty-seventh Slosson made 71, and the score was Schaeffer 652, Slosson 529. Nothing daunted, Schaeffer took up the business, and with what was probably the most superb billiard exhibition ever seen under like circumstances, ran out the game with 1-8.

Schaeffer—total, 800; average, 28 16-28; highest run, 158.

Slosson—total, 529; average, 19 16-27; highest run, 71.

AN APPEAL FOR BULGARIA AND SERVIA.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—The national association of the American Red Cross is in receipt of two circulars from the international commission of Geneva, the first of which solicits aid of other national societies in favor of the Bulgarian society of the Red Cross, which has been compelled to care for the wounded of its army before it had time to sufficiently prepare itself. The second circular solicits aid for the Servian society of the Red Cross, which finds itself in the short space of nine years in the midst of a third war, and under the necessity of helping its unhappy victims. These appeals are placed before Red Cross societies and the people in general, with a recommendation that such action be taken by each and all as heart and conscience may dictate. Communications may be addressed to the president of the American Red Cross, Washington.

THE SCARE OVER GOLD SHIPMENTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The *Financial Chronicle* says: The rapid rise in foreign exchange and the sudden outflow of gold this week modified materially the tone of the money market, and its tendency. The result was due not to any contraction in the supply of loanable funds which engagements thus far made for shipment have produced, but to a fear that these gold exports might be continued, and to such extent as finally not only to entrench on the bank reserves, but also to disturb our currency basis. The probable extent of this gold movement has, of course, become, for the time being, the absorbing question. All we can say in reply to inquiries received is that while large exports just now would be unusual, and are unlikely, any positive forecast of the exchange market is out of question in the present state of silver disturbance. At the same time it should be remembered that even with exports of gold in progress there are far less substantial grounds for fear of any immediate sudden change in our currency than existed months back. We do not believe the movement of gold at this time will go beyond our ability comfortably to meet it."

The *Real Estate Record* thinks bankers and newspapers who attempt a gold scare should be heartily ashamed of the performance. "They simply helped the bears to depress stock values. The whole matter is in a nutshell. The Bank of England raised its interest rate to 4 per cent. to stop the drain of gold which goes to France and other bi-metallic countries. As money is a drug in our market some of our capitalists with unemployed funds are willing to lend on the London market for the sake of higher interest there than here. Hence the transfer of funds higher rate of exchange and shipment of gold. The silver scare has nothing whatever to do with it."

STORM ALONG THE ATLANTIC.

SANDWICH, Mass. Dec. 26.—A terrible northeast gale has prevailed here since yesterday noon, and to-day the wind is blowing harder than ever. The upper end of the bay is clear of vessels. The seas are the heaviest known here for years and the tides are unusually high.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 26.—The Point Judith life saving crew put out in their life boat yesterday for the scene of the collision between the schooner Willie DeWolfe and an unknown vessel, and have not yet returned. A northeast gale prevailed yesterday and to-day, with snow flurries and thick weather. A dispatch from Point Judith says it is supposed the crew reached Block Island harbor. The government cable to Block Island is in operation, and their fate cannot be definitely known until a steamer can get through to Newport.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—General Superintendent Kimball of the life saving bureau has telegraphed Superintendent Wallace at Newport, R. I., to have the revenue marine steamer Dexter proceed to Block Island and vicinity, to search for the missing Point Judith life saving crew.

AN IMPORTANT OFFICE DECLINED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Touching a report from Washington of the declination, by John Bigelow, of the sub-treasurership at New York, to succeed Mr. Acton, that gentleman was to-night asked for his reasons, and said: "While I appreciate and recognize the honor conferred upon me by President Cleveland, I consider it would be indelicate for me to make public, through the press, my resignation and the reasons for it. No doubt my action will seem inexplicable to many. The sub-treasurership is a position wherein none die and few resign, but when at the proper time, my reasons are made known, I believe they will prove satisfactory, not only to President Cleveland, Secretary Manning, and to my personal friends, but also to the people generally."

"Has your resignation any special political significance?" was asked.

"I must seek cover under my first declaration, and must say that I think it indelicate to speak of the matter at this time," was the response.

THE CIGAR MAKERS START WEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Nearly 100 cigar makers and packers started for San Francisco to-night, on the 6 o'clock New York Central limited express. They go to work in a factory where Chinese labor has been employed at $5 per thousand, as against $7 and $8 to be paid to the men who start to-night. The New Yorkers are in charge of President Wolff, of the San Francisco union, and their expenses are paid by the International Cigar Makers' union. En route between here and Omaha about 400 others will join the party. Many of the New Yorkers are taking their wives and families.

WORK ABANDONED AT NANTICOKE.

WILKESBARRE, Dec. 26.—Work at No. 1 slope, where the accident occurred, at Nanticoke, will be abandoned. It has been found that as fast as debris is removed it flows in again from the great area in the culm bank above. The company will recompense the relatives. The victims are undoubtedly buried deep beneath sand, culm and rock and can never be found.

HARD TIMES FOR ROLLER RINKS.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 26.—Last week the Casino roller rink, one of the finest institutions of the kind in the city, went into bankruptcy, and to-day the Legrande rink, on Euclid avenue, a $17,000 structure followed suit.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The bank statement shows a decrease in the reserve fund of $2,035,000. Banks now hold $25,500,000 in excess of the legal rule.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

ANOTHER FEUD STARTED IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 26.—Intelligence reached here this afternoon of the killing, in Elliot county, of Craig Toliver by Asbury Crisp. The latter found Toliver, who was drunk, sleeping with his head in the lap of his (Crisp's) paramour, and without stopping to awaken the sleeping man he shot him, the ball penetrating Toliver's left breast just over the heart. Crisp escaped, but friends of his victim are scouring the country and promise him summary punishment if caught. It is feared that this killing will stir up another war in Rowan county. Toliver was the notorious desperado of Rowan county who led the Toliver faction in their blood feud on the Martin faction. The feud lasted for over a year, during which time nearly a dozen or more men were killed. Outlawry became so flagrant that no court could sit in the county, and Governor Knott, after vain attempts to arbitrate matters, sent state militia into Rowan county to hunt down and bring to justice those desperadoes. After two months' service there the troops were recalled. Toliver and his principal followers were arrested and jailed. In the meantime Toliver was taken to Cincinnati, to answer an indictment of robbery. He was tried and acquitted, and a few months ago returned to his mountain home.

ATTEMPTED DYNAMITE OUTRAGE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The police discovered this afternoon what is thought to have been an attempt to wreck the residence of Lambert Tree, of this city, who is now United States minister at Brussels. The building is one of the most expensive in Chicago, and it has been unoccupied since Minister Tree's departure for Europe. A dynamite bomb was discovered under the front doorway, to which a fuse was attached. The police were informed, and took the explosive away. It was set off on the lake front this afternoon, when the terrific force of the explosive was disclosed. The noise was heard for many blocks, and frozen ground to the depth of six feet was torn up. There is no clue to the perpetrators or their intentions.

MARRIED WHILE VERY DRUNK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The supreme court to-day denied the motion of Mrs. Mary Kittson, otherwise Minnie Clark, for alimony and counsel fees in the suit brought by her for separation from H. E. Kittson, to whom she claims she was married in April last. Kittson alleges that he has no knowledge of a marriage, and that it must have taken place when he was drunk.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A DISASTROUS BLAZE.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Dec. 26.—Early this morning fire broke out in Boardman's grocery in Adams' block, Georgetown, and extended to the Masonic block. The Equitable building, Denny's shoe factory and private residence were all destroyed causing a loss which will aggregate $50,000, partly covered by insurance. Thirteen business places were burned out and 150 hands were thrown out of employment. Engines were sent from Haverhill and Newburyport and but for them the entire center of the town would have been destroyed. During the fire Joseph Illsley, a fireman, was instantly killed by falling walls. Charles Williams, a fireman was also injured, probably fatally.

THE DESERTED TOWN AGAIN.

Correspondence Spokane Falls Review

COLVILLE, Dec. 20.—In your issue of the 17th inst., I read the strange story of the deserted town. The deserted town is no doubt Frenchtown, an old mining town on French creek a tributary of Gold creek, that runs into the Columbia between 300 and 400 miles above the Little Dalles and about 28 miles from La Porte, where the rail crosses coming in from the Shushwap lake. The old Oregon Steam Navigation company, Capt. White, Capt. Pingston and others ran the steamer Forty-Nine to La Porte from The Dalles for two years, commencing in the year 1865. The gold prospects are well known to all old Big Bend miners. The old town is there, but in a very dilapidated condition, and the billiard table was brought down the river and is now in Farwell, the crossing of the Canadian Pacific railroad, where Capt. Pinkston now runs the steamer Kootenai. Goods were expensive in old Frenchtown, flour being as high as 50 cents to $1 per pound; bacon $1 to $1 50 per pound; tobacco $2 to $5 per pound, and eggs were as high as $1 each. Miners can now get into that country by McCartney & Co.'s steamer to Farwell, and from there by trail to McCulloch creek. The trail was put by Messrs. Holt & Co. in September of this year. Hoping this will explain the deserted town, I am yours faithfully,

L. W. HOSTETTER.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Sharon-Hill Case Decided Against Sarah Althea.

THE MARRIAGE CONTRACT VOID.

The Arabella a Total Wreck—Washington News of Great Interest to the Pacific Coast—Ruling Against the N. P.

From the Sunday Oregonian.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—United States Circuit Judge Sawyer this morning rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiff in the suit of Sharon vs. Hill, brought to declare void a certain marriage contract.

The action was brought by Wm. Sharon against Sarah Althea Hill, to declare null and void the contract upon which Superior Judge Sullivan granted defendant a divorce from plaintiff a year ago.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DECISION.

The decision covers 173 pages of legal cap, written by a type-writer. After stating the evidence in the case it refers to the refusal of defendant to produce the alleged marriage contract before the examiner, and her committal for contempt for defense, and says: "Its singular conduct can only be interpreted as an admission that such inspection would tend to prove its" (the marriage contract's) "falsity."

In determining plaintiff's standing in the circuit court as a citizen of Nevada it is held that notwithstanding plaintiff's two years' residence in California he never exercised any political right in this state which varied his status as a citizen of Nevada, and hence he was still a citizen of the latter state.

On the question as to the effect of the adjudication of the superior court in the divorce case of Sharon vs. Sharon, in which an appeal is now pending, the decision says: "The supreme court of the state has uniformly held that an appeal from judgment suspends its operation for all purposes, and that settles the question for this court. It follows that plaintiff is not estopped by the judgment of the superior court in Sharon vs. Sharon to prove in this case that the declaration of marriage is false and forged."

THE DOCUMENT A FORGERY.

The decision then states that the principal question is whether the alleged declaration of marriage is genuine or forged. Much space is devoted to an analysis of the testimony of chirographic experts, from which the court decides that the testimony is largely in favor of plaintiff, and proves, as far as such evidence can, that the signatures to the document are forged. It also holds, from the same testimony that the word "wife" in the "my dear wife" letters are tracings substituted for other words.

The opinion concludes by stating that the alleged marriage contract is a forgery and decrees it null and void. The main opinion is by Judge Deady, of the United States District of Oregon, and contains 24,000 words. Judge Sawyer filed a concurring opinion.

AN INDEPENDENT LETTER TO BAYARD.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 26.—Governor Stoneman to-day received a dispatch from Secretary Bayard, from Washington, in which the writer states that his attention has been called by the Chinese minister to a movement in different cities in this state for expulsion of Chinese. The Chinese minister suggests that it is preferable to prevent violence than to repress it after it may have arisen.

In reply to Secretary Bayard Governor Stoneman telegraphed: "There has not been a single act of violence toward the Chinese in this state, nor do I anticipate any trouble which cannot be controlled by the local authorities. There is a deep-seated and unanimous feeling in this coast against further immigration of Chinese. Thousands of good citizens are unable to obtain a livelihood, owing to their presence."

In conclusion he says: "Referring to the suggestions of the Chinese minister to yourself, as to the proper method of preserving good order in this state, I may say we are capable of performing that duty without gratuitous suggestions from that quarter."

SWAMP LAND FRAUDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—The *Chronicle* to-day publishes a column letter, signed "Oregon," in which attention is called to swamp land frauds being perpetrated in Oregon. The writer says: "There are no such lands in Oregon, and lands here that are being fraudulently claimed as swamp lands are the best and most valuable lands in different parts of the state, and are the very lands that settlers usually desire and prefer above any other lands, to avail themselves of in small quantities of a quarter section each."

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

8 P. M.—Indications for the north Pacific for the succeeding thirty-two hours, generally fair weather.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE ARABELLA A TOTAL WRECK.

VICTORIA, Dec. 26.—Captain Williams says the British bark Arabella, previously reported ashore, proves a total wreck. She is badly bilged, and the tide is flowing in and out. She lies in a position broadside to the southerly wind and sea, and is hard and fast on the rocks. She is laden with 500,000 feet of lumber for Montevideo. The tug Pilot got off with the loss of her false keel, and is now in harbor. A survey on the bark was held this morning, and it is understood the vessel was condemned. Parties have gone to strip the rigging, chains, anchors, etc., from her. She is owned in England, and was built nine years ago in Quebec.

NOTES FROM VICTORIA.

VICTORIA, Dec. 27.—Arrived, steamer Idaho, from Alaska. Sailed, steamer Idaho, for Port Townsend.

News from the north is meagre. Among passengers on the Idaho are Col. French, collector of customs of Alaska, Capt. Nichols of the United States steamer Pinta, wife and family.

Judge Dawne has not been seen for several days and it is not known where he has gone. Surprise is expressed that if he is so great a criminal as is stated he has not been extradited.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

NEWS ITEMS FROM WALLA WALLA.

WALLA WALLA, Dec. 26.—The largest funeral cortege ever seen in Walla Walla followed the remains of the wife of Dr. N. E. Blalock to-day.

The Northern Pacific is now transferring at Kennewick seventy-five and a half miles of steel rails to close the Cascade gap. The rails are from Bethlehem, Pa. Track-laying to Ellensburg is at the rate of one and a half miles a day. The grading is all done. The track will be to the third crossing of the Yakima, six miles from Ellensburg, in two weeks. The bridge is built and the cars will be in Ellensburg April 1.

UTAH.

THE PRESIDENT SATISFIED.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 26.—A letter was shown a *Tribune* reporter to-day, from a prominent democratic official in Washington, who enjoys close relations with the president and Secretaries Lamar and Garland, saying S. A. Merritt was there, and had announced himself a candidate for governor of Utah, but the letter added there would be no present removals of federal officers in Utah, as the president was satisfied with the present incumbents.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

SENATOR PAYNE SHOWS FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Senator Payne of Ohio is engaged in a lively campaign, having for its object the rejection of the nomination of Judge Stallo to be minister to Italy. The president selected Judge Stallo for this important mission without much consultation with the Ohio senators or representatives. President Cleveland knew the high personal esteem in which Mr. Stallo is held by Germans of the Buckeye state. He was also familiar with the great legal abilities of the man, and decided to give him a foreign mission, without regard to the wishes of Mr. Payne or any of the members of the coal oil combination. The junior Ohio senator has been trying to earn what endorsements are on file in the state department for Judge Stallo's appointment, and when the nomination comes up for senatorial action he will open a heavy fire against its confirmation.

THE OUTCOME DOUBTFUL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The *Star* this evening says it is impossible to judge of the strength or weakness of either side of the silver coinage question in the house. Many members, it says, are in doubt. The opinion is pretty generally expressed that neither side has a majority as it now stands, but that the balance of power is held by those who have not yet made up their minds. The fight will be to win these doubtful votes, and some compromise measure is likely to come in for pretty strong support.

ORDERED TO VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Lieut. Charles A. Reynolds, department quartermaster general at Baltimore, is ordered to Vancouver barracks, Washington territory, as chief quartermaster of the department of the Columbia, relieving Major Kimball. Major Kimball will remain temporarily on duty in the department.

TROOPS SENT TO PROTECT INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—A dispatch was received here to-day from Governor Zulick, of Arizona, stating that troops are required in the neighborhood of San Carlos reservation to protect Indians on the reservation from a threatened attack by the lawless white element. The dispatch was transmitted to the secretary of war and by his direction two troops of cavalry and eight companies of infantry have been ordered to proceed at once from San Francisco to such points in Arizona as Gen. Crook, commanding the department of Arizona, may indicate. Crook was also authorized to increase his Indian scouts by 100. Additional transportation has also been sent to Arizona.

McPHERSON WILL REPLY TO BECK.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, was at the White house this morning, and had a long talk with the president. It is understood that the senator will make a long and exhaustive speech in reply to that lately delivered by Senator Beck on the silver question. McPherson has, it is said, been selected as representative of the administration on the silver question in the senate, and his reply to Beck will receive the president's approval before it is delivered.

WILL BE REAPPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—On the 1st of July the postmaster-general made twenty-two appointments of postoffice inspectors to serve during the remaining six months of this year, with the understanding that if their services were satisfactory they were to receive permanent appointments, $1600 per annum. It is said the whole number will be reappointed January 1st. All examinations will soon be held to fill the twenty vacancies now existing.

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The official programme for the president's reception on New Years day does not differ from that of former years. The president will be assisted by Miss Cleveland and ladies of the cabinet. Miss Cleveland's weekly Saturday afternoon receptions, from 3 till 5 o'clock, will begin Saturday, January 9th, and continue through the season.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The president has approved bills granting a pension to Mrs. Grant, and relieving the political disability of Gen. Lawton, of Georgia.

John Bigelow, who was recently appointed assistant United States treasurer at New York and confirmed by the senate, has resigned his office.

DOLPH TO GIVE A DINNER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Senator Dolph has issued invitations to members of the Pacific coast delegation to a dinner party for January 5.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Talk of New Legislation to Take the Place of the Thurman Act.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—One of the most important committees to be organized by Speaker Carlisle is the committee on Pacific railroads. A special reason why this committee is important now is the clear establishment of the fact that additional legislation is necessary to secure the government's interests in Pacific railroads. The Thurman act is not sufficient. If the government goes on collecting what is due under this act, when the limit of payment is reached and the principal of the debt is due, the roads will be powerless to pay the amount necessary to satisfy the debt. It is estimated by those who have examined the question that over $90,000,000 will be due the government from the Pacific railroads at the time of the maturity of bonds guaranteed by the government.

Charles Francis Adams has professed great willingness upon the part of the present management of the Union Pacific road to do the best to satisfy the enormous indebtedness to the government. He has held, however, that close and rigid following of the Thurman act, without any additional legislation, would simply force the government to become the purchaser of the road, and in that case great loss would follow, as the government has only a second mortgage lien, and would have to satisfy the first mortgage holders before it could acquire possession.

A CHANGE CONSIDERED ADVISABLE.

There has been a strong feeling developed in congress during the past year in favor of putting the indebtedness of the Pacific railroads in better shape. It is understood that the house Pacific railroads committee will be made up of members who favor the funding of the entire indebtedness of the Pacific roads in sixty year six per cent. bonds, which, with a semi-annual payment of part of the principal, will wipe out the entire indebtedness at the end of that time. The only objection to this scheme comes from the people who place no faith in the pledges of the Pacific railroads. They assert that the roads have never lived up to their agreements with the government in the past, and that there would be no reason to imagine that they would in the future. An answer to this has been a suggestion that it would be easy to arrange new legislation so as to provide that in case of failure to fill the new agreement the government could revert to the Thurman act. The latter law will not be repealed, and the supplemental legislation proposed will be for the purpose of making more practical security for the indebtedness of the roads to the government.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

The Government Urged to Send Relief to the Crew of the Whaling Bark Amethyst.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Secretary Manning has received the following dispatch from Senator Fair, dated San Francisco:

"The American whaling bark Amethyst, of this port, is supposed to have been lost on her way from the Arctic ocean. The last ship to arrive thinks she got down to Behring sea. The Amethyst had on board a crew of forty men. If the ship has been lost the crew may have gone ashore on some of the islands of Behring sea, in which case, unless assistance is rendered immediately, they will all freeze to death. A petition from owners and masters of the whaling fleet has been forwarded to you by mail, imploring you to send up a relief and search party. Will you send such party immediately? In case the Amethyst arrives, I will telegraph you promptly, so that you can countermand orders."

Promptly upon receipt of the dispatch at the treasury department, telegrams were sent to each of the experienced officers of the revenue marine at San Francisco, asking for information as to the probable condition of ice in Behring sea, but answers have not yet been received. The prevailing opinion among treasury officials is that it would be impracticable to send out a search party at this season, as there is no vessel in possession of the government strong enough to battle with Arctic ice in winter. The revenue marine steamer Corwin, a vessel that has heretofore been remarkably successful in Arctic work, is now at San Francisco, and it is regarded as feasible to make a search. She would undoubtedly be selected for the duty. If advices received from San Francisco are favorable to the undertaking, the matter will be laid before the president for his decision.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Northern Pacific to Lose 2,500,000 Acres of Land in Washington Territory.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The *World's* Washington correspondent telegraphs: The land office has prepared a decision in the case of land claimed by the Northern Pacific railroad in Washington territory. This decision, which is to be issued in a few days, declares that the company's claim to land in that territory, extending along 100 miles of the line is not good, and that the land shall be released for public settlement. This throws open to the public two and a half million acres of land, and will be a great blow to the Northern Pacific in the Northwest, as that land has been confidently reckoned as an asset of the road.

PRESS PITH.

'Tis sweet to love, but oh how bitter,
To have some other fellow get her.
—*Whitehall Times.*

It has been decided that a woman cannot be an offensive partisan; but she can be just as provoking in other ways.—Lowell Citizen.

The emperor of Austria sent a million cigarettes to the Servian wounded. Some arsenic in their bread would have killed them off as quick and would not have cost as much.—Boston Post.

A Misleading Odor—First student (entering companion's room): "Ah, I see you have been burning midnight oil." Second student: "No; that's a couple of old shoes I threw into the stove."—Tidbits.

Mr. Roe complains that somebody has put his name to a story that he did not write. Gore will not be shed, however, until somebody puts one of Mr. Roe's stories to the name of somebody else.—Norristown Herald.

Japanese etiquette requires visitors to remain at the place they are visiting until told to leave. A good many visiting acquaintances in this country seem to be trying to make that the custom here.—Kentucky State Journal.

A Student of the Dime Novel.—"Come, now, Bertie, kiss your little sister and make up with her," said mamma to her ten-year-old boy. "What! the Pawnee chief bow low to pale-face cry baby. Mother, you ask too much."—Tidbits.

Rum and honey is said to be one of the best cough medicines for a family. The wife can use her share of it—the honey—while the husband, with his usual self-sacrificing devotion, gets away with the nasty rum.—Fall River Advance.

"What a farmer needs in this world to be successful," remarked Deacon Hayseed, "is a good wife. Then he's all right. My wife could git up in the mornin' at 4 o'clock, milk fifteen cows, feed six horses, git breakfast for twenty hands an' be all ready for a day's work afore 8 o'clock. That's what I call a good wife." "Doesn't she do it now, Deacon?" he was asked. "Oh, no," he replied, wiping away a tear, "she's dead."—Belfast (Me.) Journal.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, Dec. 26.

There is a decided quiet in trade circles to-day, and only a limited line of reports come by telegraph. The coming week will no doubt witness the dullness incident to the last of the year.

Overland receipts include 500 hf 794 boxes candles, 6 bbls currants, 10 sks coffee, 1 cs figs, 25 kgs herring, 10 cts salt fish, 24 pkgs groceries, 1 cs cigars and cigarettes, 21 bls domestics, 15 bls duck, 30 bls bagging.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past forty-eight hours: 13,695 ctls wheat, 1213 bbls flour, 3808 ctls oats, 100 ctls bran, 400 [illegible] millstuff, 5 sks potatoes, 925 lbs hides, 109 cs eggs, 141 pkgs butter, 81 bbls, 651 bxs fruit, 181 sks [illegible]. Also 27,285 ctls wheat, 742 bbls flour, 231 ctls barley, 165 lbs hides, from the eastern section.

EXPORTS—To San Francisco per steamer Columbia: 4298 ctls wheat, 10579 hf, 2844 qr sks flour, 4814 sks flaxseed, 561 ctls barley, 5496 ctls oats, 498 bxs 1 bbl fruit, 308 sks potatoes, 10 cs eggs, 6 horses, 4 kits fish, 40 bxs dried apples, 2 bbls cider, 10 kits [illegible], 50 bbls fish oil, 1085 lbs wool, 31 cs cheese, 50 [illegible] hoop poles, 91201 lbs scrap iron, 32,370 lbs old rails, 60 tons No. 2 pig iron, 3 cs flannels, 6 cs cassimeres, 7 cs woolens, 140 bdls Manilla, 125 bdls news, 145 bdls straw paper, 185 dry 317 green hides, 11 bls [illegible] skins, 1 bl goat skins, 11 bls sheep skins, 15 bls [illegible] skins, 12 sks pickled skins, $30,437 treasure.

WHEAT—The market is dull and uninteresting. Mills are selling some valley to shippers, $1 25 being the quotation. Receipts of eastern for San Francisco appear to be on the increase. There is no request at the moment here, $1 15 nominally quoted. Advices are meager and of quiet markets.

FLOUR—Shipments of quarter sacks by steamer were valley product, 548 bbls. being from the Albany mill. Half sacks sent out by steamer were mostly to go via ship for Europe. Valley mills are curtailing their product as the market is full and conditions do not justify shipping. Values are by no means firm.

MILLSTUFF—Mills reducing offerings somewhat by reason of a weak market. Dealers are well stocked and demand concessions. Jobbing values weak, as [illegible] quoted.

POTATOES—Lighter arrivals and the market is dull in the absence of any demand for shipment here. Quote 50@55c.

OATS—The west side is sending more to San Francisco, five cars coming in yesterday. Dealers have ample stocks and the market rules quiet, best feed lots quoted at 35@37½c. The shipping request is not active but the movement is good.

APPLES—San Francisco is taking some of our choicest qualities, the shipping trade in other directions falling off. Best qualities bring 60@75c. Imported fruit in quiet business at this time.

BUTTER—Receipts include 116 packages from Tillamook. The request for anything approaching choice is good and stocks are light. Best grades quoted 30@32½c.

EGGS—Receipts free and stocks heavy. The market is weak at 25c., and some days will be required to work off stocks even should receipts show the expected falling off.

POULTRY—Demand is now light and easily supplied, with sales being made at some concession. Values largely nominal.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Governments dull and strong. In stocks before opening, reports of railroad earnings for the third week in December showed gains as follows, compared with the corresponding week last year: Northwestern, $36,106; Oregon Railway and Navigation, $17,210; Omaha, $10,000; whereas decreased earnings had been anticipated. The stimulus thus given resulted in an opening that was active and of ⅛ to ¾ over Thursday's closing prices, followed by a moderately active market for favorites, and an almost continuous advance to the close. Prices to-night show a gain of nearly all the active shares of 1 to 3 per cent., Northwestern and St. Paul each being up 2½; Lake Shore, Canada Pacific and Pacific Mail 2½; Union Pacific and Omaha, common, 2; and others less than 2.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Money, 2@3½. Prime paper, 4@5. Exchange, bills, dull and unchanged.

BONDS.

3s	101¾	4s	123⅞
4½s	112¾	Pacific 6s	125¾

STOCKS.

American	102⅝	Northwestern	108⅞
Can Pacific	62	N. Y. Central	103⅞
Canada Southern	41⅝	Or. Navigation	107½
Central Pacific	43	Transcontinental	33⅝
Burlington	30¾	Improvement	29
Lackawanna	128⅝	Pacific Mail	67⅜
D. & R. G.	19¼	Panama	98
Erie	23⅝	Rock Island	23¼
Kansas & Texas	31⅝	St. Paul	93½
Lake Shore	87⅝	Texas Pacific	12½
Louisville & Nashville	45⅝	Union Pacific	55
Michigan Central	77	United States Ex.	61
Northern Pacific	26⅝	Fargo	120
N. P. Preferred	60⅞	Western Union	73⅝

SAN FRANCISCO MINING-STOCK REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.

Hale & Norcross	3 35	Savage	1 25
Sierra Nevada	50	Chollar	55
Potosi	16	Best & Belcher	85
Mexican	15	Gould & Curry	60
Ophir	50	Con Cal & Va	1 25
Union	35	Bodie	1 75
Mono	4 10		

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 2100; strong and unchanged; shipping steers, 950 to 1500 pounds, $3 85@5 70; stockers and feeders, $2 75@3 90; through Texas cattle, cows, $2 50@2 90; steers, $2 90@3 30.

Hogs—Receipts, 7600; active and 5 to 10c higher; rough and mixed, $3 50@3 75; packing and shipping, $3 75@4; light, $3 50@3 80; skips, $2 60@3 15.

Sheep—Receipts, 500; steady; natives, $2@3 50; Texans, $1 75@3 75; lambs, $3 75@4 87½.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—Weather hazy; wind northeast.

Receipts—Wheat 15,000 ctls, flour 11,000 ¼ sks, barley 1200 ctls, potatoes 6200 sks, oats 6800 ctls.

Chartered—Am ship Sea King 1492 tons, at 45s, to Liverpool or Cardiff or 25s 6d to Dublin or Bristol, taken by Wm Dresbach. Produce exchange close until Monday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—Arrived—Sh Thomas M. Reed, New York; sh Reuce, New York; str Arcata, Coos Bay. Sailed—Br ship Allerton, Cork; Br bk Lucipara, Cork.

SAN PEDRO, Dec. 26.—Sailed—Br bk Firth of Stronsa, Portland. 25—Br bk County of Flint, Portland.

PORT TOWNSEND, Dec. 26.—Arrived—Sch Peerless, San Francisco.

ASTORIA, Dec. 26.—Str Oregon arrived in at 9:30 and left for Portland at 10 A. M. Str Columbia arrived down and left out at 1:50 P. M., and passed out at 3 P. M. [illegible] left up at 7 A. M. with bkt Catherine Sudden and Coose at 1:28 P. M., with ship W. H. Starbuck. Br bk Abercorn anchored at Fort Stevens. Br bks County of Flint from San Pedro, County of Merioneth, from Montevideo, and Glengaber, from the west coast, arrived in.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—Arrived—Str Beda, Portland; ship Dashing Wave, Tacoma.

Sailed—Ship W. H. Connor, Cork; ship Merom, Hong Kong; str Yaquina, Yaquina bay.

TACOMA, Dec. 27.—Arrived—Ship Theobald, San Francisco.

FORT GAMBLE, Dec. 27.—Arrived—Schr Peerless. Sailed—Bk Fresno.

PORT TOWNSEND, Dec. 27.—Arrived—Schr Courser.

ASTORIA, Dec. 27.—Ocklahama arrived down with Br bk Glen [illegible] 0:55 A. M. Left up at noon—Alice with Br bk County of Merioneth, and Ocklahama with Br bk County of Flint.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CALLAO, Nov. 24.—Sailed—Br bk Adelaide Mary, Portland.

SYDNEY, Nov. 19.—Sailed—Br bk Dumbartonshire, Portland; Nov 20, Br bk Lizzie Bell, Portland.

THE HOTELS.

ST. CHARLES.

E M Warren, Eugene
T F Hope, Cascade Locks
W A Harrison, Kansas C
D E Buchanan, do
H F Smith, [illegible]
J W Miller, Sprague
A Loveridge, Idaho
F H Whitworth, Seattle
I N Lafferty, Hillsboro
J E Ryan, Oregon City
C H Page, Astoria
A E Smith, do
F J Taylor, do
Thos Harvey, do
S W Blasdel, do
J Loed, [illegible]
T G Holman, do
C Squires, do
J E McAdoo, Salem
C G Pereira & w, San F
T B Maugon, Grants'
J A Burke, Kalama
Thos Freeman, do
C T Hoffman, do
Mrs C L Phillips, The Dls
H Belyea, do
J C Davenport, Cheney
A F Cotter, Knappa
Miss Anderson, do
H Scherr, Milwaukee
J B Nye, Oakland
J A Burke, Kalama
F Rockfrum, Seattle
J F Scotton, Fishers' L
J Lewis, do
E Bray, Sand Point
F Pierce, Dixie
H O Maxwell & w, San F
A G Buckingham, do
A G Shaffer, do

INTERNATIONAL.

H Hook, Thomas Ferry
Wm Dornin, do
W Robert & w, Dalles
W H Frank, Dakota
Jas Moore, [illegible]
Dr J W Scott & wf, W s
H Sorenson, do
G D Ackley, do
A Ackley, do
J Buell & wf, Tacoma
Owen Sullivan, City
Chas Schofield, Penna
J W Ryan, do
G J Devereux, Milwaukee
Harry Wheeler, do
A Entreppe, Vancouver
William Gottsacker, Mo
John Hall, do
G O Clark, Walla Walla
C W Hann, do
David Quaid, City
P Jones, Baker City
P N Nelson, Wis
J G Taylor & w, Nob
G Katt & w, Dakota
A Wigin, do
Patrick McKenna, Mich
Gust Anderson, do
J M Williams, do
T D Shumley, Kalama
Frank Roberts, do
A Hogan, Oregon City
J J Lynch, do
R Johnson, Walla Walla
C Hamsar, Kansas City
F Morigan, do
J H Kelley, Astoria
John Wilson, Powell's Vy
J T Noble, do

ESMOND.

H Bulger, Dalles
Phil Jin Ritz, Walla Walla
W G Riley, St Paul
T Herring, do
Albert Myers, do
W A Farnish, Salem
B F Stanton, do
F Seiller, [illegible]
W Seacombe, [illegible]
H Shepard, St Paul
F Elliott, Springfield
A V Phillips, Victoria
A Sommerfly, La Grande
C M Tuttle, City
K M Manning, Dalles
M Fishborne, N Yakima
C Wentworth, Dalles
K Hanrickson, Eugene
J J Tapp, Minnesota
C L Davis, Chicago
D Lee, Milwaukee

PORTLAND LETTER LIST.

Remaining in the postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Dec. 19, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please state the dates on which they are advertised:

WOMEN'S LIST.

Allen, Mrs Julia H
Anderson, Mary
Benton, Miss Martha
Blanchly, Miss Bertha
Bland, Miss Fronie
Bland, Miss Mary S
Burford, Mrs Mattie
Bunton, Mrs Annie
Brownell, Miss Jennie
Brechnan, Miss Susie
Brechnan, Mrs Austin
Brechnan, Miss Esther
Beckmann, Miss Johanna
Boltinghouse, Mrs S E
Barnett, Miss Jessie
Baker, Mrs Col H B
Collins, Mrs S E
Cheldelin, Miss Emma
Cain, Mrs Ellen
Drane, Miss Jennie
Doyle, Miss Manza
Davis, Miss Phronie
Evans, Mrs Geo
Foss, Mrs Alice
Frazer, Miss Maggie C
Fisher, Miss Clara A
Goodlet, Mrs Ett
Greiner, Mrs Elizabeth
Gardner, Mrs Id
Gretjan, Miss Fanny C
Hill, Mrs Mattie
Hayes, Mrs Amelia
Hayden, Mrs
Harris, Miss Hannah
Hoffson, Mrs Mary
Johnson, Minnie
Kroeger, Miss Millie
King, Mrs H
Lyons, Mrs Delilah J
Lindstrom, Miss Emma
Livingston, Miss Etta
Loose, Mrs E
Larsen, Mrs L N
Myrtle, Miss Lucinda
Morris, Dora
Malin, Mrs M
McAyel, Mrs Maggie
Martin, Miss Carrie M
Martin, Miss Louisa
Nelson, Miss Emma
Nye, Miss Minnie
O Brien, Miss Annie
Raid, Mrs Nannie
Reiner, Charlotte
Rooney, Miss Mary
Roe, Mrs L A
Roberts, Mrs T M
Stang, Miss Rose
Sprague, Mrs Louise H
Sain, Mrs [illegible]
Sargent, Miss Lulu
Sharp, Mrs N J
Smith, Mrs P O
Slayle, Mrs D
Tennis, Miss May
Tibbetts, Miss Cecile
Townsley, Mrs Isaac
Trimble, Miss Libbie
Thomas, Miss Ellen
Thompson, Mrs M H
Weller, Mrs G W
Wolf, Mrs Florence
Wessinger, Mrs Anna C
Wilson, Mrs Salitha J
Williams, Mrs
Young, Mrs Libbie O

PACKAGES.

Alexander, H W
Bach, Jean
Bezemer, Miss Anna
Brannan, Mrs M M
Chenelle, John
Curry, Miss Edith
Fulton Bros
Gallagher, W H
Green, C Stanley
Griesbeck, Peter
Jackinimch, C
Meyer, Rev May
Shee, James
Walters, Maggie B

MEN'S LIST.

Allerton, C H
Beal, Hon James
Boyle, W H
Bullock, A J
Brown, D V
Brechman, Sr
Brechman, Jr
Bonyer, L
Bogan, S A
Benkson, Andrew
Beninger, Wm L
Bailey, S S
Banfield, Dick
Bidkoff, August
Carrigan, Joe
Carter, Edw R
Comein, Charles
Collins, James
Crewson, Jacob
Carlile, J M
Chaney, P W
Cameron, Alex
Cavanaugh, J
Caffrey, Rev P S
Cochran, Joe
Daggett, E N
Drake, C F
Drake, Elmer C
Dutton, Lona
Doyle, B F
Dockerty, Malcolm
Daeth, Adolf
Dhondt, Eugene
Dickinson, N
Farnell, Wm G
Flanigan, B
Fowler, Henry
Francis, Philip
Gibbs, Charles
Griffin, H D
Gross, John B
Greco, Guiseppe
Graham, S B
Hays, Joe
Hoepfner & Jones
Hood, Dr C L
Hirschl, L
Heath, G W
Haun, Geo
Haines, A W
Haines, Fred
Herry, Gal
Howe, Mr
Hubbard, Wallace
Howard, Ver E
Holman, W D
Hamilton, Geo
Harrison, Willie
Harris, W E
Hall, Samuel
Hellbrunner, J
Jeff & Franks
Kinney, Geo O
Kilduff, G M
Kennicott, J E
Laube, Joseph
Lawson, L
Markham, S E
Mernagh, James
Means, George
Mims, Joseph
Mills, John H
Mooney, John
Muirhead, Wm
[illegible]
McDonald, [illegible]
McKay, [illegible]
McMasters, Andrew J
Mathews, [illegible]
Mathews, [illegible]
Marshall, Albert
Maguire, Chas
Miller, C H D
Miller, Albert
Morris, J
Miller, M
Miller, F A
Moore, Robt N
Morris, B J
Morris, W
Morse, Prof S A
Neenes, A
Nelson, Charles
Nichols, Byron H
Nicolas, A
Nickritz, John
Nathan B & Co
Oliver, A P
Purvis, Peter A
Page, H V (2)
Post, W E
Philbrick, Ch's W
Parker, S H
Parker, Wm
Promberg, N P
Protto, Mike
Reynolds, Dan
Rathbard, Fred
Ragsdale, A E
Ray, Walter
Roby, Geo W
Roddy, Patrick
Stephens, John
Sorensen, C
Shewan, Charles E A
Sawyer, G W
Selgers, L
Silver, F
Stiller, W
[illegible]
Tichner, M L
Trimble, John
Thorn, Alex
Uhing, W M
Vandiver, Wm E
Van Loo, August
Winkler, Frank
Wetherbey, J
Woodard, M C
Wheeler, W D
Whipple, E W
Whitehead, E I
Wilson, Geo

O. W. ROBY, P. M.

EAST PORTLAND LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice, East Portland, Oregon, Dec. 26, 1885:

WOMEN'S LIST.

Angestien, Mary
Allen, Mrs C
Beemis, Mrs D S
Bruce, Mrs Wm
Buckwater, Kassie
Curl, Annie
Crumble, Lillie
Chase, M J
Cook, Mrs Joseph
Conner, Miss Vessie
Engberg, Emma
Empkin, Mrs
Flowers, Mrs Allen
Falling, Miss Libby
Freeman, Helena
Hines, Mrs Judia
Hammond, Mrs Wm
Johnston, Mrs E V 3
Jones, Mrs Maggie
Johnson, Mrs C H
Miller, Mrs W L
Melrose, Mrs Brownie
Middleton, Mrs Ella
Miller, Mrs B O.
Stewart, Mrs Belle
Spencer, Mrs
Taylor, Loretta
Will, Mrs Hester
Werener, Mrs

MEN'S LIST.

Buchanan, Jas
Betley, A M
Callahan, Thom
Curtis, J C 2
Campbell, Louis
Cooper, W A
Doran, John
Dunn, Frank M
Dobson, E C
Dobbs, J W
Dewell, Overton
Dickenson, Wm
Davis, J Frank
Dills, W J
Eng, Past H
Earl, Wm M A
Fairchild, J H
Gibson, A P
Jones, Willis
Jones, H W
Jones, C F
Joly, F E
Kelly, Ben
Kinsey, B F
Moreland, Wm
Moreland, J C
Miller, Geo
Metzler, Jas
Mack, O F
Mason, A B
May, C D
Martin, John T
Mason, A B
Menoma, J W
Newmark, A
Otterback, H
Olsen, James
Olsen, Chas
Owens, Owen W
Powell, H C
Rushlight, Sam
Ruble, D
Seamen, J H
Schafer, August
Schaffer, Karl
Shannon, Mr
Twomley, Jos H
Tenard, J
Tyndon, Nuton
Tyler, A R
Varchdbeck, L
Wilson, F R
Woodward, Jno
Waller, M F
Wand, John
Wagner, Moses
Wenckle, F

MARY COUGILL, P. M.

TOYS

[illegible]S

AND

ORNAMENTS,

AT

[illegible]

MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT,

87 & 89 First St

A. G. ELLIS & CO., BROKERS,

Merchants' Exchange.

RAILROAD AND MINING STOCKS, MONEY AND LOCAL SECURITIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Telegraphic Correspondence with New York, Chicago and San Francisco.

We are authorized to sell, in lots to suit purchasers Ten Thousand Shares full-paid stock of the Burnt River Mining and Milling Co. at Forty Cents per share. This company owns seven valuable quartz claims, fine water power for mill purposes, town site, etc. The property, which is on Burnt River, about thirty-five miles southeast of Baker City, and all within about two miles of the O. R. & N. track, is being rapidly developed. The claims carry large bodies of rich ore, and we believe the company will be paying large dividends within a year. Sdlm

---

CASCADE SPRINGS

NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

NORTHROP & STURGIS, SOLE BOTTLERS,

Portland Soda Works, Fifth and Oak sts., Portland, Or. 24olm

EVERDING & FARRELL,

PRODUCE DEALERS.

Feed & Grain of All Kinds

ALSO STAPLE GROCERIES.

Portland, Or.

[illegible]

THE

[illegible]

WILL FURNISH

HACKS

For Making New Year Calls.

First hour, $1 50
Each succeeding hour, 1 00

COUPES

$1 per Hour.

MAGOON BROS., Props.

Telephone 331. COR. 3d & MADISON.

T. J. COLBERT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Carpets,

[illegible],

MATS, etc., etc.

Special attention is called to the Elegant display of Oriental

RUGS.

Comprising the Mecca, Berlin, Verlo, Persian, Daghestans, Smyrna, etc. Ordered from the East expressly for the Holiday Trade.

FIRST AND YAMHILL STS., PORTLAND, OR.

HOLIDAY CAKES

Made and Ornamented to Order on the Shortest Notice, including the following lines all choice:

White Mountain Cake,
Fruit Cake,
Pound Cake,
Sponge Cake,
Angel Cake, etc.

ALSO, THOSE DELICIOUS

Elizabeth Tarts,
Chocolate Tarts,
Almond Tarts,
Cranberry Tarts.

[illegible]

OREGON STEAM BAKERY

27, 29 Pine St.

THEO. H. LIEBE & CO.

Carvers! Carvers!
Roller Skates!
Ice Skates!
Pocket Cutlery!
Table Cutlery!

[illegible]

222 First and Salmon sts., Portland.

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE, STOVES AND TINWARE.

Holiday Goods.

LEGHORN CITRON,
CROSSE & BLACKWELL LEMON PEEL,
" ORANGE PEEL,
ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING,
PLUM PUDDING SAUCE,
VOSTIZZA CURRANTS,
ATMORE'S MINCE MEAT,
DEHESA RAISINS,
SMYRNA FIGS,
CRYSTALIZED [illegible] FRUITS,
CAPE COD CRANBERRIES,

SEALY, MASON & CO'S, 165, 167 First st., Portland.

Canton Bazaar!

31 Second st., bet. Salmon and Main.

MA LEE & CO.

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Ladies' & Children's Underwear

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, etc., Made to Order

IMPORTERS OF

CHINESE AND JAPANESE NOVELTIES,

Crockeryware, Lacquerware,

American Fancy and Furnishing Goods.

WALTER BROS

85 First St.,

THE ONLY COMPLETE STOCK OF

CARPETS

RUGS,

TURCOMAN CURTAINS, ETC.

JOHN A. BECK, 149 FRONT ST

Offers Special Inducements

TO PURCHASERS OF

W[illegible]

Intending a change of location in the coming year, I will give LOWER figures for the same quality of good—Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, etc.—than any other house on the coast. Come and see me before buying. The consignment of Diamonds which I offer are choice, select and at Bottom Prices. [illegible]

[illegible]

& Co.

Wholesale & Retail.

MOULDINGS and FRAMES,

Mirrors & Artists' Materials,

New Xmas

Cards,
Plush Goods,
Whisk Holders,
Brackets,
Toilet Cases,
Easel Mirrors,
Bric-a-Brac.

For Holiday Trade.

172 FIRST ST.

[illegible]

HOLIDAY

Neckwear,
Suspenders,
Handkerchiefs,
Dressing Gowns,
Smoking Jackets,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

153 First st.

[illegible]MYELIN & GUTMANN,

82 First St., Portland, Or.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FURS,

SEAL SACQUES, DOLMANS AND WRAPS,

Guaranteed of Best Quality Alaska, London dye.

In Stock and Made to Order,

Fur-Lined Garments.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

LADIES, MISSES & GENTLEMEN'S FURS

Constantly on hand, and sold at

LOW PRICES.

PIN-CUSHIONS,
LOOKING GLASSES,
POCKET SAW-[illegible],
CABBAGE LEAVES,
Etc., etc. ALL GONE.

PRINCIPE

Havana Striped Filler

Five Cent Cigars
Five Cent Cigars

In their places, manufactured and for sale only by

KISS SHARP, 227 FIRST ST.

CHEAP FUEL.

The COALDALE COAL CO. are now receiving from their mines a very superior quality of COAL, and are selling it at

$6.00 per Ton!

Special Rates for large lots.

The Coal is very clean, burns brightly in stove or grate, free of smoke, soot or offensive smell. Delivered in bulk or in sacks of 125 lbs each.

TRY IT!

Leave orders at Allsky, Bamm & Co's, cor. Stark and Front; or at Kellogg's wharf, foot of Yamhill st.

W. L. CURRY,

DEALER IN

Guns, Revolvers,

AMMUNITION,

Fishing Tackle & Sporting Goods Generally

Repairing of all Kinds promptly attended to.

Loading Shells a Specialty. Only the best of ammunition used. Satisfaction guaranteed.

74 FIRST ST.

[illegible] & [illegible]

SOLE AGENTS FOR

[illegible]

IMPORTERS

HARDWARE,

ELECTRICIANS' SUPPLIES,
SCROLL SAWYERS' SUPPLIES,
BOILER and ICE SKATES.

PRICE LIST FURNISHED.

1[illegible] FIRST ST. PORTLAND.

W. & A. GILBEY.

Wine Growers, Distillers, Shippers,

London, Dublin, Edinburgh.

Champagne, Cognac L'or, Extrait du Vin, 1 bouteille;
Castle F Cognac, France;
Castle A Sauterne, France;
Castle Grand Madeira;
Castle [illegible] Spanish Port and Sherry;
Castle [illegible] Sherry;
Castle [illegible] Irish and Scotch Whiskeys;
Castle [illegible].

F. [illegible] VAN SCHUYVER & Co., Agents

18 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

BANKS.

OREGON & WASHINGTON Mortgage Savings Bank

81 First street, Portland, Or.

Rates of Interest on Deposits

Three months 4 per cent.
Six months, 5 "
Nine months, 5½ "
One Year 6 "

LOANED ON MORTGAGES

$7,597,721 In 1[illegible] Years.

CORRESPONDENCE Is solicited, and every information and facility for examination will be furnished by applying to WILLIAM REID, President.

CITY, COUNTY AND SCHOOL BONDS WANTED.

First National Bank OF PORTLAND.

President.........HENRY FAILING
Vice President.........H. W. CORBETT
Cashier.........G. E. WITHINGTON

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco.

SIGHT and SIXTY-DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hongkong.

COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

D. P. THOMPSON, President. | F. DEKUM, Vice Pres't. | R. L. DURHAM, Cashier.

The Portland Savings Bank OF PORTLAND, OR.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Transacts a general Banking Business. Deposits on accounts subject to check, and sells Exchange on New York, Chicago, San Francisco and all principal points in the Northwest. Directors:

D. P. Thompson, Sol. Hirsch, E. J. Jeffery, Frank Dekum, W. K. Smith, C. A. Dolph, R. M. Wade, Geo. H. Durham, J. W. Brazee, Ward S. Stevens, Cleveland Rockwell.

Union Block, cor. Second and Stark Sts.

Bank of British Columbia.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital and Reserve.... $2,000,000

Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.

Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange Business. Loans made; Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check; also on special certificate. FREDK TOWNSEND Manager.

Willamette Savings Bank OF PORTLAND, OR.,

TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

ACCOUNTS kept, subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York.
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Directors: President, James Steel; Vice President, W. G. Johnson; Cashier, L. A. Macrum; J. Loewenberg, R. L. Hort, J. F. Watson, J. K. Gill, L. Fleischner.

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,

Transact a General Banking Business.

INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.

COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.

EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hongkong.

Metropolitan Savings Bank

N. E. Cor. First and Stark sts, Portland, Or.

Transacts a General Banking Business; allows interest on deposits as follows:

On 3 months certificates 4 per cent.
On 6 months certificates 5 per cent.
On 12 months certificates 6 per cent.

Directors:

W. W. Thayer, E. D. Shattuck, C. P. Hogue, Van B. DeLashmutt, H. W. Scott, H. W. Monastes, J. R. Smith, Ira F. Powers, C. H. Dodd, R. Williams.

L. L. HAWKINS, President. | W. K. SMITH, Vice President. | J. P. MARSHALL, Cashier.

Ainsworth National Bank

OF PORTLAND—cor. Third and Oak.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Exchange bought and sold on all the principal cities in Europe. Also, facilities for Telegraphic Transfer. Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points. Highest market rates on Hong Kong Exchange. Safe Deposit Department connected with the Bank. Safes Rented on easy terms.

THE

Portland National Bank.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

ACCOUNTS kept, subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York.
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

WILLIAM REID.........President
GEN. RUFUS INGALLS.........Vice President
D. [illegible] SHERMAN.........Cashier

London and San Francisco Bank, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserve.........$2,390,000

Head Office, 22 Old Broad St., London.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business; makes loans; discounts bills, and issues commercial and travellers' credits, available in any city in the world.

Portland Branch, 48 First St. W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

R. S. WALLACE, President. | A. A. McCULLY, Vice Pres't. | J. H. ALBERT, Cashier.

Capital National Bank OF SALEM, OREGON.

Transacts a General Banking Business. Superior facilities for making Collections in Marion and Polk counties. Sdlm

---

A SAFE FAMILY REMEDY.

ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BABES AND CHILDREN.

EQUALLY EFFECTIVE FOR ADULTS.

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST AGREEABLE, BEST,

CURATIVE EVER OFFERED FOR Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Hemorrhoids, Complaints of children, and Liver, Stomach and Bowel Ailments generally.

DOSE SMALL, ACTION PROMPT, EFFECT COMFORTING.

Absolutely safe for delicate and nursing women. Taken eagerly by infants and children.

Tropic-Fruit Laxative takes the place of castor oil, salts, senna, pills and all nauseous physics.

IS ENTIRELY HARMLESS. TRY IT ONCE. Ask for LIQUID TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE. Price 25 cents per bottle. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

ST. DAVID'S,

715 Howard St., Near Third, San Francisco.

A first-class Lodging Hotel, containing 190 rooms; water and gas in each room; no better beds in the world; no guest allowed to use the linen once used by another; a large reading room; hot and cold water; baths; Price of rooms—Per night, 50c and 75c; per week, from $2 upward. Open all night. H. HUGHES, Proprietor.

At Market street Ferry, take Omnibus line of street cars to corner of Third and Howard.

RUPTURE [illegible] cured in 60 days by Dr. Horne's Electro-Magnetic Belt-Truss, combined. Guaranteed the only one in the world generating a continuous Electric & Magnetic current. Scientific, Powerful, Durable, Comfortable and Effective in curing Rupture. 500 cured in '85. Send Stamp for pamphlet.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TRUSS CO., 191 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

NOW LANDING,

Ex "Greisdale," from Liverpool,

ENGLISH ROCK SALT

In Large Lumps, used everywhere and the most suitable and economical for a salt lick for stock.

For Sale to the Trade by

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Slab wood—$1 50 per load—from WEIDLER'S MILL. Orders left at mill or in the box at Rose Saloon will be promptly attended to. W. S. M. L. & M. CO.

MEN [illegible]

RIVER AND OCEAN SHIPPING.

For Astoria—Fast Time.

STR. TELEPHONE

LEAVES MORRISON ST. TUESDAYS & THURSDAYS [illegible] at 6 A. M. Returning, leaves Astoria Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 6 A. M. Close connections at Kalama with N. P. R. R. to Sound.

Connections at Portland with O & C. and Westside Trains, Vancouver and Oregon City boats and Eastern bound trains. E. A. SEELEY, Agent, foot of Morrison. U. B. SCOTT, Pres't. Telephone No. 351.

Steamer Manzanillo.

Leaves Morrison street wharf every alternate morning at 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted. On Mondays and Fridays for SKAMOKAWA, and on Wednesdays for CLATSKANIE and way landings, returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

PEOPLE'S FREIGHTING CO., C. BUREAU, President.

A. S. FOSTER, Sec'y and Treas'r.

Portland and Lacamas Route.

The STEAMER TRAVELER will leave Morrison street for LaCamas Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M. Leave LaCamas Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M., calling at Vancouver, Fisher's and all intermediate landings. For freight or passage apply at dock or on board. W. S. BUCHANAN, Master.

THE STEAMSHIP

YAQUINA

Will leave Yaquina Bay for San Francisco on FRIDAY, Jan. [illegible]. Train to connect will leave Corvallis on Thursday at 9 A. M. C. A. HOGUE, Freight and Pass. Agt. 25dtd

---

Vancouver Transportation Co.'s

STRS. LURLINE OF VANCOUVER,

Capt. Jas. T. Gray, leave Portland at 3 P. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Alder street.

TOWING between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

People's Line to Oregon City.

STR. LATONA leaves Taylor st. [illegible] at 3 P. M.; from Oregon City at 8 A. M. Touch at all intermediate points. TOWING from 10 to 2 P. M.

INSURANCE.

THE OREGON

[illegible]

OF PORTLAND, OR.

Cash Capital.........$[illegible]0,000.00
Cash Assets.........$200,000.00

AGENCY

London Assurance Corporation of London, Eng.

Established A. D. 1720

PRINCIPAL OFFICE—31 STARK ST.

Union Insurance Company

OF SAN FRANCISCO

FIRE AND MARINE.

Capital.........$750,000.

BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON, North side Stark st., Front & First, Portland. [illegible] S. REED, Agent.

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital.........$2,000,000
Reserve fund, (in addition).........$515,000
Deposit in Oregon.........$36,600

Agency in Portland at No. 6 First st.

PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent.

MARKETS.

A. L. [illegible]SON,

CENTRAL MARKET,

Wholesale Butcher and Packer.

Special attention paid to supplying ships. Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

O'SHEA BROS.,

Wholesale Butchers & Packers

And Retail Dealers in all kinds of Meats. Special attention given to supplying ships. Stalls 29, 32 and 34 Central Market, Portland.

PACIFIC MARKET.

M. M. SPAULDING. THOS. PAPWORTH.

SPAULDING & PAPWORTH,

BUTCHERS AND PACKERS. DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS.

Corner Third and Ash Streets.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

AGENTS FOR

The British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co., L'd.

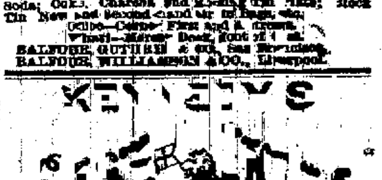
Importers offer for sale—Steam and Household Coal; Foundry Coke; Pig Iron; Fire Bricks; English Salt; Cement; Soda Crystals; Soda Ash; Caustic and Bicarb. Soda; Oaks; Charcoal and Roofing Tin Plate; Block Tin. New and Second-hand Wheat Bags, etc.

Office—Corner First and Ash streets. Wharf—Mersey Dock, foot of [illegible] st.

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., San Francisco.

BALFOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO., Liverpool.

KENNEDY'S



BITTERS

COMBINED WITH

MINERAL WATER.

BEST REMEDY IN THE WORLD!

Rheumatism, Constipation, Biliousness, Lung Diseases, Dyspepsia, Sedentary Diseases, Kidney Complaint, Impure Blood.

[illegible] & CO.

PROPRIETORS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

[illegible]

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS.

W. [illegible] & CO.

PORTLAND, OREGON. [illegible]

WEAK, NERVOUS INVALIDS,

and others seeking Health, Strength and Energy, are advised to send for "The Electric Review," a large illustrated journal, published for free distribution. It treats on health, hygiene, physical culture and medical subjects, and is a complete encyclopedia of information for sufferers afflicted with long standing, chronic, nervous, exhausting and painful diseases. Young men and others who suffer from nervous and physical debility, exhausted vitality, premature decline, etc., are especially benefited by consulting its contents. Thousands of dollars saved sufferers and others by the advice given. If in need of medical aid or counsel, read it before "doctoring" or investing in medicines or appliances of any description, and you will save time, money and disappointment. Address for free copy, The Electric Review, 1164 Broadway, New York.

HENLEY ROLLER SKATES, New and Improved.

Extraordinary Reductions. Best and only scientific Skates.

SOLE AGENTS,

OSBORN & ALEXANDER,

628 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

MECHANICS' TOOLS, HARDWARE AND MACHINERY.

Send for Free Catalogue. Mention this Paper.

DR. WING LEE,

CHINESE PHYSICIAN,

HAS LOCATED IN PORTLAND TO PRACTICE his profession among the people. He makes a specialty of treating CHRONIC DISEASES which the American doctors fail to cure. Give him a trial and be convinced of his skill in treating all diseases.

Office: No. 20 First st., between Pine and Second, Portland, Or.

Cure Guaranteed.

[illegible]

RAILWAYS AND STEAMSHIPS.

Oregon R'y & Navig

THE ONLY ROUTE O.T.R. EAST

Through tickets at lowest rates, and full and information can be obtained only at

ASH STREET WHARF.

Train for the East leaves Ash street [illegible] P. M.

Train from the East arrives at 10:30 A. M.

Pullman Sleeping Cars run through Council Bluffs and Dayton, and close connections with both Northern Pacific and Union Pacific their western terminal.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

FROM PORTLAND. Leaving at 12 Midnight, as follows:

State of Cal., Sat'ay, Dec. 5
Columbia, Thurs'dy, Dec. 10
Oregon, Tuesday.....Dec. 15
State of Cal., Sund'y, Dec. 20
Columbia, Friday....Dec. 25
Oregon, Wednesday, Dec. 30
State of Cal., Mon'y, Jan. 4

FROM SAN FRANCISCO. Leaving Spear St. 10 A. M. as follows:

Columbia, Friday
Oregon, Wednesday
State of Cal.
Columbia
Oregon
State of Cal., Tuesday
Columbia, Sunday

And every fifth day thereafter until further notice.

The Company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

To Astoria.

U. S. Mail Steamers leave from Ash street Portland, daily (except Sunday) at 6 A. M.

MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER.

LEAVE PORTLAND 7 A. M. DAILY except

WILLAMETTE RIVER.

Boats leave Portland at 6 A. M. every day Saturday for Corvallis and way points, returning every day except Sunday. Boats leave Portland Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Dayton points, returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and

A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.
JNO. J. BYRNE, Gen. Pass. & Ticket

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE

Northern Pacific [illegible]

Shortest Line to Chicago & the

The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, lington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast.

VIA

ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

Is the ONLY Line Running

Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),
Luxuriant Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge),

From Washington and Oregon Points

To The East

VIA ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ

Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

Leave Portland at 1 P. M. daily; arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at noon, fourth day.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

Train leaves Front and G daily at 11:45 A. M.; New Tacoma 6:30 P. M., connecting with Co's all points on Puget Sound.

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent, No. 2 Washington st., Portland.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA

VIA

Oregon & California R. R.

And Connections.

Fare to San Francisco $32; to Sacramento

Close connections made at Ashland with the California and Oregon Stage Company.

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS)

East Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND.

Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Ashland	
Ashland	9:30 P. M.	Portland	

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	4:00 P. M.	Lebanon	
Lebanon	4:45 A. M.	Portland	

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars daily between Portland and Ashland.

The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F st.

West Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.

Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	9:00 A. M.	Corvallis	
Corvallis	8:30 A. M.	Portland	

Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	5:00 P. M.	McMinnville	
McMinnville	5:45 A. M.	Portland	

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up-town office, cor. Stark and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured at company's office, Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or. Freight will not be received for shipment after five o'clock P. M. on either the East or West Side Division.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.

New Route!

CORVALLIS, YAQUINA, SAN FRAN

[illegible]

On and After Dec. 15th, 1885, Trains Leave Corvallis Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. Leave Yaquina Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

This company is now prepared to transport freight and passengers offering at the lowest rates ever made on this coast—

RATES:

Corvallis to San Francisco

BY TRAIN AND THE

A1 SS. YAQUINA:

Cabin, $14.......... Steerage
Grain, $4.50 per ton.

(For sailing dates see separate advertisement.)

Accommodations unsurpassed.

Capacity of Steamship—Cabin passengers, [illegible]; steerage, 50; freight, 1500 tons. River steamers will hereafter connect with Corvallis. Other Ocean Steamers will be added as For further information apply to F. J. HATCH, Pacific Dock.

C. C. HOGUE, A. G. F. & P. Agt., Corvallis.

DR. SPINNEY

THE SPECIALIST.

Treats all Chronic, Nervous and Diseases,

Such as Lost Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Exhausted vitality, Seminal Weakness, torrhoea, Prostatorrhoea, Impotency, Gleet, Syphilis, Diseases of the Kidneys, Heart and Stomach; Premature Decline, Women, and all Functional Derangements from youthful follies or excess in later years.

YOUNG MEN

Who may be suffering from the effects of follies or indiscretion will do well to avail of this, the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity. DR. SPINNEY will to Forfeit $500 for every case of Seminal Weakness or private disease of any kind or character he undertakes and fails to cure.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN

There are many at the age of 30 to troubled with too frequent evacuations of often accompanied by a slight smarting sensation and a weakening of the system the patient cannot account for. On examining urinary deposits a ropy sediment will and sometimes small particles of albumen or the color will be of a thin, whitish hue, ing to a dark and torpid appearance. There men who die of this difficulty, ignorant which is the second stage of seminal SPINNEY will Guarantee a Perfect such cases, and a healthy restoration of urinary organs. Those who cannot consult sonally may, by describing their symptoms

TREATMENT AT HOME.

A package of DR. SPINNEY'S Specific sent by express on receipt of $10. one dollar is sent to guarantee

Office and Private Dispensary, Block, opposite Postoffice. Postoffice Address: Box 430,

DR. N. S. SPINNEY.

CITY ASSESSMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City Assessment Roll of the City of has been filed in the office of the Auditor and Clerk of the City of Portland, for the year 1886, and will remain open until January to which time all applications for corrections thereon must be made and filed. Particular attention is called to the following extract from Ordinance 2[illegible]: "Any person feeling himself aggrieved by the assessment, valuation or listing of property may apply to the Committee on Ways and Means for a revision of the same. Such application shall contain a list of all the property subject to taxation for city purposes, owned by and in the hands or under the control of the applicant, and a description of the particular item or items claimed to be wrongly assessed, which said application shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the applicant, must be filed with the Auditor on or before the 1st day of January [illegible]

Portland, Oregon, Nov. [illegible]

VOL. 25—NO. 7998.

G. SEN

148.

[illegible]

Has made the Misfit Parlors, 14
Merchant Tailor Made Clothing,
many agents throughout the countr
fits and Garments which have be
bought up at such sacrifices that th
rons so artistically and at such pric
cinity are surprised. Three ne
comprising the following

PRICE

ALL ALTERATIONS DONE FREE O

Suits.

$25	Merchant Tailor Made Suits for				$12 0
30	"	"	"	"	14 0
35	"	"	"	"	16 0
40	"	"	"	"	18 2
45	"	"	"	"	20 0
50	"	"	"	"	22 5
60	"	"	"	"	28 0
65	"	"	"	"	30 0
75	"	"	"	"	35 0

Pants.

$6	Merchant Tailor made Pants at				$3 0
8	"	"	"	"	4 00
10	"	"	"	"	5 00

N. B.—Thanking the citizens o
patronage since our opening, and
eral support for the future, we are

[illegible]

148 First St., adjoining Gilmen House

Lighted by Electricity. Open every nigh

[illegible]MAN'S

[illegible]RANCE

SALE

OF

DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
CROCKERY,
AND
GLASSWARE,

Will Commence

MONDAY, JANUARY 4.

This Sale will be a Clearance in the Strictest Sense of the Word.

S[illegible]orn, Vail & Co.

Wholesale & Retail.

MOULDINGS and FRAMES,

Mirrors & Artists' Materials,

New Xmas

Cards,
Plush Goods,
Whisk Holders,
Brackets,
Toilet Cases,
Easel Mirrors,
Bric-a-Brac.

For Holiday Trade.

172 FIRST ST.

NOW LANDING,

Ex "Greisdale," from Liverpool,

ENGLISH ROCK SALT

In Large Lumps, used everywhere, and the most suitable and economical for a salt lick for stock.

For Sale to the Trade by

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.

THE [illegible]

In my hands, is curing the worst cases of Piles, Fis Burns, Ulcers and [illegible]

J. R. PILKINGTON, M. D.

VOL. 25—NO. 7998. PORTLAND, OREGON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1885. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

The President Changes his Plan of Appointment.

AN ARCTIC SEARCH ORDERED.

Treasurer Jordan to Fill Temporarily the New York Vacancy—The House Committees—Poor Children Made Happy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The president has been long enough in office to realize that the position he has assumed heretofore of investigating the character and capacity of every person recommended for office has been a mistaken one, besides involving more time than he could spare for such matters. He now proposes to hold senators and members of congress strictly responsible for their recommendations, and whatever charges are preferred against applicants so recommended he will leave to the senate to determine. He believes this division of responsibility with the senate is proper, and is what the constitution intended. He has also resolved to take no interest whatever in the confirmation of those whom he is not personally satisfied with, leaving the senate to confirm or reject.

This change of policy is staggering a great many senators and members, who have been in the habit of recommending to him applicants for office merely to get rid of them, and thus throw on him the responsibility of deciding upon their character and efficiency. Of course this policy is only to apply to nominations made at the instances of senators, members and others, and of whom he has no knowledge of his own to guide him. So if any such nominations turn out wrong and unwise, the country will know that the fault will not rest with the president, but with those that impose upon him by such recommendations.

MITCHELL AND THE RAILROADS.

A Statement Made by Himself—The Railroad Lobby Still Strong at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Mitchell, of Oregon, has dropped naturally into the place he occupies in the senate. The withdrawal of Riddleberger from the committee on railroads made a vacancy there which Mitchell at once was designated to fill. When in the senate before Mitchell was chairman of the committee on railroads, holding that place when Thurman reported his famous bill from the judiciary committee, requiring the Central and Union Pacific roads to pay annually a certain percentage of the net earnings to the government, to thus gradually liquidate their debt. Mitchell opposed that measure. After his retirement from the senate he was employed by the Northern Pacific railway as attorney, and remained in that position until last spring, until the company began to swing the economical axe and cut him off.

A correspondent asked him this evening what his attitude would be in regard to the forfeiture of the land grants in the Northwest. He replied that many persons inferred that he was elected by the aid of the Northern Pacific, and would therefore favor a measure extending the time in which the company might earn the grant. On the contrary, he said, the Northern Pacific did not assist; it opposed his election, and that he was in no sense under obligation to that company. He said he was in favor of forfeiting the Northern Pacific grant from Wallula to Portland, as Senator Dolph is. In regard to the land grant on the Cascade division, he said he had not made up his mind what he would do. He favors extending the time of the Oregon & California grant, on the grounds that he believes it will be a benefit to southern Oregon to have that road built.

THE RAILROAD LOBBY.

It may be said here that the railroad lobby is hard at work to get the time of that grant and that of the California & Oregon extended. A new method has been adopted to influence members of the California delegation in regard to the matter. The boards of trade of San Francisco and Sacramento have passed resolutions urging the congressmen to vote for the extension. This is intended to furnish a moral backing to them to take an action which is so universally condemned. These resolutions will be presented to congress, and will probably be the only utterance from the state on the subject which will reach that body. This action of the boards of trade shakes the resolution of the congressmen. Some of them are in doubt as to the real wish of their constituents on the matter. It is thought here that the next move of the monopoly will be to have prominent men in each of the six districts write to the congressmen, urging that the interests of the state require the immediate construction of the road, and thus make it appear that the people want the railroads to get that immense amount of land. These tactics greatly nonplus the congressmen in regard to what action they should take.

CONCERNING APPOINTMENTS.

The correspondent asked Senator Mitchell what he thought would probably be the action of the senate on the president's appointments. He said that he could not speak for the republicans in that body, as he had not yet been in caucus with them, but for himself he had decided on the following course: If charges were brought against a republican in office, and he was suspended, he could not vote for the confirmation of his successor until these charges were investigated; but, if the president wanted the offices held by republicans for his party followers, and removed the republicans to make places for democrats, and brought no charges against the former, he would vote to confirm such of the president's appointments.

In regard to the old system of senatorial courtesy which it was supposed expired with the resignation of Conkling, Mitchell said he thought it had gradually been readopted, and was tacitly enforced at the present time.

SENDING RELIEF.

The Government Decides to Dispatch a Steamer to Search for the Missing Whaler Amethyst.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—In response to urgent telegrams from Senator Fair the secretary of the treasury has decided to send a search party after the missing whaler Amethyst, supposed to be cast away in Behrings sea. Telegrams were sent to Commander Hooper, of the revenue steamer Rush, and Commander Healy, of the Corwin, at San Francisco, directing them to confer together with a view to the selection of one of these vessels to undertake the search. It is believed that the steamer will be ready to sail in four days after the selection is made.

The Rush is a new vessel, comparatively speaking, but the Corwin is in good repair and only last summer returned from a cruise through the waters where it is supposed the Amethyst was cast away. From advices received from San Francisco it is believed that it will not be possible to force a passage further north than Seal islands, between 150 and 200 miles north of the Aleutian islands and well up into Behrings sea. The relief steamer will put in at Ounalaska for coal and such stores as may be needed.

BIGELOW'S DECLINATION.

Tilden Believed to Have Been the Power that Influenced him.

WASHINGTON, Dec 28.—No determination has yet been reached in the matter of filling the prospective vacancy in the New York sub-treasurer's office that will occur upon the expiration of Acton's commission on December 31st. It is rumored around the treasury department that Treasurer Jordan would go to New York and care for the office until a permanent appointment could be made. There are doubts entertained however, as to his authority to discharge the duties of sub-treasurer. At the White house it was said that no appointment can be made before the reassembling of congress, and the treasury department is expected to provide against any interruption of business at the New York sub-treasury.

BIGELOW'S REASONS FOR DECLINING.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—An extraordinary desire is manifested here to know the reasons given by John Bigelow for declining the office of assistant United States treasurer. All that can be learned about his letter of declination is that it is long-winded, and that the substance of it is that Tilden's biographer does not care to assume the heavy responsibility of taking care of millions of the people's money. It is apparent that Bigelow's unwillingness to serve has not been received gracefully, and that it has not deepened the respect for his strength of independence of character. Some politicians, who know of the intimate and friendly relations existing between Tilden and Bigelow, believe that Bigelow has declined at Tilden's suggestion and that he has in his letter become spokesman for Tilden, and lectured the president for failing to conform to Tilden's ideas in the conduct of his administration.

JORDAN WILL ACT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—It is probable that United States Treasurer Jordan will be designated by Secretary Manning to act as sub-treasurer at New York until congress reassembles, when a new appointment will be made.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

BIDS FOR CARRYING MAILS.

WASHINGTON, Dec 28.—The second assistant postmaster general is receiving bids for carrying mails on steamboat and star routes in the western states and territories. The time for receiving bids expires the 2d of January. At the same time bids for miscellaneous routes in all the states and territories, with the exception of Delaware, Pennsylvania and the New England states, are being received. The territory covered in the first mentioned class of bids comprises Arkansas, Louisiana, Indian territory, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Washington territory, Oregon, Nevada, California and Alaska.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Speaker Carlisle is about half through with his committees. He has skeletonized the list, and has most of his chairmanships settled, and is getting the members in their places. The committees he is having the most trouble about are foreign affairs, labor, and coinage, weights and measures. The Star says it is settled that Bland is to hold the chairmanship of the coinage, weights and measures committee, but the composition of the committee is giving the speaker much worry. Pressure is being brought to bear by Bland and other silver men to have one but advocates of the silver dollar placed upon it, while on the other hand great influence is exerted to have it constructed in harmony with the administration. In this way the speaker is subjected to a cross-fire that is very harassing. The secretary of the navy, it is said, will have much to say about the composition of the naval committee. Hewitt, it is conceded, will be at the head, and a number of others whom Whitney favors will be placed upon it.

POOR CHILDREN MADE HAPPY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Fourteen hundred poor children to-day enjoyed the hospitality of a charity association originally known as the Children's Christmas club, of which Hollie Vilas, daughter of the postmaster-general, is president, and Nellie Arthur, daughter of the ex-president, is one of the vice-presidents, and which every year furnishes a Christmas dinner and gifts to children of the poor of this city. Each of the 1400 children was given an excellent dinner, a box of candy and a Christmas card. The tables were waited upon by daughters of the most prominent citizens, and Hollie Vilas and Nellie Arthur personally superintended the giving out of the presents. The president and Miss Cleveland, and many others well known in society, attended the entertainment.

A QUESTION OF VALIDITY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—A question has arisen as to the validity of Mr. Coon's acts as acting secretary of the treasury for nine days after the death of Secretary Folger under a former designation of the president to act during the absence of the secretary. It is stated at the first comptroller's office that such action might affect Coon individually, were a question of salary involved, yet action as to third parties could not be valid, and therefore his official acts cannot be questioned. This decision is held under a decision of the supreme court and a former attorney general.

PROF. BAIRD'S ACCOUNTS ALLOWED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The first comptroller of the treasury has approved the accounts of the United States fish commissioner for the last fiscal year without alteration or modification. These accounts were stopped by the first auditor for examination and have been allowed only after the most careful scrutiny of the manner and authority by which Prof. Baird expends money appropriated for the work of which he has charge.

QUITE A SAVING.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Some weeks ago proposals were offered for the removal of a cofferdam of the dry dock at Mare island, Cal. The lowest bid for the work was $30,750. It was rejected on account of the exorbitant price, and the matter was readvertised. The navy department has been informed by telegraph that the lowest bid under the new proposals was $15,000.

ONLY A RUMOR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—It is said at the White house that there is no truth in, nor any foundation for, the story published by the Pittsburg *Penny Press*, that a number of detectives are coming to Washington to look after the personal safety of the president.

TROUBLE FEARED ON THE BORDER.

Americans Arranging to Raid a Mexican Town—Election Troubles Increasing.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—The following is furnished by the Brownsville, Texas, correspondent of the *Globe-Democrat*, under to-day's date: Advices from Rome, Texas, say a force estimated at 100 to 150 men are congregated at Juan Maldonado's ranch, four miles from Rome, arming and preparing for a raid on Mier, Mexico, which is about seven miles distant from the ranch. They are partisans of one of the defeated candidates for mayor in the recent election at Mier, and on raising a riot were driven out by the federal troops. The rioters retreated across the Rio Grande and fired on the troops from the American bank. It is not known whether the United States authorities have taken any steps to break up the expedition.

Another correspondent, writing from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, says: Gen. Gomez, commander-in-chief of this division of the Mexican army, arrived here last night, and this morning issued an order commanding the Fourth battalion of cavalry to start at once for Mier. Although the reason for this movement is not understood, it is thought the troops have been ordered there to preserve peace at the time of inauguration of the newly elected officials on January 1. A sufficient number of troops has been retained to perform similar duty here. There is no probability of any trouble here, though hopes are entertained by the Gonzales faction that the election will be annulled by the governor.

IN COAHUILA.

A special dispatch to the *Globe-Democrat* from Saltillo, Mexico, says preparations are now going on in this state (Coahuila) for the gubernatorial election, which is to take place next February. The candidates are the same as were before the people last November, Senors Garza Galon and Ramos Falcon, at which time the result was set aside by the federal government.

The second battalion of cavalry, 300 strong, has been ordered to Piedras Negras, the extreme northern boundary of this state, to preserve order, and it is supposed the freedom of the ballot box. All the towns of the state, of any importance, are being garrisoned with troops. Notwithstanding all these precautions, opinions are expressed by prominent politicians that all will come to naught, and that the military governor will be retained.

CALIFORNIA.

PUT IN FOR REPAIRS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 28.—The bark Hattie E. Tapley, from Port Blakeley December 7 for Sydney, put in at this port this morning, leaking badly.

The schooner John G. North, from Port Townsend for Honolulu, put into this port to-day leaking.

LAUNDRY ORDERS CONSTITUTIONAL.

In the case of the Chinese laundryman Yick Wo, on a writ of habeas corpus, the supreme court decided to-day that all laundry orders passed by the city supervisors are constitutional. Hereafter all laundries within the city limits must be built of iron, stone or brick.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

8 P. M.—Weather indications for the North Pacific for the succeeding thirty-two hours, fair weather.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE WRECKED BARK ARABELLA.

VICTORIA, Dec. 28.—A steamer returned to port last night with the crew of the wrecked bark Arabella on board. They report the vessel as having rose her back, with the rocks through her bottom, and the hull in a fair way of going to pieces. At high tide there is fifteen feet of water in the hold. The attempt to raise her with camels has been abandoned, as there is not sufficient water to use them. The spars have been pretty well stripped, and only the anchors and a small quantity of gear has yet to be removed. The wreck abandoned will be sold.

Arrived—American ship Belvidere, seven and one-half days from San Pedro.

OLYMPIA ITEMS.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 27.

The only child of Mr. Work, of East Olympia, is dangerously ill.

A masquerade ball will be given here on New Year's eve under the auspices of the O. S. club.

Miss Florence Jones returned from the Anna Wright seminary last week, to spend the vacation with her friends in this city.

The steamer Emma Hayward was handsomely decorated on Christmas, and made a fine appearance as she came up the bay.

The public printer is busily engaged in getting out the bills ordered printed, the majority of which will be ready by the time the legislature reconvenes.

The music in St. John's Episcopal church on Christmas morning was very fine, and included Baumbach's "Te Deum" and "Dank's Jubilate," which were well rendered by the choir.

A few mornings since the train leaving Tacoma for the south was somewhat behind time, and on making inquiry it was ascertained that a prominent gentleman from Spokane in his hurry, had left an entire set of teeth behind him in the hotel and the train was delayed until he procured them.

The various churches of this city, as usual, made the little ones happy by displaying Christmas trees and distributing the usual Christmas fruit. The programme in the M. E. church was highly interesting, and the coming of a veritable Santa Claus down the chimney was a source of delight to the children.

Posters are out announcing a concert by the O. S. C. orchestra on January 6, for the benefit of Mr. Hunter, who accidentally lost his right hand in the sawmill a few weeks since. By particular request Gen. R. G. O'Brien has consented to sing "The Old Settler," in character, written expressly for him by Hon. Francis Henry of this city.

Last evening about eight o'clock several boys who should have been at home, instead of prowling around the streets after dark, happened to meet a Chinaman and commenced annoying and teasing him. Becoming very bold in their actions the Chinaman, in self defense, drew a knife and cut one of them named Johnny Riley in the right cheek, giving him quite an ugly gash. A throng of persons stood around Capt. Doane's, where the Chinaman was supposed to have taken refuge, for some time, but the man not being found they separated quietly giving it as their verdict that the boy had got no more than he deserved.

A Suggestion.

Alta California.

Under the Oregon law a person who loses money at the gaming table is entitled to recover double the amount and a Portland party who deposited $75 in a faro bank has recovered judgment for $150. This idea might work well in the suppression of other vices. For example, if a person who took a drink at a bar and paid for it should be entitled to go back and demand two more drinks free, the saloons would soon go out of business. What does St. John think of the proposition?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla marvelously braces up the system; purifies and invigorates. Every invalid needs it.

THE EAST.

Burke Knocks Cleary Out in the Third Round.

CIGAR MAKERS BADLY DELUDED.

More about the Silver Question—A Letter to the President—Prohibition in the South—Eastern News Notes.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Probably the most exciting glove contest ever witnessed in Chicago occurred here to-night, in which Jack Burke of Chicago in three rounds, knocked out Mike Cleary of New York. As early as 7:30 o'clock to-night the interior of Battery D armory contained by fully 5000 pairs of lungs, reeked with cigar smoke. The public not only packed the building but ran over into the street.

It was nearly 10 o'clock when the lions of the evening made an appearance, and the crowd proceeded to cheer itself hoarse. Prof. Tom Chandler of Boston and Capt. Dalton of Chicago seconded Cleary, while Tom Chandler of Chicago and Jack Hoto performed the same service for Burke. Both men were in prime condition, Burke tipping the scales at 165 and Cleary about the same.

The men sparred an instant for an opening, and a moment later Cleary went to grass from a terrible back-hander from Burke's left, which struck him square in the eye and brought blood. The round finished with some ineffectual attempts on Cleary's part to get in a right on Burke's face.

The second round opened out rather favorably for Cleary, who got in a stinging counter with his left on Burke's cheek. Cleary tapped Burke gently twice more and the round closed with cautious sparring on both sides.

CLEARY KNOCKED OUT.

When the men stood up for the third round Burke's pink and glowing skin showed in strange contrast to the almost marble whiteness of Cleary's fine face and physique. Burke's whole aspect was eloquent of vigor and confidence, while Cleary, pale and supple, looked well his match. The New Yorker began to force the fighting, but Burke impetuously forced him into the corner and hit him two rattling blows in the face with his left. Then he struck the New Yorker heavily on the neck. Cleary staggered, and seemed dazed for a moment, but then recovered himself with an effort and forced Burke desperately to the opposite side of the ring. Cleary was breathing heavily, and shook slightly with suppressed excitement, while Burke, perfectly cool and collected, watched calmly for his chance. It came. Quick as a flash his right arm shot out, and Cleary fell like a log. The blow caught him fairly, just under and behind the left ear, and knocked him senseless.

BURKE ALARMED.

"My God, he's killed him!" some one muttered. The huge audience became perfectly silent. Burke stepped to where his adversary lay, stretched out at full length on his back. The victor, his face exhibiting genuine alarm, stooped over Cleary and shook him gently. A little later Cleary's prostrate form showed signs of life, and the crowd rose with wild cries of "Burke, Burke!"

The champion climbed over the ropes and walked jauntily to his dressing room. Cleary's seconds picked him up and helped him to his dressing room, where he revived in a few minutes.

Since Burke went to California, after his set-to with Sullivan, he has cultivated an offensive use of his right hand, which is believed by many to be the secret of his remarkable success to-night.

DELUDED CIGAR MAKERS.

Two Hundred Gather at Chicago, only to Learn that they are not Wanted on the Coast.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Nearly 200 men stood around the headquarters of the cigar makers' union to-day, discussing the deception of which they are the victims. About two weeks ago a man named Wolf, president of the cigar makers' union of San Francisco, arrived here, on his way east for the purpose of securing cigar makers to go to that city. Wolf represented to the fraternity and press that cigar manufacturers of the Pacific coast had decided to unite in a systematic opposition to the Chinese. He stated that the Chinese had become powerful competitors of white manufacturers as well as monopolizers of labor of the trade. The poorer ones had begun buying leaf tobacco of dealers; this was made into cigars, which were given in payment for material, the surplus of the manufactured goods remaining in their possession. After the leaf tobacco was paid for they gave them a nice profit. This surplus they sold cheaper than manufacturers could afford. In addition to tenement house cigar makers, the ultimate were working into business in a wholesale way, and manufacturers had been brought to a realization of the necessity of pooling issues with white cigar makers.

Wolf's purpose in coming east was, as he said, to visit Chicago, New York, Boston, Louisville and other manufacturing cities, where he could obtain men to go to California. He represented that permanent employment would be given to 2500 men, at larger wages than eastern scales. Saturday he left the eastern seaboard with about 175 men, and this morning the party arrived in Chicago.

BADLY DECEIVED.

The representations Wolf made in this city caused many cigar makers here to decide to go to California. Nearly 200 men made arrangements to join the party and many of them were married. These sold their household effects and made all the necessary arrangements to move west.

Wolf had stated that he could get them tickets for $39. When he arrived here this morning, the men were surprised to find that he had less than 200 men. They were still further surprised when he coolly informed them that he needed only 175. A lively time ensued, and Wolf was told in vigorous English the opinion entertained of his conduct. He finally decided to take eighteen of the Chicago party, thus making an even 200 men, or twenty-five more than he said he needed. The party left on an early train for San Francisco.

WILL BE SENT HOME.

It was learned at the headquarters of the cigar makers' union this morning that some of the 175 stranded men who had been deceived by Wolf's statements had come from Canada, but mostly throughout the northwest and from the South. They are now left in this city and will be sent to their homes by the treasurer of the union.

A dispatch from the East says that when he left the seaboard Wolf alleged that "if this experiment with 100 men was a success, the 5000 Chinamen now employed by 241 cigar manufacturers in California would be supplanted by white men."

The Chicago union has written a letter to the San Francisco branch of the cigar makers' union, explaining Wolf's conduct and the injury he has done, and demanding an explanation. It is alleged that Wolf has sold himself to certain San Francisco manufacturers, his [illegible] being in the interests of the firms, who are planning the disorganization of the union in San Francisco.

WOLF DEFENDED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—George E. Canning, secretary of the International Cigar Makers' union, of which J. Wolf, now in the east, is president, was seen to-night respecting the dispatch from Chicago, stating that Wolf had refused to bring 175 strangers from Chicago and had left them stranded at the Chicago depot. Canning said that in confining himself to the 200 men which he is bringing with him Wolf has simply obeyed his instructions as the amount subscribed by the International union of New York was only sufficient to pay the expenses of 200 men to San Francisco. Canning says the misunderstanding is due to the fact that the cigar makers who wished to come to California have confounded Wolf with the agent of the cigar makers' association. This latter association is composed of proprietors of San Francisco cigar factories. They sent an agent east on their own account to procure white cigar makers, so as to be independent of union men.

THEY REACH OMAHA.

OMAHA, Dec. 28.—A special train from the East arrived here to-night, with 350 cigar makers from New York and points along the line, bound for San Francisco. S. Wolf, of San Francisco, representing the International Cigarmakers' union, is in charge of the party. Six hundred Knights of Labor and other local organizations received them at the depot with a brass band. Fifty cigarmakers from Omaha join the party.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

A Comparison by the "Sun"—The Bland Act will Stand.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—*Sun*: "Opponents of silver money on this side of the Atlantic extol the blessings of a gold standard and ascribe the depression of our business affairs to a fear of silver. Meanwhile the people of Great Britain whose necks are under the yoke of gold and have not the faintest prospect of escape from it, are far from enjoying complete prosperity. Special cables present the following picture: Suffering among the poor in London is always great and now it is said to be unprecedented. The usual efforts of Christmas alleviation seem to have been paralyzed by the immensity of the task. Comparatively little organized charity has been reported. Any day during the past fortnight one could see thousands of faint, ragged wretches prowling outside of the wharves, each ready to fight each other in order to be one of the score who were admitted to a day's work for 50 cents in a ship [illegible] o'clock a.m. Everywhere business is reported to be worse than it was a year ago. It is said that no single Christmas publication has yielded profit. At the London docks less than the half the quantity of wine has been taken out of bond that was taken out last year. The more tangible luxuries suffer in the same way. When it was stated one year ago that the British shipbuilding industries were at half a million tons it seemed that the worst showing had passed, but the report now is likely to show another diminution and one nearly as great. This is a sample of all industries, while the farmers' prices have reached starvation point."

THE PACIFIC COAST DELEGATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec 28.—It has been thought that there has been but one opinion in regard to the silver question among senators and congressmen from the Pacific coast, but it seems to-day that when a vote is taken, one or more senators or congressmen from the Pacific coast are found voting to suspend the coinage of silver. One of the Pacific coast senators said this evening that he was devoting a good deal of study to the subject, but had not yet reached a satisfactory conclusion. He did not wish to be reported as holding one opinion or the other until his views had been matured by thorough research and careful thought. At the present stage of investigation he inclines to the opinion that gold should be the sole element of currency. The work that has had the greatest influence upon his mind is a little pamphlet of thirty pages, translated from the French, written by Henry Cernuschi, a copy of which has been sent to each congressman and senator by Manton Marble. The advocates of gold have spared no expense in providing legislators with pamphlets and books which favor gold.

THE BLAND ACT WILL STAND.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—*Ledger*: "Probably the most important matter of home news in the *Ledger* this morning is our Washington correspondent's confirmation of the Washington *Republican*'s canvass on the silver coinage question. The figures given indicate 197 representatives opposed to suspension of the Bland dollar act, and only 125 representatives in favor of its suspension. The situation in the senate is not much better. There seem now to be but 32 senators in favor of suspension, while 44 senators are believed to be against it."

A LETTER TO CLEVELAND.

Formal Charges against the Appraiser at the Port of New York.

NEW YORK, Dec 28.—I. D. Phelps, of this city, well known in connection with various commercial interests of the country, has submitted to president Cleveland a series of formal charges against George V. Brower, appointed by the president to be general appraiser at this port, who as a recess appointee has been filling that office, and whose confirmation rests with the senate. The matter is made public in a formal way to-day. In a letter to the president under date of December 24, transmitting his charges, Phelps, among other things, says:

"I have appeared as a witness in favor of the government in three different cases before Brower within the past few weeks, and I base my charges upon facts within my personal knowledge. Charges of a similar character from other sources can and will be furnished you if desired, all tending in the same direction, and showing the incompetency, neglect of duty and possible dishonesty of this officer. He is not a fit man for the position he occupies, as the testimony will show. I do not make these charges lightly, or with a desire to injure Brower. I make them because I believe he, as a public officer in the service of the government, is wholly unfit for the position he occupies. I am willing that the records of his own office shall determine the questions as to his intelligence, his performance of duty and his honesty.

"Charges similar to those which I enclose herewith I shall lay before the United States senate and the committee on commerce of that body, who will have to pass upon the confirmation of Brower for the public position he now holds.

"As a private citizen, it is not permitted me to know what cases of imported merchandise under reappraisement have come before Brower during his term of office. I am informed, however, that upward of 2000 cases of invoices have been referred to him for action, wherein the appraiser at New York, Mr. McMullen, acting under the advice of his assistant appraisers and examiners, after careful scrutiny, has advanced invoices, and in a large majority of which cases the general appraiser has sustained the importers and defrauded the government of its just dues.

"I do not presume that you personally can investigate the official conduct of Mr. Brower, but to whomsoever the question of his efficiency and honesty may be referred, I shall be prepared to furnish testimony going to show that he is an officer wholly unfit for the position he occupies."

Under the same date Phelps writes a long letter to Secretary Manning, in which he complains that Brower has failed to give full force to views expressed in the treasury circular of July 7th last concerning methods of ascertaining the value of imported goods, particularly classes of goods manufactured abroad exclusively for export, and which therefore had no quotable market value at the point of manufacture.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

PROHIBITION IN THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The *World* says: "The recent bitter election contest in Georgia over the local option issue of prohibition, which promised to leave Atlanta the most progressive of southern cities and as free from liquor saloons as any town in Maine, has attracted attention to the almost phenomenal spread of the temperance movement in the South. Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, and even Kentucky, are moving rapidly in the direction of absolute prohibition. The state whose very name has come to be synonymous with whisky, is only second to Georgia in the movement. Whole tiers of counties are as faithfully temperance as Neal Dow himself could wish. The names of twenty-eight counties are printed in which the prohibition law is rigidly enforced. The sentiment throughout Kentucky is rapidly becoming more radical, and from being merely for temperance has taken a firm stand for prohibition. The movement has already asserted itself in party politics, and friends of the cause expect encouraging results in 1886."

The *World* has an editorial on the latest phase of the prohibition contest in Atlanta: "The prohibitionists have gained a decisive advantage in the formal signing of an order declaring the result of the election. Probably the business of most of the liquor dealers will now be broken up, so that the ultimate decision will be of less interest to them. It is still possible that in this way resistance to the prohibitory ordinance may gradually fade away. Nevertheless, the result will be watched with great interest throughout the country. If the efforts in Atlanta prove successful, it will have great influence, not only throughout the southern states but will teach a valuable lesson to prohibitionists in the north."

CHRISTMAS AT GENERAL GRANT'S TOMB.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Among the incidents of Christmas were the following: Mrs. Grant and Fred visited the General's tomb in the forenoon, and fastened a heavy wreath of flowers to the gate. When they left, a white-haired ex-soldier from Galena begged permission of officer Fanning to kiss the wreath. A gentleman from San Francisco, much affected, asked permission to cut some blades of grass near the tomb. A lady offered $10 for a flower from the wreath, and was refused. It is a common thing for the guard to be tempted in this way by offers of money. The rule forbidding visitors to pass between the sentinel's beat and the tomb is strictly enforced. The soldiers at Riverside are very proud of their duty. Said one of them last night: "I was on guard most of the day over the remains of General Grant. It has been the happiest Christmas of my life."

A WOMAN'S FRIGHTFUL LEAP.

CONEY ISLAND, Dec. 28.—At noon to-day an unknown woman jumped from the third floor of the Brady block in Monumental park to the street below. Her skull was crushed and she was terribly injured otherwise. The room from which she sprang is occupied by David Eckhart, a Broadway coal dealer. Eckhart left the room at 6 o'clock this morning, but the woman evidently remained in bed until a few minutes before she made the dreadful leap. She did not dress herself, but wrapped a blanket about her person and stepping to the window sprang through it head first. The woman was taken to a hospital.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—The following figures, accurately compiled by the report of the board of trade, will be posted on change to-morrow. They show the amount of grain in sight in the United States and Canada on Saturday, December 26th, and the amount of increase or decrease from the preceding week: Wheat, 58,320,974 bushels, decrease 67,835; corn, 7,024,880, increase 1,810,237; oats, 2,589,846, increase 110,151; rye, 807,028, increase 57,370; barley, 2,243,175, increase 45,792.

A BLACK BRUTE BURNED TO DEATH.

MOBILE, Dec. 28.—At Galnstown, Clarke county, Alabama, yesterday, Alexander Reid, a negro who brutally murdered Miss Carrie Boyer at that place on the 18th, was chained to a tree at the spot where the crime was committed, and slowly burned to death by a crowd of indignant whites and blacks.

VANDERBILT'S WILL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, daughter of the late William H. Vanderbilt, arrived home this morning on the steamship Servia; her presence being necessary to the probating of her father's will. The necessary legal steps can now be taken without further delay.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

VITRIOL THROWING AT DUBUQUE.

DUBUQUE, Dec. 28.—A sensational case of vitriol throwing occurred here to-night. A few minutes before 10 o'clock Frank Woods, engineer on the Illinois Central railroad, was walking to the yard, for the purpose of taking out a freight train. At the lower end of the main street two women stepped out of a dark recess, and one of them threw a can of vitriol upon Woods. It struck him in the face, and it is feared that the sight of both eyes will be entirely lost. His cries brought assistance. The women escaped in the dark. He was taken to his residence where he is now suffering terrible agony. The women have not yet been arrested. It is believed one of them is Kate Welsh, who a short time since sued Woods for bastardy. The suit is still pending. Since it was instituted Woods has married another young lady.

VANDALISM IN A CATHOLIC CHURCH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—The police furnish details of an extraordinary piece of vandalism occurring in the St. Elizabeth Roman Catholic church, corner of State and Thirty-first streets. Unknown persons entered the church several nights ago, and tore down and completely mutilated sixteen oil paintings which had been on the wall, tore down all the figures in the niches, went into the sanctuary and threw the vestments around, and spilled wine found there over them. Passing into the schoolroom the desks were overturned, books strewn around and the walls bespattered with ink. No cause is assigned for the wreckage, and no arrests have been made.

[illegible]

FOREIGN DISPATCHES

England will not Consent to Parnell's Demands.

GREVY RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT.

The Bulgarian Union to be Recognized by the Powers—French Defeat in Madagascar—Old World Notes.

DUBLIN, Dec. 28.—The *Evening Mail* says that Capt. O'Shea, home rule member of parliament, is arranging an *entente* by which Parnell will support Gladstone in his effort to gain control of the government, and in return Gladstone will introduce, on his accession to power, a measure for home rule in Ireland. The only point upon which there is any disagreement is in relation to control of the police in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Dec. 28.—The *Irish Times* publishes a dispatch from London to-day stating that the police have been ordered to resume the precautionary measures adopted during the dynamite "scare" under the liberal government, owing to excitement among nationalists, arising out of the alleged home rule manifesto of Gladstone.

LIBERAL MEMBERS QUESTIONED.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A circular was recently sent to all the liberal members of the new parliament, asking them to state their opinions on the Irish home rule question. In their replies most of them avoid explicit statements, but a majority of those who express a definite opinion are opposed to giving to an Irish parliament control of the tariff and of police, and are in favor of confining the legislative power of such establishment to matters of local government, the same as in Great Britain. A number of members insist that the unity of the empire must override all efforts to conciliate the Irish tenantry. The replies show that it is hopeless to expect from the liberals any concession acceptable to the Parnellites. Gladstone and his colleagues in the late cabinet continue to exchange views on the Irish question. They take no pains to conceal the fact of the existence of grave difficulties in the way of an agreement.

A PREDICTION.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, reviewing the situation, predicts that the Salisbury government will be given an extension of power, and says it is possible the government may make an attempt to suppress Ireland with high-handed coercion.

The report that Capt. O'Shea has been arranging an understanding between the Parnellites and Mr. Gladstone is ridiculed. A party rumor was set current a week ago that Capt. O'Shea, being no longer a member of parliament, would seek some outside political connection.

The cabinet will meet on Thursday to settle the programme for the coming session.

FOR THE WHOLE KINGDOM.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The government is preparing an important scheme of local government for the whole kingdom.

OBJECTIONABLE PICTURES.

A Russian Artist to be Punished by Austria-Hungary.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—*Sun's* London cable special: The authorities of Austria and Hungary seem fully determined to punish Vereschagen, the Russian artist, for painting and exhibiting his alleged impious pictures, entitled "The Resurrection" and "The Holy Family." In these compositions Christ is depicted as merely a human and historical person. The intent is to show that Christ accomplished his miracles by trickery, and without superhuman power. The pictures have been multiplied by photographers, and are scattered broadcast through the Austrian and Hungarian capitals.

Cardinal Haynold, archbishop of Calazza and Bacs, and leading members of the nobility, have given notice that they will withdraw their patronage from any institution in Buda-Pesth which exhibits Vereschagen's pictures.

The imperial government at Vienna has taken up the question, and as a test case has ordered the prosecution of the Russian artist's Vienna agent for selling photographic copies of the objectionable pictures.

FRANCE.

GREVY RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Grevy was re-elected president of the French republic to-day in joint vote of the senate and chamber of deputies, acting as the national assembly. The balloting was carried on amid great excitement. Only five members of the right cast ballots. Grevy's total majority was 135.

The space reserved for visitors in the chamber was crowded long before the hour appointed for the election, and the streets in the vicinity were also thronged with people. The proceedings in the chamber began at 1:15, amid considerable argument. The president of the national assembly was unable to restore silence. The members of the right became so turbulent that the president threatened to suspend the sitting. The members of the right then asked for time to speak before the vote was taken and their request being refused several of them tried to gain the tribune. A fight ensued between a member of the left and one of the right. Several blows were exchanged before the combatants could be separated by their friends. A lull in the demonstration then followed and the balloting took place.

CANADA.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND SHIPPING.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 28.—A dispatch from Flagg's Cove, Grand Manan, gives particulars of the disasters resulting from Saturday's storm. The schooners Zelma, Eliza and Adel Hartwell were total wrecks on the Centerville shore. The schooner A. T. Franklin is a total wreck at Ingalls' Point. The schooner Breeze of Portland drifted out with one man on board, leaving her anchors on Brown's point. It is supposed she sunk in the bay. The schooner Minnie is a total wreck on Brown's point. It is reported that a schooner broke away from Loy Island. She is said to have had a crew of six men. A hulk, supposed to be a bark, can be seen on the bar, inside of Big Duck island. The crew are probably all lost. Many other vessels went ashore or were otherwise more or less damaged. Advices from numerous points along the New England coast report heavy winds and high tides and the stranding and wrecking of many small coasting vessels, but so far as reported no loss of life.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The czar is about to reinstate Prince Alexander of Bulgaria in his former rank in the Russian army. The presence of Prince Vockoff and other Russian officers at Sofia makes a close alliance between Russia and Bulgaria. These facts have caused alarm among friends of Turkey. It is believed that a compact between the czar and Prince Alexander, by which Russia recognizes the Bulgarian union, is a prelude to a Russian campaign in the spring, and the final dismemberment of the Turkish empire.

THE BALKAN CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 28.—The Balkan conference will reopen here on January 17. Count Corti, Italian ambassador, will make a motion in favor of recognition of the Bulgarian union, and will be supported by the Russian ambassador.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA SECRETLY ARMING.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—It is stated here that Russia and Austria are secretly arming, and that both of those countries have sent orders to England for large quantities of stores for their respective armies.

MADAGASCAR.

THE FRENCH BADLY ROUTED.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The *Daily News* publishes a letter from Tananarivo, capital of Madagascar, giving an account of the French attack upon the Hovas on September 10, outside of Tamatav. It says that after seven hours of desperate fighting the French were compelled to retire with a loss of sixty men. Not a single Frenchman succeeded in mounting the earthworks of the Hovas. The letter further says that the Hovas gained another victory over the French and their allies in the north. The French commander was killed, and the army fled in confusion leaving forty dead on the field. The Hova army returned to Tamatav, where there was great public rejoicing over the defeat of the French. A banquet was given in honor of the victorious troops.

IRELAND.

IT IS WAR TO THE END.

DUBLIN, Dec. 28.—All hopes of a friendly settlement of the questions at issue between the Cork Steam Packet company and the cattle dealers association have been abandoned. The prospectus of the opposition steam packet company, which the cattle dealers at a meeting yesterday determined to organize, was issued to-day. The Cork defense association has offered to furnish laborers and seamen to the boycotted steamship company.

ENGLAND.

BRIGHT WILL PROBABLY RESIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—It is rumored this evening that on the assembling of parliament John Bright, member elect for Birmingham central division, will resign, because he is opposed to the advanced views of the radicals.

Memphis *Avalanche*: Morrison is a bluff, hearty, sincere man, whom one can not listen to for five minutes without feeling that the party were doomed that should follow his leadership.

[illegible] OREGONIAN.
Send ten (10) cents for a copy of this sixteen-page edition.

THE NEW YEARS OREGONIAN

The early pages of this number are now nearly ready for the press and we can say with perfect confidence that it will surpass in interest and value any previous issue of THE OREGONIAN. *The contributed articles, representing all parts of the country, are complete and excellent, better even than we hoped for, and are full of interest for our own people and for readers abroad. Orders for papers or for advertising space will be received at the publication office, Front and Stark streets.*

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, DEC 29, 1885

H. W.

WANTING A CHAMPION.

Almost every day it is telegraphed from Washington that the administration is greatly disturbed by Senator Beck's speech on the silver question. Among the latest announcements is the statement that the president is having statistics in regard to silver prepared at the treasury department, believing it necessary to have an answer made to Beck's speech. It is said also, that the speech has produced a profound impression. It certainly has, upon the administration, if not upon the country. The question is whether any democratic senator of the anti-silver party is sufficiently equipped to answer it.

The leading question raised by Beck's speech is whether the public creditor should be required to take silver, or silver in part, in payment of bonds. The administration is on one side of the question, and Beck and the other silver men on the other. The senator from Kentucky founded his speech on the section of the revised statutes which declares that the coin paid for duties on imported goods should be applied, first, to payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States, second, to the purchase or payment of one per cent of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year, and third, the residue to be paid into the treasury. Beck's argument is that the word "coin" in this statute means silver as well as gold coin, and he supports it by the statement that, in paying duties on imported goods, the importer may make payment in standard silver dollars if he insists in doing so, and that in fact large sums in silver are so paid into the treasury.

It was strongly asserted by Mr. Beck that the secretary of the treasury had deliberately violated this provision of the law, further that he was administering the treasury in the interest of those who wanted to make money scarce and dear, and that to bring this about he was discriminating against silver. He also said that he would enforce the penal statutes, with fine and imprisonment, upon any officer who would thus violate the law. The speech has been the talk of the country ever since it was delivered, and as it is a vehement attack upon the administration from a democratic source, the administration is extremely desirous of having it answered by a democratic senator.

The question whether silver coin shall be used in payments to the public creditor is one that congress will be compelled to decide and there is scarcely a doubt that it will declare that silver coin may be, and indeed must be, so used. But likewise it is quite certain that our national credit, especially in so far as it depends on foreign countries, will suffer a rude shock in consequence of any declaration by congress that the bonds, or any part of them, are to be paid in dollars which are worth outside of the United States only about eighty cents in gold. Bonds, particularly those held abroad will be put on the market for sale in large amounts, and it may in no great time reduce the value of the whole debt to the silver basis.

The cash in the treasury at this time, over and above the amount against which gold and silver certificates are outstanding, is about $220,000,000. The larger part of this is held to give steadiness and security to the greenback circulation. Since the present administration came in the surplus has been very considerably increased. Yet the treasury policy has been not only to redeem no bonds, but to create the impression that it has not surplus enough to do it. The reasons given for this by the secretary in his report do not seem at all adequate. Beck's explanation of it is that the treasury is operated in the interest of those who would prefer not to have the bonds paid, and hence the treasury continues to pay interest, though it has a much larger surplus than it ever before found it necessary to hold.

When congress reassembles the debate on this subject will be resumed with great earnestness. Any answer on the part of the administration to Beck's speech will no doubt provoke replies from many democratic senators who are understood to be opposed to the administration on this question, and it will not be long till the debate upon it will open in the house. Evidently it will be the chief topic of debate during the present session, taking aside the tariff and all other questions.

H. W. S.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* publishes this paragraph:

THE OREGONIAN does not attempt to disguise its disgust at the election of J. H. Mitchell to the United States senate by the legislature of that state. It accuses him of scandalous immorality and corruption. "THE OREGONIAN," it declares, "has only to add that Mitchell's conduct in the senate during the six years he sat there was of a piece with his conduct in the other relations of life. In it, he was corrupt in office and extorted and received large sums of money from those who were doing business for the government. THE OREGONIAN stands ready to prove this in a court of law, if he will take the necessary steps to bring it there." This is a bold indictment and THE OREGONIAN cannot afford to ignore it.

It is evident that the Chicago paper does not know "the Oregon senator." If it did, it would understand right well that he cannot afford to do otherwise than "ignore the bold indictment."

A millionaire of Chicago named Tuthill King, aged [illegible] years, took out a license a few days ago to marry a Mrs. Bell, aged 45. King has been a resident of Chicago since 1834. Chicago newspapers are not altogether free from the vicious habit of invading the sanctities of private life. One of them, sneering at the proposed marriage, quotes Mr King as saying, when asked if marriage at his age wasn't rather unusual, that "maid (meaning Mrs. Bell) would make a good nurse for him." Mr King indignantly denied the story,—but suppose he had made the remark. Was it anybody's business?

New York papers complain that too much money is made by those who supply the metropolis with gas. One would think so, from the exhibit they make. The New York Gas company was chartered in 1823 and from that time to the present the stockholders have invested $723,400 of their own money. During the same period they have drawn out in dividends $22,171,[illegible], or an average of over 40 per cent annually.

Louis St. Martin, member of congress from Louisiana, was a member of that body thirty five years ago. He says that Toombs, of Georgia, who died recently, was the last man who he sat with in the congress of which he was a member so long ago. During the whole interval since then he has been out of public service.

The decision of Judge Stearns in favor of Ben Holladay is a just one. Jo Holladay is entitled in equity to no more than the principal and interest of his loan. And the best part of it is the fact that it will give Ben Holladay's [illegible] a chance.

A 2:30 trotting horse was once considered a fast animal, but the New York *World* of December 21 presents a list of nearly 700 horses that made a trotting record of 2:30 and better during the year 1885.

Mitchell asserts that the Northern Pacific railroad opposed his election. He is always pretending to be "out" with the corporations, but is always their man of all work, nevertheless.

STATISTICAL OREGONIAN.

Send ten (10) cents for a copy of this sixteen-page edition.

THE PLOT AGAINST SHARON'S MONEY

In his decision in the Sharon-Hill case Judge Deady throws out a very clear suggestion as to the origin of the celebrated document upon which the woman makes her case. There can be little doubt, he says, that but for "Mammy Pleasance" the negro woman who has been such a conspicuous figure since the matter was given to the courts, this case would never have been brought before the public. The judge's theory appears to be that this woman, with the aid of attorney Tyler, set up the job and that through the efforts of the former and under the advice of the latter Sarah Althea wrote the alleged "contract." This is not stated in just so many words, but it is a plain interpretation of his suggestions. The more this theory is examined the more reasonable it seems, and it must commend itself to all who are familiar with the testimony. Quite casually we have knowledge of a circumstance precisely in line with this view of the case. A certain San Francisco lawyer, who has not appeared as a witness, was told by his colored servant four months before the "contract" was exposed that Mammy Pleasance and a lawyer were patching up a scheme to rob old Sharon." It is admitted that some time previous to the exposure of the "contract" Tyler furnished Mammy Pleasance with an opinion upon such a state of facts as Sarah Althea alleges, but this opinion has never been produced in court and is said to be lost. It would appear as not improbable that the negro woman, who is a person of great shrewdness, devised the scheme and got from Tyler a form for the marriage "contract," hoping to reimburse herself for advice and for money advanced to Sarah Althea from the "proceeds" of the case. Such conduct on the part of Mammy Pleasance would be quite in harmony with her character and practices. It seems that she has been for many years, while pretending respectability according to her station, a procuress for such rich and reckless debauchees as would pay her well, and that she has acted as manager in infamy for many of Sarah Althea's class.

With the chief figure in this remarkable conspiracy the public is already fairly familiar through the news reports. She is a fair specimen of her kind. Sarah Althea Hill is a woman of about 32, southern birth, a lady in breeding and address, accomplished, beautiful and winning. She came to California ten or twelve years back, and at once began the life of a fast and fashionable, though not dissolute, woman. She invested her means, which were not large, in stocks, and came in a little while to be known as a sharp and successful operator. It was hinted, sometimes, that her successes followed "pointers" none too honorably acquired, but through several years no serious charge was made against her character, and during all that time she maintained connections more or less intimate, with respectable people. She lived commonly at the large hotels, always in luxury, and enjoyed a fair share of social attention particularly from gentlemen for whom she had great powers of fascination. She drifted into acquaintance and into illicit connection with Sharon, was dropped by her former associates, and finally discarded by her patron. Her subsequent career need not be rehearsed.

Although it seems quite clear that in this case Sharon was the victim of a villainous scheme, he suffered from it no more than a just retribution for the unspeakable baseness of his later life. In this case, death does not set the seal of silence, for it leaves untold the miserable story of Sharon's degradation through his vices in disregard of the moral lesson of this hideous case. Sharon was the son of poor parents, and in his youth learned the trade of the blacksmith. He had an acute mind and an ambitious spirit, and made of himself a lawyer and a man of scholarship and culture. In the days of the Argonauts he came to California, where, after a little time, he gave up the law for mining. He passed through the prosperous era as the friend and business associate of Wm. Ralston, succeeding where Ralston failed, and in time became possessed of vast wealth. In 18[illegible] he was elected a United States senator from Nevada. Upon the death of his wife, in the same year, he threw aside the disguises which had long concealed his habit of passionate dissipation. He abandoned the society of his orphaned daughters for the companionship of bawds, and before his son, half way between boy and man, he set the example of a life devoted to beastly immoralities. His wealth afforded means for the wildest excesses, and putting aside morality, decency and shame, he abandoned himself to courses so vile that a pure imagination cannot conceive their like. Where the duty of a husband, the affection of a father, the honor of manhood could not prevail, the dignity of a senatorship was no restraint. The habits of the man were not reformed up to his death. In his last years he "reaped the whirlwind" in all its bitterness and there was none to say, not even those most closely connected with him, but that he deserved his misery and dishonor.

THE TRIAL OF HIBBS.

Lewiston Teller, Dec. 24.

The grand jury on the part of the United States brought forward eight indictments against Hibbs and there were twenty nine other charges which were considered by the court in British Columbia in connection with the extradition. These all pertained to forgery and uttering forged orders. This making of these orders was all done in Lewiston, but as the forgery was not complete till they had been uttered, the venue of the crime was claimed to be where the orders were received in letters as they could not utter till some one had received these orders and read them. Some of these were received in Illinois, some in Kansas, one in Wyoming, and some in Montana and in the [illegible] places where he had addressed them. [illegible] uttering them the venue would [illegible] be [illegible] state or territory where they were received. Of these eight indictments brought forward four only of them were brought forward [illegible] attorney for consideration by [illegible] and recommending a separate verdict on each. An objection to the jurisdiction of the court to try them had already been made by counsel for the defense and ably argued, but was overruled by the court. The indictments were then demurred to and argued and one of them quashed leaving three upon which the consideration of the trial jury was demanded. One of these the court instructed the jury to bring in "Not guilty" as the venue was improperly laid. After the hearing of the evidence the jury found a verdict of "Not guilty" in a third, on account of a fatal variance between the allegation in the indictment and the proofs produced, and upon the fourth, which was the main indictment in the trial upon which the government depended, the jury could not agree, there being six for conviction and six for acquittal. After several efforts to agree the court discharged them and the United States district attorney, after the [illegible] trial and the consideration of the evidence, not only by counsel, court and jury, but the public, deemed it not possible to get another jury at this term the further consideration of the case was passed [illegible] and the U. S. jurors to court were discharged from further service. The prisoner was remanded to the custody of the U. S. marshal who, for safe keeping, took him to Boise city, the prisoner not being able to give bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance to be tried on the remaining indictments at the next term of the district court. The prisoner had as able counsel as a defendant charged with crime could [illegible] and that counsel worked hard for his defence, but the prosecution had the decided advantage in the fact and the law of the case as shown by the witnesses and the instructions of the court, and the U. S. attorney and his assistant presented the facts clearly and forcibly, and it seemed to [illegible] a surprise to those who heard the evidence and the instructions of the court that the jury could not agree upon a verdict of "guilty." But according to the fourth proverb found in the book of Solomon, the way of a petty jury is past finding out. So much discussion of questions of law in the case on demurrers and demurrers in the presence of witnesses and jurors before the jury was empaneled the jury must have become confused, addled and in doubt and they gave the prisoner the benefit of the doubt. This had been predicted by many when it was asserted that he could not be tried except for forgery, that crime for which he had been extradited. But under the definition of forgery which had been given by the court many underwent a change of opinion and thought the proofs showed that that crime had been proven and a conviction was expected. It is not thought [illegible] of the jury, and they had to be discharged. It is not known that any illegal means were used to bring this result. It had been evident that several parties in and about the court were earnest and zealous for his acquittal, but that they used any undue influence upon the jury no one has been willing or prepared with proof to say.

Going into the Business.

Cincinnati Commercial.

Mr. Blaine has enjoyed writing history so much and found it such a resource, and withal so profitable, that there are probabilities he will make it an occupation. It is said he has contemplated writing the history of the last war with England and discovered treasures of unused information.

DON'T TRIFLE WITH A SORE THROAT OR A bad Cough or Cold, when a remedy as sure, prompt and thorough as Dr. Jayne's Expectorant can be readily obtained.

THE ADMINISTRATION DISPLEASED.

Mr. Cleveland in an Unhappy Frame of Mind About Beck's Speech.

Washington Special (Dec. 20) to Minneapolis Tribune.

It is reported that the president is greatly annoyed by the speech of Senator Beck of Kentucky on the silver question. Gentlemen who have talked to Mr Cleveland during the past week or ten days found him in a distressed frame of mind, not only over the assertions of the blue grass bourbon statesman but over what appears to be in store for the administration on this issue. Much to the astonishment of almost every one, it was announced this morning that Senator Evarts of New York is preparing a speech in which he will side with Beck and attack the administration. While it is well known that Mr. Evarts will oppose the general principles and policies of the president, the latter had counted upon his help and it was universally credited to him in his efforts to stop silver coinage. A canvass has been made by the president's friends among the Democratic senators to see who will champion the views on the silver question set forth in the message and the result has been most disheartening to the administration. It has finally been determined to trust Vance or Ransom of North Carolina, a man who has never figured in financial problems and discussions in the senate, to represent the administration on the floor of that body. Senator Ransom will, it is said, introduce a bill and look after its interests, which will carry out the recommendations of Mr. Cleveland and his counselors. Senator Ransom cannot cope with such men as Beck and Evarts and others who will oppose him and there is not the least hope for the success of the measure, so it is asserted by the democratic senators. To-day a crowd of financial men were discussing the situation in the office of United States Treasurer Jordan. They talked fully of the serious aspect of affairs in a dejected and hopeless manner. Finally some one spoke up to the treasurer with the inquiry: "Since all the strong men in your party on the floor of the senate seem to be against you, who will champion the administration's position in it?" Mr Jordan hung his head a few moments, then, and replied: "God knows." Senator Eustis of Louisiana, one of the ablest men in the upper branch of congress is preparing a speech in which he will attack the position of the administration on the silver question in a most vigorous manner. The speech of Senator Beck has created a sensation here, and has been the principal topic in financial circles in the east. Already 52,000 copies have been printed of it, and requests for them are coming from every direction. Senator Beck is one of the best equipped men for the part he takes to be found in the senate having probably but one peer, John Sherman. He has been continuously in congress since 1866, has made finance a study, been prominent all that time in financial legislation, and an influential member of the senate committee of finance for several years.

PARTIES IN ENGLAND.

Close Division in Former Parliaments.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

A good deal has been said about the narrow margin of votes between the majority party and the opposition. And a good deal more has been said about Mr Parnell holding the balance of power. But there have been other close parliaments and in this case Mr Parnell does not hold the balance of power, because he can make an alliance with only one party with a probability of giving that party a working majority. In the parliament of 1832, the date of the first reform bill, the liberals had 479 members and the conservatives 179. In the parliament of 1835 the liberals had 384 members and the conservatives 275. In 1837 the liberals had 340 members and the conservatives 310. In 1841 the liberals had 280 and the conservatives 368. Six years later in 1847 the liberals had 320 members and the conservatives 327. On this narrow margin of a majority of two votes the liberals controlled parliament until 1852. In the new parliament elected that year the liberals had 322 members and the conservatives 331. On this majority of eight votes the conservatives ruled five years. In the parliament elected in [illegible] the liberals had [illegible] members and the conservatives 281. In 1859 the liberals had 347 and the conservatives 307. In 1865 the liberals had 360 members and the conservatives 298. In 1868 the liberals had 382 members and the conservatives 278. That was the golden age of Gladstone's power and influence.

In 1874 there was a conservative reaction. In the parliament elected in that year the liberals had [illegible] members, the conservatives 352, and the home rulers 58[illegible]. The conservative majority over the liberals was [illegible] and over the united opposition was [illegible].

In 1880 the liberals turned the tables electing in the parliament of that year 350 members, to 238 for the conservatives and [illegible] for the home rulers. At the beginning of parliament they had a plurality of [illegible] over the conservatives, and a clear majority over the united opposition of 48 votes. In the parliament just elected they have 334 members, [illegible] for the conservatives, [illegible] for [illegible] times with two members in doubt as to their political affiliations.

In 1880 the English counties elected [illegible] liberals and [illegible] conservatives, while the English boroughs elected [illegible] liberals and [illegible] conservatives. In 1885 the English counties elected [illegible] liberals and [illegible] conservatives while the boroughs elected [illegible] liberals and 130 conservatives. In 1880 the English counties elected 54 liberals and [illegible] conservatives while the boroughs elected [illegible] liberals and 81 conservatives. The great change in the election of this year took place in the counties. The liberals believed they would sweep the boroughs, but instead they fell behind the conservatives. In the boroughs the liberals elected 110 members to 114 for the conservatives and one for the home rulers while in the counties the liberals elected 1[illegible] members and the conservatives 100. Scotland in 1880 elected [illegible] liberals and [illegible] conservatives. In 1885 she elected [illegible] liberals and [illegible] conservatives.

PROHIBITION IN GEORGIA

Boston Advertiser.

The decision of United States Judge McCoy at Atlanta, confirms the constitutionality of the local option law under which more than two-thirds of the counties in the state of Georgia have already established prohibition within their limits. The question was brought before the court on the petition of a non-resident, a citizen of Indiana, interested in the brewing business in Atlanta, praying for an injunction restraining the returning officer from making declaration of the vote of Fulton county which showed a small majority against license. The arguments in support of the petition offered little that was new so far as the general provisions of the law were considered, and their claims were overruled by the court. It was however held that the provision of the law discriminating between foreign and domestic wines is unconstitutional. Under the statute, the sale of wines made in the state of Georgia was permitted in all cases, while in counties voting "no license," wines manufactured in other states were to be excluded. The effect of this decision is to place Georgia wines under the same law as those of foreign production and thus to render the law more stringent than its framers intended.

The question is now raised whether the unconstitutionality of this section does not vitiate the entire statute. It is claimed that the exemption of native wines is an essential feature of the law without which it could not have received the sanction of the legislature and that the vote of the people at the polls would never have been given in consent to the prohibition of the sale of wines produced in the state. This point will doubtless receive consideration by the superior court to which application has been made by a citizen of Atlanta for an injunction similar in effect to that asked of the United States court by the Indianapolis brewer. If the same view is here held the result will be that the prohibitory counties of Georgia will live under a law of even greater strictness than its advocates had dared to propose.

[illegible] the determination of the policy of law the issue of prohibition or license is rapidly assuming great political importance. The temperance agitators are openly proclaiming their purpose of making this the prominent and leading question in the state, while on the other hand strong and determined effort is put forth to force the democratic party to commit itself definitely against prohibition as being the only course consistent with the declaration against "sumptuary laws" in the last national platform. A division of political parties on this issue would be far less objectionable than it has been in some parts of the South at the present time and would probably hasten the obliteration of lingering prejudices of race and color. The nomination of a prohibitory candidate for governor and the enactment of a general prohibitory law by the next legislature are in the programme and anxious politicians are already balancing the prospects of next summer's conventions.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

The Garfield memorial window at Williams college has been finished at a cost of $[illegible].

President Seelye of Amherst college says that if girls [illegible] every day, they would never die [illegible].

Mr Froude is about to publish a volume of reflections on a holiday trip through Australia and America under the title of "Oceana, or England and her Colonies."

Gen. Toombs opposed the building of a hotel in his native town, Washington, Ga., on the ground that all decent visitors to the place could stay with him, and no others were wanted.

The United States court refuses to interfere in the Atlanta, Ga., election, so the boys will have to go dry so far as the law is concerned. This is a grand and legal victory for the prohibitionists.

German emigration from Germany is falling off. During the nine months ending October 31 this year the number of emigrants leaving Germany was [illegible], being 40,000 less than for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Ex-Gov. Foster of Ohio says that one of the hardest work he did while he was a member of congress was the preparation of a speech on silver and it was one of the wisest work he did [illegible] after it was finished.

General Beauregard, [illegible] Farrar, the Marquis of Lorne, Col. Ingersoll, [illegible] Astor, and [illegible] Irish member of parliament elect John Boyle O'Reilly, Cassius M. Clay, Sir John Macdonald and [illegible] have articles in the January number of the *North American Review.*

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes indignantly denies the published statement that he carries a horse chestnut in his pocket to prevent rheumatism. He says: "It is not only utterly untrue, but absurdly ridiculous." He mentions other instances where shallow-headed newspaper sensationalists have lied about him.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE,

In Constipation.

Dr. J. N. Robinson, Medina, O., says: "In cases of indigestion, constipation and nervous prostration its results are happy."

New York *World*: Mr. Randall is still one of the most important men in the house. It represents [illegible]. Like Mr. Gladstone, he may be temporarily crushed to earth, but he will hardly fail to rise again.

Try Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers. It is an elegant, safe and reliable article, cheap and convenient for use, and will not rub off.

PRESS FUN

A census of Norwich at the present time would show that about ten persons out of every hundred are suffering from a bad cold. [illegible]—*Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.*

A poor young man and his poor young wife get along very well with strict economy until the dry goods stores begin to spread all over the newspapers. Then there is a break.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

[illegible] a man [illegible] to criticise such a man as Grant reminds us of the little girl who said: "Well, I suppose God is good, but I never did think he treated [illegible] right."—*[illegible]*

There are whisperings about superb [illegible] lets, one of which a lady described to a minister, saying in conclusion, "It's a perfect duck." "In lay," replied the other [illegible].—*Boston Budget.*

[illegible] "stay at home this evening?" [illegible] "Why [illegible]" [illegible] do it inside a week.—*Puck.*

[illegible]—*Harper's B[azar].*

[illegible]—*[illegible] Call.*

A rich lady received from a relation with [illegible] a letter stating how much she would like to visit her dear aunt if she possessed the means to make the journey. "Ah! if auntie would only send her 200 marks." Auntie's reply wrote back: "My dear N.: I herewith inclose 25 marks for the return journey. You can spare yourself the trouble of coming yourself."—*German Paper.*

Sozodont.

This word which has been sounding everybody in the face for the past years and is now getting into everybody's mouth, is a preparation for cleansing, beautifying and preserving the teeth, sweetening the breath and arresting the progress of decay.

"They say Mark Twain is worth a great deal of money," remarked a casual caller yesterday. "Yes," replied the horse editor. "Mark always had an eye to the dollar." "That is to say," chipped in the snake editor, "Twain is a sort of a dollar Mark."—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

From the force of habit an auctioneer once lay on his thumb under the hammer. It was soon healed by rubbing with St. Jacobs Oil.

☞ *Advertisements such as "Wants," "Help Wanted," "To Let," "For Sale," etc. will be inserted for 10 cents per line first insertion, five cents per line thereafter. No insertion for less than 30 cents, half that for each additional time. Under New, 10 cents per agate line each insertion. No bill for collection less than 50 cents. All transient business must be paid in advance.*

Deaths, Marriages and Births 50 cents each.

Resolutions of Condolence 10 cents per line.

BORN.

In this city December 28 to the wife of [illegible], a [illegible].

NEW TO-DAY.

EXTRA COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS, [illegible] shades, at $1 [illegible]. Black [illegible] Silk [illegible]. MEIER & FRANK.

COAL [illegible] & CO. [illegible] streets, and Second and [illegible]. Telephone [illegible].

FOR EVENING SILKS—CHOICE DESIGNS. Latest tints special prices for the holidays; all shades colored satins, etc. MEIER & FRANK.

SEASONABLE [illegible] OLDS & KING'S, 186 First st.

Times

THE WINTER [illegible] Legal Blank Book Binding [illegible] prices.

THANKS FOR A [illegible]

CUCKOO! CUCKOO! CUCKOO CLOCKS! CUCKOO! CUCKOO! CUCKOO CLOCKS! [illegible]

TO THE KIDNEY [illegible]

IF YOU ARE NOT CONFIDENT THAT YOU [illegible] W. W. BAKER, Washington st., room 7.

BOARD OF TRADE.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD WILL be held at its rooms this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. F. K. ARNOLD, Secretary.

Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.

SURVEYORSHIP AT PORTLAND, OREGON.—The committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping being desirous to appoint a Surveyor at the port of Portland, Or., having a good knowledge of the construction of Wood and Iron Ships, notice is hereby given that applications from persons wishing to become candidates, accompanied by testimonials as to the applicants' personal character and professional fitness for the office will be considered if received by the Secretary on or before the 7th February 1886. It is necessary that every candidate should make his application in his own handwriting in the English language. The Surveyor will not be required to be exclusively the servant of the society. Forms to be filled up by candidates with particulars as to remuneration, etc., can be obtained on application to J. C. Jenison & Son, Agents, Portland, Or. By order of the Committee. B. WAYMOUTH, Secretary. White Lion Court, Cornhill, E. C., 7th Dec., 1885.

CHURCH TEA.

The ladies of the Social Union of the Taylor Street Methodist Episcopal Church will serve Tea in the Church parlors Wednesday evening, Dec. 30, from 6 to 8 o'clock. The [illegible] drawn by [illegible] W. Chandler which took the first prize at the recent Mechanics' Exposition, will be given that evening to the lady [illegible] receiving the largest number of votes. [illegible], 10c each. Admission free; refreshments free. Picture on exhibition at the Oregon Furniture Manufacturing Company.

NEW MARKET THEATER.

[illegible] Manager.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

HAPPY NEW YEAR

The Famous

THOMPSON OPERA CO.

(THIRTY-FIVE ARTISTS) under the management of Mr. J. H. HAVERLY [illegible] first time in Portland two New and Successful Comic Operas.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Nights and New Year's Matinee, Dec 28, 29, 30 and Jan 1.

CARL MILLOCKER'S MASTERPIECE, THE

"Beggar Student."

A play [illegible]

Thursday, Friday and Saturday Nights and Saturday Matinee Dec 31, Jan 1 and 2.

THE LATEST CRAZE—GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S GREAT SUCCESS

"THE MIKADO!"

A play [illegible] Company [illegible] New and Elegant Scenery. Specially imported Costumes. Complete Chorus—Enlarged Orchestra.

A splendid organization [illegible] San Francisco [illegible].

No Increase in Prices. Dress circle and [illegible]. Seats now on sale [illegible].

WANTED, RAILROAD TIES

—FOR—

Portland and Willamette Valley Railway

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR SEVENTY thousand [illegible] ties, delivered at [illegible] Tualatin River [illegible]. W. M. M. WATSON, Sup't of Construction.

NORTHERN PACIFIC EXPRESS

Money Orders.

This Company issue Money Orders at the following Rates:

Not over $5.00	[illegible]	Over $20 00 to $30 00	12c
Over $5 00 to $10 00	[illegible]	Over $30 00 to $40 00	15c
Over $10 00 to $20 00	[illegible]	Over $40 00 to $50 00	20c

H. H. [illegible], Supt.

NEW TO-DAY.

FIRST-CLASS BARBER WANTED. STEADY employment at 7 Morrison st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 107 N Eighth st. bet. F and G.

COAL—L. E. TIBBETTS, 102 FIRST ST. WILL sell [illegible] cheaper than any [illegible].

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT with use of bath. 283 Fifth st., bet. Main and Salmon.

A COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL WANTED TO do second work and sewing. Apply [illegible].

EVERY CLOAK I HAVE MARKED AT COMPETING prices. Intending purchasers are invited to compare prices. [illegible]

WANTED—A LOT OR LOT HERE [illegible] FOR residence, state lowest cash price and location. Address L., care Oregonian.

WANTED—A SWEDE LUTHERAN GIRL TO come to do cooking and housework. [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE SPAN OF BAY MARES, good roadsters. Weight 1150 lbs. Also [illegible]. Inquire at [illegible].

WANTED—TO BORROW [illegible] years. Improved real estate [illegible]. Real Estate, Oregonian.

SPECIAL PRICES IN CLOAKS. WE OFFER ALL [illegible] cloaks at a saving [illegible]. See them at MEIER & FRANK'S.

FOR [illegible] MEIER & FRANK.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN WILL RENT [illegible] rooms, modern [illegible] business. Address House, care Oregonian.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPE WRITER AND [illegible] penman—Young man of correct habits [illegible] engagement January 1. Address P., Oregonian.

A WOMAN WISHES TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family, or will go out to work by the day. Call at 80 Third st. bet. Stark and Oak.

SPECIAL SALE OF SILKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. Agents for Tapissier Granite Proof Black Silks warranted. MEIER & FRANK, 185, 187 First.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE VERY BEST GENERAL merchandise stores [illegible] on account of removal to San Francisco. Address Merchant, care Oregonian.

FOR RENT—THOSE DESIRABLE OFFICES No. 147 First st., now occupied by Messrs. W. Williams, Durham & Thompson. Apply to ATKINSON & WAKEFIELD, 102½ First st.

WE SUPPLY, FREE OF CHARGE, TEST cards, enabling persons away from the city to order spectacles or eyeglasses of the proper focus. HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG, Portland, Or.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN—A MEDIUM sized white cow, brown ring around the neck and left ear cropped, missing since Christmas morning. Finder will be paid for his trouble by leaving her at my place on Carter's Hill, or leaving word at [illegible] Washington st. HORACE D. [illegible].

FOR A HOLIDAY PRESENT A NICE HAT OR Fur Cap is always in order and Wood, the Hatter, [illegible] is the best place to get them. His stock is the largest and finest in Portland. He has just received from New York a large invoice of [illegible] and Boys Turbans and Hats for the holidays, which are all the rage in the East. Wood [illegible] of [illegible] Alpaca and Gingham Umbrellas is the largest in the Pacific coast and [illegible] cheaper than any other house.

WANTED—AGENTS.

BARNUM'S LIFE—BY A MISSIE JUST PUBlished, finely illustrated. How the world's showman built up his colossal popular and successful enterprises, how he was the great of his kind, his celebrated lecture on the art of money getting [illegible]. Agents 75 cents. Agents should apply at once. A. L. BANCROFT & CO., 721 Market st., S. F.

APPLY AT ONCE FOR AN AGENCY FOR LIFE of General Grant, [illegible] the only official, complete, reliable and richly illustrated work. For the [illegible] imitations demand is immense. [illegible] Address A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS WHO WISH TO canvass for a line of Ladies' and Children's furnishing goods that sell in every house at 100 per cent profit should address with stamp E. H. CAMPBELL & CO., 484 W. Randolph st., Chicago, Ill.

HILL'S MANUAL OF SOCIAL AND BUSINESS Forms, revised, a complete manual [illegible] politics, information clear, brief [illegible] the business man, the professional man, the laborer, everybody [illegible] A. L. BANCROFT & CO., 721 Market st., San Francisco.

WANTED—A LADY POSSESSING PLENTY OF energy and undoubted ability [illegible] county in Oregon and Washington Territory. [illegible] A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco.

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A [illegible] YOUNG [illegible]

WANTED—FIRST CLASS [illegible] FOR [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD COOK [illegible]

WANTED—Ladies and [illegible] to take light work [illegible] Simple, easily made work sent by mail, no canvassing. We have a good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address, with stamp, CROWN M'F'G CO., 294 Vine st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC [illegible] well posted business man for Oregon and Washington. A permanent [illegible] and liberal compensation [illegible] qualifications are satisfactory. Address P. O. [illegible] San Francisco [illegible].

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A LADY ABLE TO PLAY PIANO and [illegible]

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO CALL AT THE BOSTON RESTAURANT, 222 Front st. Main Meals 25c [illegible]. The best to be had for the money. Old friends invited. P. [illegible], Manager.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

GERMAN GIRL WANTS A PLACE TO COOK in an American family. Address G., [illegible], care Oregonian.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF 35 YEARS EXPERIENCE and a very extended acquaintance in the northwest, a position as traveling salesman. Address Traveler, care Oregonian.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PIONEER WOOD yard. Will exchange for city real estate or farm land.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED AND good paying saloon. For particulars inquire of [illegible] Wagner City Brewery.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE IN A RAPID growing town, situated on a principal railroad. Address F., care Oregonian.

FOR SALE—A LUCRATIVE DENTAL PRACtice in southern Oregon; satisfactory reason for selling. Inquire Woodard, Clarke & Co., Portland.

FOR SALE—EXCELSIOR FLOURING MILLS, water power, stone capacity fifty barrels per day, good exchange custom and established reputation; 160 acres of land with fine young bearing orchard and good dwelling with same land situated [illegible] miles from The Dalles, Or. For particulars inquire or address J. P. Boyd & Son, [illegible], Or.

$550 CASH WILL BUY AN ESTABLISHED gentlemanly business, a monopoly, paying over $150 per month and steadily increasing; no other capital required [illegible] security can [illegible] reason for selling [illegible]. Address P. O. Box 530.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH KID GLOVE FACTORY—LADIES', gents' and children's fine kid gloves made to order. E. BOUCHIER, 131 First.

[illegible] KINDLER THE BEST IN [illegible] sale. Kindles any kind of wood [illegible] will last for years. Manufactured by the Oregon Brass Works, [illegible] Bells, Brass and Composition Castings. All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to.

WM. GARDNER & CO., PRACTICAL PLUMBers, Gas and Steam Fitters. Hot water heating a specialty. Corner Third and Alder sts., Portland.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 160 ACRES, WITH [illegible] head of cattle, including [illegible] cows [illegible] and over half the whole area graded [illegible] farm machinery and [illegible]; dwelling house is hard finished and [illegible] commanding fine view of the river [illegible] the county seat and postoffice. [illegible] cash. JOHN [illegible].

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—35 TONS OF TIMOTHY hay. Apply at [illegible] Feed Store, East Portland.

SPOKE AND AXE HANDLE LATHE FOR SALE—Finely built machine in good order [illegible] patterns for ax and other handles [illegible] at less than one third of cost. Sold for want of timber. Price $125 [illegible] Station, N. P. R. R. J. F. CASS, [illegible], W. T.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS NEW [illegible] TON [illegible] truck at Union Carriage Factory, cor Fourth and Madison st.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

GEORGE [illegible] M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURgeon. Graduate of [illegible], also Faculty of Medicine [illegible] South America. Office at Dr. Chance's building, corner First and Alder sts., Portland.

ZERA SNOW, ATTORNEY, ROOMS 5 AND 6, First National Bank building, Portland.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN—$500 AND UPWARDS ON satisfactory real estate security. LENT & YOUNG, 10 Stark st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT ON house old furniture, without removal; notes discounted. A. J. WRIGHT, Attorney at Law, 125½ First st.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

R. [illegible], SADDLERY, HARNESS HARDware, 74 Front st., Portland, O.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 109 FRONT ST. Importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO., 162 FRONT ST., Portland and 37 Market st., San Francisco.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS.

[illegible] & CO., IMPORTERS, [illegible] and 54 Front st., Portland, Or.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED 1861, Portland, Or.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, FURNISHED COMplete, with all modern conveniences. No. 372 [illegible] st.

FOR RENT—A FRONT ROOM NEWLY FURnished, with desirable [illegible], with gas, bath and [illegible]; price $10 per month; references required. Address [illegible], care Oregonian.

FOR RENT—A NICE [illegible] FURNISHED FRONT alcove room [illegible] with all modern conveniences. [illegible] between Morrison and Yamhill.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS SUITAble for housekeeping for a small family, located near the office. [illegible] Oregonian.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping with modern improvements, low rent. N. E. cor [illegible] and Yamhill sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE, southwest [illegible] Yamhill and Fifth sts.

FOR RENT—A FRONT ROOM, HANDSOMELY furnished, bay window, fire and bath. 211 Taylor street.

PLEASANTLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM with bath and fire, 181 Yamhill st., corner of West Park.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED BAY WINdow room, all modern conveniences. 115 Seventh st., corner [illegible].

FOR RENT—A SUIT OF NICELY FURNISHED rooms with fire, each suitable for light housekeeping. [illegible] Yamhill [illegible].

FOR RENT—A LARGE NICELY FURNISHED front room, N. W. corner First and Morrison [illegible].

BALDWIN RESIDENCE HOUSE—ROOMS FOR rent with fire, by the day, week or month at moderate prices. [illegible] bet. Salmon and Main.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS, GAS, BATH, etc., on [illegible] street cars. Inquire at [illegible] Morrison st., corner [illegible].

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—A GOOD DWELLING NEARLY new, [illegible] rooms, bath [illegible] all modern conveniences. Apply [illegible] A. M. [illegible].

FOR RENT—HOUSE NO. 281 MAIN STREET, 10 rooms, also furnished room. Inquire at No. 329 Ninth st.

FOR RENT—STORE ON SOUTH SIDE MORRISON st., between Third and Fourth, now occupied by Mozart. Inquire P. J. [illegible], 44 Third st.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WITHOUT FAMILY will rent [illegible] the whole of their house furnished [illegible] cor Fifth and [illegible]; references required.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LOST—AN ONYX INTAGLIO RING ENgraved from [illegible] to George W. Fisher. Will receive liberal reward by returning same to Geo. F. [illegible], 115 Front st.

DIVORCES [illegible] obtained for a reasonable fee [illegible]. Address Lawyer, P. O. Box [illegible], Portland.

$200 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE arrest and conviction of the murderer of Miss Emma [illegible]. The murder was committed on the 25th day of December at her residence corner Third and Yamhill. S. B. PARRISH, Chief of Police.

[illegible] the master [illegible] of the above named vessel will be responsible for all bills that may be contracted by the crew. JAS. LAIDLAW & CO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, October [illegible], 1885.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The Ainsworth National Bank of Portland, in the City of Portland, in the County of Multnomah and State of Oregon, has complied with all the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking; Now, therefore, I, Henry W. Cannon, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that The Ainsworth National Bank of Portland, in the City of Portland, in the County of Multnomah and State of Oregon, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in section 5169 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 21st day of October, 1885. [No. 3402.] H. W. CANNON, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, December [illegible], 1885.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The Commercial National Bank of Portland, in the city of Portland, in the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon, has complied with all the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking; Now therefore I, Henry W. Cannon, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that The Commercial National Bank of Portland, in the city of Portland, in the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in section 5169 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this [illegible] day of December, 1885. [No. [illegible]] H. W. CANNON, Comptroller of the Currency.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICE—ADMIRALTY. [illegible] Whereas [illegible] the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon [illegible] against the [illegible] her tackle, apparel and furniture and [illegible] wheat [illegible] and praying that the said vessel may be decreed to be sold and the proceeds thereof be distributed according to law [illegible] I do hereby give notice generally unto all persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in the said vessel called the [illegible], her tackle, apparel and furniture and [illegible] cargo of wheat, to appear before the said court in the city of Portland in said district on the [illegible] day of January, 1886—if it be a court day, or else on the next court day thereafter at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, then and there to answer the said libel and to make known their allegations in that behalf.

Dated at Portland, in said district, the 12th day of December 1885. PENUMBRA KELLY, U. S. Marshal for the District of Oregon. [illegible], Proctors for libelants.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 5 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

H. E. BATTIN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERchant and produce dealer, 140 Front street.

C. CESAR & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISsion Merchants, 30 North Front street, Portland.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co. 31 Front street, cor Ash st.

MILLER & WEST—(J. G. MILLER, W. H. WEST,) commission merchants in general and dairy produce, 1, 7 Front, between Washington and Stark.

J. McCRAKEN & CO., IMPORTERS & WHOLEsale grocers and shipping and commission merchants, Nos. 60, 62 and 64 North Front st., Portland, Or.

W. B. [illegible], WHOLESALE GROCER AND general commission merchant, Nos. 7 and 9 North Front st., Portland, Or.

SLADEN & CHURCH, COMMISSION MERchants in country produce, butter, cheese, dried and green fruits, 71 [illegible] st., Portland, Or.

GIBSON, [illegible] & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants. Specialties—wheat, flour, [illegible] grain bags, etc. N. W. cor Front and Ash sts., Portland, Or.

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF Hides, pelts, fur, wool and tallow and general commission merchant. Consignments solicited. No. 45 Third street, P. O. box 508, Portland, Oregon.

MARK LEVY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Importer of and dealer in tropical and domestic green, dried and canned fruits, nuts, figs, dates and raisins, 122 Front st. Consignments of Oregon and California produce solicited.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

Z. T. WRIGHT, FARM & MILL MACHINERY, Steam Engines, Oils, Brass Goods, Inspirators, Pumps, Belts, etc. Foot of Morrison st., Portland.

FRANK BROTHERS' IMPLEMENT COMPANY, Importer and dealer in farm and mill machinery, 68 & 70 Front st., Portland, Or.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper, Canton Pitts Thresher, Haines Header, Schuttler Wagons. Front, First and Vine sts.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., WHOLESALE FARM machinery and dealers in agricultural implements, farm and spring wagons, buggies, carriages, etc. Buffalo and stationary engines, saw mills and grist mill machinery a specialty; rubber and leather belting.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, CORner N. Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front st., Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 47 and 49 Front street, Portland, Or.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc. N. E. cor Front and Alder sts., Portland, Or.

MACHINISTS.

[illegible] & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, CORNER F and Third sts.—Hollow iron doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions, planing and moulding tools to order.

BOAT ENGINES AND SMALL POWER.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, AND 31 & 33 Front st., Portland, Or. Sole agents for Willard's celebrated Lake Boat, Marine and small engines for general work.

CROSS-TOOTH SAW.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, AND 31, 33 Front st., Portland, Or., sole agents for the original Hoe Chisel tooth Saw, now made with our patent [illegible], which places it far in the lead [illegible].

SAILS, FLAGS AND TENTS.

A. [illegible]—BAGS, BAGGING, TWINES, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oil Clothing, etc. [illegible] Front st., Portland, Or.

IRON & WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, AND 31, 33 Front st., Portland, Or. Iron and Woodworking Machinery.

O. MAN ROYAL, M. D., ROOM 2, PORTLAND Savings Bank Building, cor Second and Washington. Office hours 10 to 12 M., 2 to 4 P. M.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN. C. [illegible]

GILMAN & CO.,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

No. 42 First St., bet. Pine and Ash.

AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Furniture, General Merchandise, Horses, Cattle, Buggies, etc. Regular days—Tuesdays & Fridays at 10 o'clock a. m.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Etc.

We will sell at our salesroom, [illegible],

ON TUESDAY, DEC. 29th, at 10 A. M.,

THE FURNITURE OF RESIDENCE,

ALSO

CARPETS, MERCHANDISE,

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

A. B. RICHARDSON,

AUCTIONEER—Office No. [illegible] Washington st.

$50 DIAMOND RING.

GRAND GIFT DRAWING Dec. 26

No. 548, the Prize Ticket, drawn by

Mrs. L. W. Rivers, 358 2d st.

NEW YORK JEWELRY CO., 107 First st., Portland.

A. ROBERTS,

The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter.

NO MISFITS,

—BUT—

ALL FITS,

—AND WE—

Warrant a Fit to Every Purchaser.

We do not advertise a list of goods and prices, as readers cannot tell from an advertisement whether articles are cheap or not. But we invite all to call and examine our stock and be convinced that it is 20 per cent. cheaper than ever before offered in this market. Buying all goods for cash and discounting all bills, we are able to undersell all competitors.

500 Men's Overcoats	$8 00 to $[illegible]
300 Boys' Overcoats	7 00 to [illegible]
200 Children's Overcoats	2 00 to 12 [illegible]
Men's Suits	13 00 to [illegible]
Boys' Suits	6 00 to 20 [illegible]
Children's Suits	2 50 to 12 [illegible]

MURPHY, GRANT & CO'S

CLOSING-OUT BARGAINS

—IN—

Gloves, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods,

Purchased at 50c on the Dollar.

Red Flannel Shirts and Drawers from $[illegible] to $4 a suit.

25 dozen Knit Jackets from $1 to $5 a suit.

100 dozen All-Wool ½ Hose 50c a pair.

50 doz. English-Knit Gloves 50c a pair.

50 doz. Wool-lined Dogskin Gloves at $1.25 a pair.

A. ROBERTS,

Cor. First and Alder sts. .... Portland.

ACKERMAN'S

[illegible]

SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CROCKERY,

—AND—

GLASSWARE,

Will Commence

MONDAY, JANUARY 4,

This Sale will be a Clearance in the Strictest Sense of the Word.

Holiday Goods.

LEGHORN CITRON,

CROSSE & BLACKWELL LEMON PEEL,

ORANGE PEEL,

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING,

PLUM PUDDING SAUCE,

VASTIZZA CURRANTS,

ATMORE'S MINCE MEAT,

DEHESA RAISINS,

SMYRNA FIGS,

CRYSTALIZED METZ FRUITS,

CAPE COD CRANBERRIES,

SEALY, MASON & CO'S,

165, 167 First st., Portland.

CHEAP FUEL

The COALDALE COAL CO., are now receiving from their mines a very superior quality of COAL, and are selling it at

$6.00 per Ton!

Special Rates for large lots.

The Coal is very clean, burns brightly in stove or grate, free of smoke and of offensive smell. Delivered in bulk or in sacks of 125 lbs each.

TRY IT!

Leave orders at

Allsky, Baum & Co's, cor. Stark and Front,

or at Kellogg's wharf, foot of Yamhill st.

CASCADE SPRINGS

NATURAL MINERAL WATER

NORTHROP & STURGIS,

SOLE BOTTLERS.

Portland Soda Works, Fifth and Oak sts.

Portland, Or.

ELECTRICITY!

Dr. Gray's Celebrated

ACME ELECTRIC BELT!

With the latest improvements, will cure [illegible] the kidneys, and all Nervous Diseases of [illegible]

J. W. THOMAS,

Sole Agent for Oregon and Washington,

181 First st. cor. Yamhill. [illegible]

BOARD OF TRADE EXCHANGE.

H. LAX, Proprietor.

Finest Brands of Wines [illegible]

and Cigars.

Ash st., bet. Front and First.

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or. as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,

By Mail—Postage Prepaid—in Advance.

Daily per month	$1
Daily with Sunday, per month	[illegible]
Daily per year	[illegible]
Daily with Sunday, per year	[illegible]
Sunday per year	[illegible]
Sunday and Weekly per year	[illegible]
The Weekly, per year	[illegible]

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:

Daily per week, delivered, Sunday excepted	[illegible]
Daily per week, delivered, Sunday included	[illegible]

NEW YEAR'S EDITION.—Orders for the New Year's Edition should be sent in early to insure prompt delivery.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Dec 28.—6:40 P. M.

Place of Observation	Height of Bar	Change last 24 H'rs	Ther.	Wind Direction	Rain fall inch	State of Weather
Portland	30.1[illegible]	.00	4[illegible]	S	.00	Cloudy
Olympia	30.18	.03	40	S	.00	Clear
Roseburg	30.17	-.02	4[illegible]	Calm	.00	Cloudy
Red Bluff	30.07	-.03	50	[illegible]	.00	Clear
Sacramento	30.05	.01	45	S	.00	Clear
[illegible]	30.12	.0[illegible]	[illegible]	W	.00	Cloudy
Walla Walla			[illegible]	SW	.00	Cloudy
Astoria			[illegible]	NE	.00	Cloudy

[illegible] thermometer [illegible], maximum [illegible].

PASSENGERS FOR THE NORTH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 28.—The steamship Queen of the Pacific sailed for Victoria and Puget sound ports to-day with the following passengers: Victoria—W. E. Moore, Mrs. D. L. Sloan, [illegible] F. Gardiner, John B. Gardiner, Mrs. Russell, [illegible] Lee Wan, Mrs. T. G. Mitchell, W. [illegible], Henry J. Bland, Miss [illegible] Miss C. Smith, D. Gordon. Port Townsend—Herman Cohn, A. H. [illegible], Mrs. Kraft, Miss Jane Forksne. Seattle—L. D. Fletcher, T. N. Martin, Miss [illegible] Murray, R. Gibson, J. Black, O. F. Cooper, [illegible] Wakefield. Tacoma—J. Clark, Mrs. H. W. Shaw.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Passed Heron to arrive over the Northern Pacific: [illegible] Mrs. F. F. Abbott, S. R. Wheeler, N. B. H[illegible], A. Pafenbarger, and twenty five immigrants. Passed Huntington to arrive over the [illegible]: F. Walker, John Dermit, A. [illegible], B. Snipes, Miss Annie Call, Mrs. C. W. [illegible] and son, H. H. Allen, wife and daughter, and [illegible] emigrants.

SALEM NOTES.

SALEM, Dec 28.

Mrs. W. P. Dugan is spending the holidays at Portland.

Hon. A. L. Wheeler is visiting his brother at [illegible] station.

W. L. Boise of Portland is spending the holidays with his parents and friends in this city.

The session laws will probably be out about the middle of January.

Miss Ada Sharples of Eugene City is visiting the Misses Dalrymple of this city.

Misses Addie, Eva and Agnes Earhart are spending a few days with friends in Portland.

Dr. and Mrs. Cal. Bird, with Master Prince spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Wo[illegible] of Albany.

The scholars of the Episcopal church will give a Christmas entertainment in the schoolroom attached to the church this evening.

Hon. T. McF. Patton and family have [illegible] for home, in this city, to-morrow, and will arrive here about the 1st of February.

Articles were this forenoon filed in the office of the secretary of state incorporating the hardware firm of R. M. Wade & Co. of this city, with R. M. Wade, Geo. J. Pearce, Jos. A. Baker, Eugene Willis and Ray L. Farmer as incorporators, and a capital stock of $20,000.

Bartholomew Coffey, the newly appointed Indian agent at the Umatilla reservation, will leave for his post by to-morrow's train, with a view to take charge on January 1. He takes with him his eldest daughter, who will assist him in his clerical duties, while his son Willie goes as a companion. The remainder of the family will live in this city.

A Chinaman named [illegible] assaulted and stabbed D. W. Graham in front of the skating rink on Friday evening last. The boys had been [illegible] the celestial and Graham, who was passing [illegible] pushed him accidentally, when the Chinaman [illegible] a large dirk into his arm. He was arrested, and at his examination on Saturday was held over under $[illegible] bonds to appear before the next grand jury.

Among those who received handsome presents on Christmas might be mentioned Hon. George Collins, superintendent of the penitentiary, who was presented with a gold headed cane from the employes. George K. Jackson, the first warden, received a gold watch and chain from the [illegible]; Hon. Lip Minto and S. Savage a gold head cane from their employes and W. L. Mitchell, [illegible] an elegant chair from his class.

The semi-annual meeting of the state board of education was held to-day and will continue to hold daily sessions until January 4, 1886. State certificates were granted to the following persons on examination and certificates of like grade from other states, viz: H. O. Hutchinson of Polk county and Misses Carrie Packard and Mae Loler of East Portland. Also state diplomas were granted to Prof. M. L. Pratt and Miss Nettie Spencer, of the North school, East Portland.

GO AND SEE

The attractive display of beautiful hand painted Sachet Bags at Wisdom's Pharmacy. Positively nothing like them ever shown here before. Mr. Wisdom's method of disposing of these articles is found to be popular. Each purchaser of holiday goods to the amount of $2 50 will receive a bag valued at 75 cents, $5, one at $1 50, $10, one worth $3. These are not fancy prices put on with the object of inducing the public to buy from us, but are valued at just what such goods would be sold for at this season. Furthermore, our HOLIDAY GOODS have been marked at a price within the reach of all. Call, examine and get prices. We don't expect you all to buy, yet it will be no trouble to show *everyone* our goods. Our assortment is too large to think of enumerating here, but to those who would like to know what we have for the holidays we would say, Call at our store, which is at the northwest corner of First and Stark streets and we will promise to show you more to the square inch of pretty and acceptable things for *Christmas presents* than can be found elsewhere in Portland. W. M. WISDOM, Druggist and dealer in fine goods, corner First and Stark streets.

NOTICE.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, AND OREGON SHORT LINE, OFFICE OF GENERAL AGENT, PORTLAND, Or., Dec 19, 1885.

All special rates (other than regular printed tariffs) named by this company during the past year will expire Dec. 31, 1885. Renewed special rates will be made on and after January 1 for business of 1886. B. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Agent.

AT A SACRIFICE!

Having determined to close out my music business by the end of the year, I offer my entire stock regardless of cost. Sheet music at one third the marked price. Violins, guitars, brass instruments [illegible] less than cost. Come early and secure bargains. SIMON HARRIS, 40 First [illegible].

NOW READY

The second "series" of our picture cards is now ready for distribution. A set with each purchase. W. M. WISDOM, druggist and dealer in fine goods, corner First and Stark street.

Alvin Joslin's diamonds are immense, but if you want to see something really gorgeous, just glance at the diamonds in the windows of Uncle Myers, 49 First street. Diamond rings, studs, earrings, pins for $10 to $1000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Taken for all newspapers and magazines. C. H. Wilcox, newsdealer, 1st and Oak.

The cheapest place in the city for CHILDREN'S BOOKS is at Dekum & Co's, 49 Washington street.

Novelties in Brass, Plaques and ornaments just received by Sanborn, Vail & Co. 172 First street.

A nice line of goods for Xmas, at Sanborn, Vail & Co's, 172 First street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Prentice's Music Store.

Go to Keith's for oysters.

Hunting boats for rent. Waukeegan Boat House.

F. F. Heroy's Sewing Machine Office, 101½ 3d street.

Gold saved in selecting Christmas Cards at Shanahan's Art Gallery.

Don't forget to buy your Holiday Goods at Child's, cor Second and Morrison.

Woven Wire spring beds. George M. Parker, [illegible] Fifth street. Trade supplied.

Ladies if you wish to look nice at Christmas parties get a bottle of Child's Snow [illegible].

Ferguson & Fulliove, successors to Ferguson & Davis hair cutting parlors, No. 90 First st.

Norton Air Door Springs always keep your door closed. Prices reduced at Dayton & Hall's.

Toilet sets of all kinds at the lowest figure at Child's Drug Store, cor Second and Morrison. [illegible]

Oregon Kidney Tea, Nature's own true remedy. Oregon Kidney Tea cures all kidney diseases.

A box of Pappoose Cigars would make a [illegible] Christmas present for your gentlemen friends. Jo. A. Child & Co., Agents.

As a Cure for Sore Throat and Coughs, Brown's Bronchial Troches have been thoroughly tested and maintain their good reputation.

A FINE DISPLAY.—Large shipments, direct, [illegible] Household, Domestic, White and American Sewing Machines, just received at "Garrison's Sewing Machine Store," where all the latest and best machines can be found on exhibition, to select from—the largest display ever made in Oregon—at 167 Third.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE, Washington st., leads all. Oysters in every style.

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second class matter

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PREPAID—IN ADVANCE.

Daily, per month	$1 00
Daily, with Sunday, per month	1 20
Daily, per year	10 00
Daily, with Sunday, per year	12 00
Weekly, per year	2 00
Sunday and Weekly, per year	3 00
Sunday, per year	1 50
TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS	
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted	25c
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included	30c

NEW YEAR'S EDITION.—Orders for the New Year's Edition should be sent in early to insure prompt delivery.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

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Place of Observation.	Height of Bar	Change last 24 Hrs.	Ther.	Wind Direction	Rain fall, inch	State of W'thr
Portland	30 10	00	46	S		Clear
Roseburg	30 16	02	40	S		Clear
Fort Canby	30 1[illegible]	–0[illegible]	4[illegible]	Calm		Cldy
Baker City	29 97	–0[illegible]	30	N		Clear
Red Bluff	[illegible]	01	40	SE		Clear
Sacramento	30 1[illegible]	0[illegible]	39	W		Clear
Walla Walla			41	SW	10	Clear
Astoria			43	N	10	Clear

Minimum thermometer, 4 ... maximum ...

PASSENGERS FOR THE NORTH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—The steamship Queen of the Pacific sailed for Victoria and Puget sound to-day, with the following passengers:

Victoria—W. E. Moore, Mrs. L. L. Stevens, Chas. I. Kercher, John B. Gardiner, Mrs. Russel, ... T. Fletcher, Lee Van, Mrs. T. G. Mitchell, W. Stewart, ... Mason and wife, Henry J. Bland, Miss Pall, ... Bockelman, Miss C. Smith, D. Gordon.

Port Townsend—Herman Cohn, A. D. Moore, Miss ... Dane, Forkage.

Seattle—L. D. Fletcher, T. N. Martin, Miss ... Murray, R. Gibson, J. Black, ... R. Cooper, J. ...

Tacoma—E. Clark, Mrs. H. W. Shaw.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Mason Heron to arrive over the Northern Pacific: Mrs. F. F. Abbott, S. L. Wheeler, N. B. H..., ... Pattenbarger, and twenty five immigrants. ... Huntington to arrive over the Short Line: L. F. Walker, John Herm ..., A. S. ..., ... B. Shipes, Miss Anto Gail, Mrs. C. W. ... Fitzgerald, H. H. Allen, wife and daughter, and ... immigrants.

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Among those ... received ... Christmas ... the penitentiary ... George Collins, superintendent of the penitentiary ... was presented with a gold headed cane from the employes. George N. Jackson, the ... warden ... was ... a gold watch and chain from the ... and ... Hap Minto and ... Savage ... a gold headed ... from their employes, and W... ... Milt ... the ... teacher, an elegant chair from his class.

The semi annual meeting of the state board of education was held to-day and will continue to hold daily sessions until ... annual ... State certificates were granted to the following persons ... examination and certificates of like grade from other states, viz.: H. O. Hutchinson of Polk county, Misses Carrie Packard and Ma.. Loller of East Portland; also state diplomas were granted to ... M. L. Pratt and Miss Nellie Spencer, of the ... school, East Portland.

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Alvin Joslin's diamonds are immense, but if you want to see something really gorgeous, just glance at the diamonds in the windows of Uncle Myers, 126 First street. Diamond rings, studs, earrings or pins for $10 to $1000.

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Go to Keith's for oysters.

Floating boats for rent. Waukegan Boat House.

Pat Hency's Sewing Machine Office, 101½ Morrison street.

Gold saved in selecting Christmas Cards at Shaus' Art Gallery.

Don't forget to buy your Holiday Goods at Child & Co.'s, cor. Second Morrison.

Woven Wire spring beds. George M. Parker, 133 First street. Trade supplied.

Ladies, if you wish to look nice at Christmas parties, get a bottle of Child's Snowflake.

Ferguson & Fullilove, successors to Ferguson & Dara, hair cutting parlors, No. 16 First st.

Norton Air Door Springs always keep our doors closed. Prices reduced at Dayton & Hall's.

Toilet sets of all kinds at the lowest figures at Child's Drug Store, cor Second and Morrison. Come and see.

Oregon Kidney Tea, Nature's own true remedy. Oregon Kidney Tea cures all kidney diseases.

A box of Pappoose Cigars would make a nice Christmas present for your gentlemen friends. John A. Child & Co., Agents.

As a Cure for Sore Throat and Coughs "Brown's Bronchial Troches" have been thoroughly tested, and maintain their good reputation.

A FINE DISPLAY.—Large shipments direct, of Household, Domestic, White and American Sewing Machines, just received at Stratton's Sewing Machine Store, where all the latest and best machines can be found on exhibition to select from.—The finest display ever made in Oregon—at 161 Third.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE, Washington st., lunch all. Oysters in every style.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

CONNECTING LINK OF THE NARROW GAUGE.—Work was commenced yesterday on the narrow gauge road at Sucker lake, a mile and a half south west of Oswego. About fifty Chinamen and fifteen white men are employed, but the force of white men will be increased as soon as the work is fairly under way. The road connects with the narrow gauge system at Dundee, and from that point to the terminus at the city level is about twenty seven miles. From Dundee to the Tualatin river, a distance of seventeen miles, the grading was completed several years since, but there are about eighteen bridges and trestles to be built on this part of the line, some of them quite long. Between the Tualatin and Oswego there is two miles of heavy work, mostly rock cutting. The work on the remainder of the road to this city is comparatively light, except that there is a tunnel 180 feet in length at Elk rock below Oswego. This will probably be let to some contractor who has the necessary appliances for doing such work, and who will be able to complete the job in about three months. The bridge across the Willamette to connect the east side narrow gauge road with the line to this city cannot be built till ... is pending, but a ferry will be put on to transfer freight from the east side ... legislature ... compels the receiver of the narrow gauge roads to begin ... building the two bridges across the ... it may be considered as certain that ... months ... will be in ... with ... country along both lines of narrow gauge. ... there can be no doubt but it will ... a very ... thing both for the city and the country.

THE FIRE ALARM. A genuine fire alarm, the first of the kind for seventy two days, was turned in from box ... at ... last evening by the ever vigilant Blake, who was lately appointed by the commissioners with grand honors. The alarm was for a fire in a small three roomed cottage, No. 606 Mill street, near Thirteenth. The building was owned by Mrs. Merchant of 207 Market street, and was rented by Mrs. R. M. Reynolds, who had her furniture stored there, but is ... at East Portland. Her daughter, aged about 1.., ... and younger ... her, left the cottage about ... P. M. to go down town, leaving a small fire in the heating stove, and a lamp burning, but turned down. The fire is supposed to have caught from a stovepipe which passed through a wooden partition. The building and contents were destroyed, the distance being so great that the firemen could not get there in time to save it. The building was uninsured. Loss $800. The furniture was insured in the California Insurance company for $4..; the wearing apparel for $200 and books for $100. This may seem to be a good deal of ... for a little ... but a discerning public will remember that ... it has been a long time between drinks.

SUICIDE AT SUBLIMITY.—Friday last, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, John Biodrick, who lived near Sublimity, Marion county, committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a Winchester rifle. When found Biodrick was lying on the bed in his cabin, the barrel of the gun resting on his breast and the butt between his knees. A ramrod was lying alongside, one end in the man's hand and the other against the trigger, thus showing ... clearly how the work had been done. The charge entered the left eye and fairly raised the crown of Biodrick's head. He was an unmarried man, 51 years of age, and was no doubt laboring under a fit of temporary insanity at the time the deed was committed. Biodrick was subject to spells of despondency, and had once been confined for a short time for insanity. No one knows that he has any relatives in this part of the country. He left considerable property.

MORE OUTRAGES AGAINST CHINESE.—About 11 o'clock on the night of Christmas half a dozen white men visited the quarters of the section gang on section 13 of the Northern Pacific at Tenino. The gang consisted of three Chinamen, who were ill treated and beaten, and the house with the provisions, clothing and bedding therein burned. The ruffians then went to section 14, where they drove the gang consisting of three Chinamen into the woods and burned the house and contents. These outrages must have been committed by drunken ruffians, as no sober man, however much opposed to Chinese, would be guilty of such conduct, which only serves to disgrace law abiding members of the anti-coolie ... and cannot do their cause any good. Some of the ruffians are known and will probably be brought to justice.

DROWNING AT SEATTLE.—Saturday morning, says the Seattle *Post Intelligencer*, a man passing along the railroad trestle noticed a body floating on the surface of the water back of the Arcade block, buoyed up by a lot of sacks, and bearing face toward and dead. The body was brought to shore and at the coroner's inquest was identified as that of a Norwegian named Anderson, aged about 40 years. Anderson came to the Sound about a year ago and has been since employed on a farm on the White river valley. He came to town to spend Christmas, and the last seen of him was on Friday evening, about ... o'clock, when he was under the influence of liquor. It is supposed that he attempted to walk along the railroad trestle and fell or stumbled, striking on a ... piling ... and bounds ... which parted and let him into the water.

MORE LIGHT—THE LIGHTS ... ASKED FOR.—And now the council is to be petitioned for an electric light at the intersection of Third and Stark streets. It is certain that a light is needed there, as the place is as dark as Egypt, and thousands of people attend evening services at the cathedral whose safety is endangered by the absence of any lamp there. It looks as if a lamp will be petitioned for at every corner before long. The placing of a light twice as powerful as is necessary at every other corner does not answer as well as one half as powerful at every corner. It is not to be wondered at that the people left in darkness kick and petition for more light, but if an electric light is to be placed at every corner there will be a big bill to pay.

POLICE COURT.—Yesterday in the police court J. W. Davis withdrew his plea of not guilty of striking E. H. Solte and admitted doing so. He was fined $10, which sum he was unable to pay, so he is boarding it out. Old Dr. Cannavan was tried and convicted of sleeping in the Opitz building on First street without leave, and for so doing will be given free accommodations in the city jail for ten days. The only other case was that of L. S. Hawkins, charged with assisting a prisoner to escape from police officer Farrell. Hawkins was tried before a jury consisting of two persons and acquitted. He claimed that he tried to assist Capt. Farrell and did not, as was claimed, tell Charles Brannan, the prisoner mentioned, to run away.

SUNDSTROM STILL IN CUSTODY.—The case of Wm. Sundstrom, arrested on suspicion of being the murderer of Emma Merstin, was called in Justice Davis' court yesterday morning and continued for examination until to-day. Mr. Idleman, the attorney for the accused, will try to prove an alibi. He will be thinks be able to establish conclusively that at the time of the commission of the murder Sundstrom, instead of being at or near the woman's cottage, was in "Frank's" saloon at the corner of Washington and Fourteenth streets. Sundstrom still denies all knowledge of the affair, sleeps like a top and acts as if he has no fear of the final termination of the examination. No new evidence against him has been discovered.

CORRECTION OF RECORDS.—Yesterday THE OREGONIAN republished the following clipping from the *Rural Spirit*: "During the season 10 trotters that had records of 2:30 or better lowered their records. Altamont, owned by Jay Beach, is the only trotter on the north Pacific coast that is named in the list." It is not correct. Kitty Lynch has to her credit twenty heats trotted in 2:30 or better, her fastest time record being 2:26¼. Jane L. has three heats better than 2:30, with a heat in 2:26½. Mount Vernon has two better than 2:30—one in 2:27¼. He has been credited through the press with a record of 2:26, but this is wrong. Altamont has one of 2:30, made at Boise city.

THE DIAMOND BADGE.—That token of good marksmanship, the diamond badge, some time held by W. I. Curry of this city, is now worn by Jos. J. McNaught of Seattle. Christmas afternoon Wm. Robertson and McNaught again contested for the badge, Robertson having deposited $100 in the hopes of recovering the prized medal. The weather was stormy and only a few members of the Rod and Gun club went out to the race track to witness the match. The shoot was at thirty single ... McNaught killed 2 pigeons and Robertson 10. In the shoot ... double ... McNaught got 13 and Robertson ... Total score, McNaught 15, Robertson 1.; hence McNaught retains the badge and Robertson's $100.

CONTEMPTIBLE JILTING OF A BRIDE.—Frank Markham and Miss Ella Young were to have been married at Walla Walla December 23. All the arrangements were perfected, and there was no suspicion of failure until the last hour. Then the young lady received a note from the prospective bridegroom stating that he had reached the conclusion that they could never live happily together, and he had decided to tell her so at the eleventh hour rather than render them both miserable for life. Enclosed in the note was $40 in money to pay her expenses to her home in Seattle. Markham left town.

PROBABLE MURDER.—A German named Hanson, an employe in Stetson & Post's mill at Seattle, was found lying in one of the streets of that town about 2 o'clock Sunday morning insensible and with a number of ugly gashes in his head. At this writing it is thought he will die. Dick ..., a deck hand on the steamer Zephyr, was arrested by Chief Woolery and acknowledged he committed the crime with a bottle. The row occurred in the French woman's saloon on Post street, back of C. ... Stone's brick building.

DROPPED AN OVERCOAT.—About 11 o'clock last night as R. J. Sargent, who was passing the corner of Third and Pine streets on his way home, he noticed a man ahead of him drop an overcoat he had been carrying on his arm. Sargent sang out to call the man's attention to the fact, but the man, whoever he was, instead of stopping to pick up the coat, took to his heels like a frightened deer. Sargent thereupon picked it up and took it to the police station, where it can be had by the owner on application.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.—John King, who claims he is a son of Jennie Avon, had a quarrel Christmas eve with Harry Reese. King was arrested for assault and battery on a warrant issued out of Justice Davis's court and had a trial yesterday morning. He proved by three witnesses that Reese provoked the assault, so he was acquitted. This is part of the same transaction wherein Jennie Avon got a pair of black eyes and for giving them to her Reese is now serving out a sentence in the county jail.

FROM THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1884.

We take pleasure in attesting the merits and soothing qualities of Allcock's Porous Plasters, having used them on various occasions with much benefit to many of the patients under our charge during many years. SISTERS OF CHARITY.

STATISTICAL OREGONIAN.

Send ten (10) cents for a copy of this sixteen-page edition.

"THE BEGGAR STUDENT."

Opening Performance of the Thompson Opera Company Last Night

A good house was gathered in the New Market theater last evening to listen to the production by the Thompson Opera company of Millocker's charming opera "The Beggar Student," and for a first night house it was one of the warmest and most enthusiastic we have ever seen. As the opera is new to Portlanders a brief synopsis of it will be of interest. Gen. Allendorf (A. W. F. McCollin), commander of the fortress of Cracow, has presumed to imprint a kiss upon the fair shoulder of the Countess Laura (Miss Carrie Godfrey) and upon being severely snubbed for his temerity contrives a plan to humiliate the countess. There are two young men confined in the military prison at Cracow, Symon Symonovitz, the Beggar Student (Willet Seaman), and Janitzky, his companion (Phil Branson). The general offers to liberate Symon if he will personate a rich prince, make love to the countess Laura and marry her. To gain his liberty he consents, taking with him Janitzky as his private secretary. The countess and her sister Bronislawa (Miss Prince D. Hall) are the daughters of the Countess Palmatica (Miss Belle ...), and though noble in ... are ... poor ... as the princes. A wealthy marriage ... ... highly desirable ... in his ... disguise ... with ... the usual ... they are married. ... the ... character of the Beggar Student, who is driven from the house. His friend Janitzky comes to his aid and, having agreed to deliver ... the ... grand duke of Poland ... Symon ... Much ensues ... the ... and the general ... which ... the firing of cannon at the ... of drums, the Poles ... the city ... the hands of the Poles is announced, the student is rewarded with a title ... and the opera ends with a grand chorus.

Upon first hearing the opera is not one that would strike the ... as containing many ... Indeed, outside of the air ... "A Moment of Rapture" there can hardly be said to be a single melody that will become popular with whistlers and street musicians. The excellence and generally pleasing quality of the performance is found principally in the smoothness with which the ensemble music, the concerted music is given. To the company nothing but praise can be given. While outside of the prima donna, Miss Carrie Godfrey, no one of the principals possesses ... any remarkable quality, they all sing well and the general effect is very fine. Miss Godfrey possesses a strong mezzo soprano voice, has admirable training and sings ... at the close of the first act and the duet ... in the second act ... Miss Prince D. Hall makes a very charming and piquant soubrette, and caught the house with her jaunty air and ... for singing of the little ... Mr. Seaman was enthusiastically encored. Mr. Willet Seaman sang the role of the student admirably. He possesses a light baritone voice, which he uses with good method. Mr. Phil Branson has a tenor robusto voice of admirable quality and he sings with ease and in good style. The fun of the opera is furnished by Mr. McCollin in the bombastic role of the general. We could hardly believe our eyes when we saw him over comedy of last evening, since we remembered him five years ago as a singer of tenor roles and a good one too. He afforded any quantity of amusement both in his make up and ... acting of the role. The rest of the cast was good. A feature of this company is the strength of the chorus and the precision with which they do their work. They received a double encore in the opening chorus, an almost unprecedented occurrence. The costuming and stage setting were all that had been promised. The company has made a very favorable impression and are certain to grow in favor with every performance. At the end of the first act Miss Godfrey was called to the footlights with much applause—a tribute to her artistic work as well as a warm welcome from her old friends here. Then the audience, not wishing to be cold to strangers, called Miss Hall and the other principals before the curtain. "The Beggar Student" again to-night and to-morrow night. Thursday evening "The Mikado."

CHINESE MURDERER'S STATEMENT

Mah Jim, under Death Sentence for Killing Ah Toy, Claims he is the Victim of Conspiracy

As a reporter of THE OREGONIAN was passing through the county jail yesterday Mah Jim, the Chinaman under sentence of death for killing Ah Toy in the Chinese Free Masons' hall some six months ago, hailed him. The reporter stopped to find out what Jim wanted and was not surprised to learn that he wanted to talk about his case. Mah Jim began by saying that he was not guilty of killing Ah Toy, but was the victim of a conspiracy hatched by his enemies to get him out of the way. On being interrogated Jim went on to say that at the time of the murder of Ah Toy and for six months previous he was employed taking tickets at the Chinese theater and during the day time worked as a cook and general roustabout in ... on a saloon on Front street near Oak.

"Did you not serve a term in the penitentiary?" asked the reporter.

"Yes," said Jim.

"How long were you here?"

"About six months," answered Jim.

"Well, how did it all come about? What was you sent up for?"

"For larceny. I worked for Quon Wo Wa on Oak street while they were sending gangs of Chinamen up on the railroad to Tacoma and Jim ... I ... You see, some China men can't talk English and I talked for them and told them where to go. I was to get $2 50 a day, but I didn't get my money. I sued Lee Sang of the Quon Wo Wa company in Justice Greene's court for $170. At the same time a job was put up on me—that I stole some clothes and I was sent up."

"What was the job put up for?"

"Because I sued for the money."

"And why do they accuse you of this murder?"

"When I got out I took the suit to the state circuit court and obtained a judgment for $75, but I didn't make anything, as the lawyer took it all."

Mah Jim then went on to say that Lee Sang, the man he had sued, was all broke up, owed everybody, and he had been threatened, provided he took legal recourse against him. "I belonged to the Chinese Free Masons for six or seven years. They are all the same as highbinders. If ... brothers together. If a man is killed and they don't want it known none of them will say a word about it." Mah Jim said two head men of the head ... of the Masons and particular friends of the man against whom he prosecuted the suit put up the job accusing him of being the murderer, and that they agreed to pay Pow Chin Wah, the principal witness against him, $50 to swear that he killed Ah Toy, $200 if he (Jim) was sent to the penitentiary, and $300 if he was hanged. "In the ... that everybody who know him well had a good opinion of him and that he had more friends among white people than among his own countrymen ... George Collins at the penitentiary and his family know what kind of a boy I am."

"If you didn't kill Ah Toy, what reason could the Chinese Free Masons have for putting him out of the way and accusing you of the crime?"

"I can't tell, sometimes they do this."

Thinking the interview had lasted long enough the reporter withdrew, and it is given for what it is worth. The evidence submitted at the trial against Mah Jim was pretty strong, and the reason that he has not suffered the penalty imposed is because an appeal in the case is pending in the supreme court.

BRIEF MENTION

A. B. Singleton has been appointed to organize lodges of "American Knights of Protection" here.

License to wed was issued by the county clerk yesterday to Herman E. McKenney and Mary J. Stamp.

The funeral of Mrs. Lloyd Brooke took place yesterday afternoon from Trinity church and was largely attended.

A motion to strike out parts of the answer in the case of Shively vs. Parker & Bowlby was denied by Judge Deady yesterday.

August Anderson, a subject of Sweden and Norway, has filed notice of his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

David Steel a day or two since had a large splinter extracted from the palm of his hand, which he had been carrying since the 14th inst.

The ship Abercorn, which has been attached at the suit of J. F. Gamble to recover $3... claimed for pilotage, was released on giving bonds in the sum of $... 500.

Judge Deady yesterday appointed J. A. Bowdan a United States commissioner at Linkville, Lake county, and John R. Crites to fill the same office at Union, Union county.

In Judge Stearns's court yesterday the petitions of Augusta and L. F. Oakley for the possession of their minor child Hay Oakley were argued and submitted. Judge Stearns will render his decision in the near future.

The hearing of motions and demurrers in the case of the Oregonian Railway company (limited) vs. the Oregon Railway & Navigation company was continued in the United States circuit court yesterday till the 30th inst.

Desmond Royal, M. D., a brother of Prof. Ladru Royal, has completed his studies at an eastern homeopathic college and has returned home to practice his profession. Portland has now about twenty homeopathic physicians.

H. ... McKenny and Miss Mary J. Stamp, both of La Camas, W. T., were married at the Gilman house yesterday morning by Justice Bradshaw. Two of the members of the Thompson opera company acted as witnesses to the ceremony.

The gospel meetings now in progress at the Baptist church are well attended. Last evening there was a good degree of interest. Services to-night and every night during the week except Saturday at 7:30 o'clock. Watch meeting on Thursday night beginning at 9 o'clock.

The black bear which formed a part of A. H. Johnson's Christmas display was probably the fattest animal ever seen in this section. It could have gone into winter quarters and lived for months on the oleaginous matter stored away in its hide. It was cut up yesterday and delivered to parties who had ordered roasts and steaks.

Last night when the fire alarm bell sounded, George Ward, who was in 2's engine house, jumped on the rear end of the machine just in time to catch a full head of steam from the valve that connects the pipes running from the engine to the boiler on the heater. The calf of Ward's right leg was somewhat scalded, but not seriously so.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE has wonderful healing power over all Flesh Wounds, Sore Joints, &c.

FOR LADIES ONLY.—Our charming present sent on receipt of two red stamps. A beautiful, ... handsomely ... and ... An attractive ornament. Send at once. Address F. L. Petro, 206 Opera House, Chicago, Ill.

HOLLADAY VS. HOLLADAY.

Judge Stearns Decides the Great Suit in Favor of Ben

Joe Entitled to Recover $239,637—The Claim of Usury not Sustained—Salient Points of the Opinion

Some eighteen months ago Ben Holladay, who has for a long time been East, suddenly turned up in Portland and commenced a suit in the state circuit court against his brother Joe to recover a large amount of property, valued at from $600,000 to $800 000. This includes real estate in Portland, East Portland and in Polk county, and stock in various other corporations. Ben Holladay alleged that at various times from the year 1866 he borrowed sums of money from Joe, giving notes secured by mortgages on the above mentioned property. At the time the case was brought a receiver was ... who was appointed in the person of ... He afterward resigned his charge ... was succeeded by D. P. Thompson. After ... or five different complaints had been filed, ... many answers, demurrers and replies testimony was finally taken and the case submitted to Judge Stearns for his decision. Yesterday ... he announced ... in substance as follows:

IN THE BEGINNING

As ... back as 1866 or 1867 Ben Holladay began to borrow money of his brother Joseph Holladay and kept up this habit until January 1881. In ... they had a reckoning, when Ben gave Joe a note for $100 000. At that time Joe was living in San Francisco and the note was made payable here. Ben was living in this city.

In 1877 the brothers had another settlement ... Ben gave Joe a note for $163 315. After this note was made Joe was continually calling on Ben for more security, and subsequent to the making of the note the bulk of the property now in Joe's name was transferred to him by Ben. The first piece of property so transferred was the residence property consisting of three lots and a house on the corner of Third and Stark streets, in this city. At that time the residence property was in the name of Ben Holladay, Jr., and in 1873 a deed was made of the same to Joseph Holladay. The deed was made in the spring of 1871 but was not filed till June 1876. Beginning in the spring of 1876 one piece of property after another was transferred to Joe in response to his repeated calls for more security. Among them were the well known Clatsop property, including the hotel, the First street railroad, an interest in Weidler's mill, the Clarendon hotel and other property, till in 1879 there was but little left to give and Ben transferred to Joe the furniture in the residence property. This furniture, by the way, is rich and costly.

THE NOTES GENUINE.

There is no question as to the execution of the notes. The first question for the court was: "Whether or not the deeds were intended as deeds absolute or mortgages in fact?" In suits of this sort the statute directs that all the circumstances surrounding the case are to be taken into consideration in determining whether or not deeds are absolute or intended simply as mortgages. The second note was executed in Portland, but made payable in San Francisco. Joe came here in 1877 and in the fall of 1877 Ben left and did not return till October 1884. During this absence of about six years Ben's property here transferred and ... transferred was in the hands of Joe or Ben's agent.

DEEDS INSTEAD OF MORTGAGES

On the point as to whether or not these papers were deeds or mortgages, the testimony of Joseph Holladay is of much value. In his testimony Joe avoided the question, but acknowledged a good many pieces of property were transferred to him without his knowledge or consent. Joe also states these transfers were not made as payments on the notes, but steadily maintained that he took the property simply and quietly as any one would take any ... the present.

Judge Stearns did not deem it necessary to go into the evidence, as he thought the testimony was clear and conclusive and that the transfers of property were intended as mortgages and not as deeds.

Judge Stearns said: There are almost a thousand ... of the defendant (Joe Holladay) and statements made by him that indicate this beyond a doubt. There are two letters that have been introduced here which show this. One was dictated and signed by Joseph Holladay, in which he admits the deeds are security. He is constantly calling for more security and the property was transferred to him at his urgent request."

His agents always understood the property stood as security for Ben's, and that a good deal of money was sent to Ben Holladay from the profits of the property here. From the Weidler's mill property alone he received within a few years the sum of $70,000. ... It is not necessary to go over this testimony, as it appears so clear from the documentary evidence, the admissions that the property was taken as security and not taken as absolute deeds. Therefore all the property was transferred as mortgages and not as deeds.

NOT A PREFERRED CREDITOR

The next question taken into consideration was: Whether or not the conveyances were made with the intention of defrauding Ben Holladay's creditors. Joe Holladay in his testimony does not own this was the case, neither does he state that he did not know, but he did say he presumed they were made to defraud creditors. On this point Judge Stearns said: The testimony shows that Ben was considerably in debt, and in fact I don't know but that was his normal condition. Of course it is not against the law to pay one creditor and not pay another unless he does it with the intention of defrauding another. And there is no law against a debtor showing preferences. There is no question that Joe was Ben's largest creditor. Most of the creditors were partly secured and were not pressing Ben for payment. But Joe always wanted more security and was urging Ben as much or more than others for the payment of his debt. I think the defendant in this case has failed to show that this was intended to defraud the creditors of Ben Holladay." At this point Judge Stearns mentioned some matters regarding the claims of minor creditors.

"I think, however, the case turns upon the question of where the note was made. The $100 000 note was made and payable in California. The last note was made to take up the two notes prior. This note was made here in November 1866. Ben was living in Portland at that time. In my opinion a note may be executed here and made payable in California, and if made with no intent to avoid the usury law in this state, and payable in California, where the residence of Joseph Holladay had been, therefore no violence had been done in the premises. It is also a fact that Major Hampton for some time after returned Joseph Holladay to the county assessor as a resident of California. For this reason with others the claim of usury ..."

THE FINALE

There now remains the last act to tell. Judge Stearns having decided the note was good and not usurious, then began to sum up the result of his work. He decided that simple interest on the $100 000 note could be figured from its date in November 1866, to October 17 1883, when a tender was made by Joe to Ben to settle everything for $45,000. This was not accepted. The interest and the principal for the time named amount to $277 45.. From this amount must be taken a note for $18 ... Joe's house rent at $100 a month for about eleven years, and cash received by the defendant to the amount of $..; Amounting in all to $3..., 14. This last amount taken from the total due on the note leaves $239,637, which Ben must pay Joe, and when this is paid the court decrees Joe shall deed back to Ben all the property given him as security. Joe will have to pay the costs. The receiver's salary for several years at $500 a month are included in this, and the total will be about $20,000.

ON AN EQUITY

In the progress of the suit the defendant's made a ... of the Oregon real estate company's stock claiming it belonged to Joe because he had purchased it. Judge Stearns found the stock was assigned to Joe Holladay in May 1878 by Ben Holladay. This stock was pledged to secure a debt of $2.,000 and then purchased from a bank here. Joe paid for it out of the general proceeds of the property here. This property stands on the same basis as the other property.

There was only one creditor, a Mr. Livingstone, who was not secured. He had a claim for about $10 000, but no security. But as Ben owed Joe more than any other creditor (and if any creditor was pressing him it was Joe) under the circumstances it was right for him to pay his brother or to secure him, since none of the rest of his creditors were pressing."

VALUE OF PROPERTY INCREASED

It is claimed by the defendants, if these are not absolute deeds their large value tends to show that fraud was intended because the property transferred is worth more by a great deal than the amount of Ben's debt. The fact is the value of the property has greatly increased since 1875 or 1876, when the last transfer was made. "I do not think the property at that time would have sold under the hammer for the value of the face of the note. Since that time the property has greatly increased in value and may be worth about $1,000 000. I think the evidence does not show the conveyances were made with the intent to defraud Ben's creditors.

THE USURY CLAIM

The next question taken up was the claim on the part of the state that the note for $163,315 was usurious and asking the court to so decree and give it to the school fund. The theory is that this note was made up of two older notes, one for $100,000 and the other for $41 00 and the compound interest on the same. The defense is these notes were added in but that other liabilities were included to make the total $163,315 note. The plaintiff was an unwilling witness on this point. "Yes, that is the face of the note," was about as far as the attorneys could lead him, and Judge Stearns thought he ought to have made some explanation of the last note. The notes themselves were used as the chief factors in fixing the decision. The settlement when the $100 000 note was made in San Francisco was a peculiar one. Joe took his notes and claims to a Mr. Norris in San Francisco and told him to make out a bank note for their total amount ready for the signature of Ben Holladay. As the total was something short of $100,000, Joe took $200 or $300 along with him and gave it to Ben to make up the even thousand. This action throws discredit upon the claim of Joe, that prior to this time he had advanced $6000 to Ben Holladay, Jr., or $1200 to Mrs. Holladay for expenses on a trip East. "I am rather of the opinion that the note was made up of the $100,000 and $1,500 notes."

THE QUESTION OF INTEREST

There remains to be considered the question as to whether or no the defendant intended to charge an usurious rate. The interest was figured at the Stanford note by Major Hampton, and the question is as to what the agreement was at that time. Joseph testified he instructed Major Hampton to charge 1 per cent interest. It is claimed by the state the interest was compounded monthly. According to law the note is valid where the parties agree to pay interest upon interest. In the opinion of Judge Stearns, Major Hampton figured the interest at 1 per cent per year or 1 per cent per month and ... compounded it monthly.

Though this way of figuring would not make the exact amount of the larger note it comes within ... as near make it within ... of the amount. The opinion of the court was that it is ... as Major Hampton might ... make ... in all a mistake in so doing a computation. Judge Stearns said he was not able to agree with the counsel for the state and said: "I think there was an agreement between Ben and Joe Holladay ... pay 1 per cent. If this a contract it will ... come within the section of the statute in regard to special contracts. I think the agreement stands in the same as in the original contract."

ATTORNEYS' FEES $10 000

Soon after the decision had been rendered ... Strong of the firm of Strong & Strong filed the following:

Ben Holladay, plaintiff, vs. Joseph Holladay, Geo. Weidler, administrator of the estate of Henry ... deceased, Helen E. Halsey, executrix of last will of Wm. L. Halsey, deceased, and others ... To Ben Holladay, the above named plaintiff, and to Messrs. Williams, Hill, Durham, Thompson & Mays, J. N. Dolph and Dolph, Bellinger, Mallory & Simon, his attorneys: You and each of you will take notice that Thomas N. Strong ... of the firm of Strong & Strong, of Portland, and Samuel M. Russel ... and ... W. ... of the firm of Wilson & Wilson of San Francisco, as attorneys for the defendant, Joseph Holladay, have and claim a lien upon the judgment and decree and all judgments and decrees rendered on the above entitled cause and upon all the moneys and property of every description in controversy in said cause, and upon all moneys and property and effects in the hands of the receiver, for the sum of $10,000 for said ... of Strong & Strong and the sum of $6000 for said ... Wilson & Wilson, that being the agreed ... compensation to be paid.

The supposition is that Joseph Holladay will appeal the case, but no such notice has as yet been filed.

THE EAST SIDE.

PATENT SHEAVE.

C. O. Waller of East Portland has invented a sheave which is calculated to prove a great saving of labor and expense to cable ferry owners. It consists of an iron frame containing a ... compartments into which are inserted sections of wood that make up the sheave. The advantages of this patent consist in the wood being placed ... cross way of the grain, by which the wear is ... and ... south less ... with the old sheave and the after the first cost of the frame the wooden sections can be replaced at a comparatively ... cost.

SELECTED LAND CASE

Upon information of Albert Johnson, ... of Lone Fir cemetery, Charles N. Prettyman was examined before Justice Simpson yesterday on the charge of executing a fraudulent ... deed to Louisa Johnson, wife of complainant. The evidence went to show that defendant ... for lots 1, 2 and 3, block 1, Garrison's addition to East Portland (adjoining the cemetery on the west), taking a bond for a deed. When the bonds expired defendant completed his contract for lots 1 and 2 only, paying $... therefor and forfeiting the bond to M. J. B. Garrison, the owner of the land. Shortly thereafter defendant executed a deed to Mrs. Johnson for the three lots in question and it recently developed that lot No. ... belongs to a Mrs. Wilson, who purchased it from M. Garrison shortly after defendant relinquished his claim thereto. In the meantime complainant has put nearly $1000 worth of improvements on the lot, including a cottage and two cisterns. Defendant pleaded that he never read his deed, that it was turned with his residence, soon after he received it and that when he made the conveyance he supposed the three lots belonged to him as they were marked on the plat as Charles N. Prettyman" on the plat ... were made out by his brother, W. D. Prettyman. On this supposition the court considered the evidence sufficient to hold defendant to await the action of the grand jury, fixing his bonds at $.... The bonds were furnished.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS' NUISANCE

The hoodlum disturbances at the M... church were repeated Sunday evening with new ... vigor. The noise in front of the church was such that ... Hunter, the special policeman of the church, was induced to go out, but in ... his efforts to quell the disturbance. Finding his efforts unavailing, he summoned assistance from ... and was reinforced by W. Schnauer. The crowd still refused to disperse and one of the ... members, Ben Danforth ... more obstreperous than the rest, was arrested by Mr. Hunter. While ... arrest ... Danforth ... the prisoner's brother grasped the officer with both arms from behind ... his ... over his ... and ran his ... and ... thrust ... of his ... and ... and ... right and left. This ... had the desired effect of getting the prisoner released, while the remainder of the ... applied ... action to the ... Ben Danforth lost no time in throwing ... dollar from one of his friends and ... parts unknown, but Lou Danforth and ... were arrested yesterday on warrants ... from Justice Simpson's court charging them with assault and battery. The case came up as ... for trial. The substance of the above facts were elicited at the trial of Danforth and ... was fined $10 and costs, after which Steven... pleaded guilty and was fined $5. The fines were paid.

ANNUAL MEETING ... M. C. A.

The first annual meeting of the East Portland branch of the Y. M. C. A. occurred in the ... church Sunday evening and was largely attended, other churches having suspended services for the occasion and their pastors being present. The exercises commenced with a praise service led by Mr. Wm. Wadhams, of Portland, and was followed by scripture reading by Rev. E. P. Wilson and prayer by Rev. O. H. Hobart.

J. H. Ewing, chairman of the branch association, read a report giving a brief history of the work accomplished and referring to the demands for increased facilities, renewed effort and larger support in the future. His report was congratulatory of the past and hopeful for the future and replete with sound advice and good suggestions.

C. L. Webber, the branch secretary, made a report giving in detail the character and extent of the work for the year, and showing that from a membership of ... on the opening night, the association had increased to forty members.

W. I. ... , treasurer, submitted the following report of the finances for the year:

RECEIPTS

Subscriptions	$... 50
Membership fees	85 75
Ladies' auxiliary	25 50
Special subscriptions	15 1.
Total	$485 40

DISBURSEMENTS

For lights	$ 21 11
Incidentals	19 00
Printing	15 25
Reading matter	48 75
Furniture and expenses of opening rooms	102 63
Rent	100 00
Secretary's salary	170 45
Wood	3 25
Total	$48. 40

Bills due $2. 60; subscriptions due, $2. 60.

E. C. Frost, general secretary of the association, made a timely address referring to the good work being accomplished by the Y. M. C. A. all over the country, and the possibilities of the association in East Portland, with well directed and earnest effort.

Rev. H. ... Ghormley made an able address of a general nature, setting forth the benefits, effects of the association to individuals and to communities, and its meritorious claims to a liberal support.

Mr. Frost concluded the exercises by an eloquent appeal in behalf of the branch association, and a collection being taken up resulted in $... cash and $11. in subscriptions.

Considering the hard times, the East Portland branch completes its first year's labor with a very fair showing and with encouraging prospects for the year coming. The secretary, C. L. Webber, has proved a faithful and efficient officer, and no one will begrudge him the lion's share of the credit for last year's work.

NOTES

The ... church commenced a series of revival meetings last evening, which was well attended.

Dr. K. J. Rafferty went to Washington county yesterday to visit with his parents for a few days, his mother being somewhat indisposed.

The children's mission service at the Baptist church will be omitted this afternoon on account of the Christmas exercises of the Band of Hope.

The Presbyterian Sunday school will meet with their teachers, parents and friends, in the church this evening for appropriate Christmas exercises.

The Band of Hope will hold Christmas exercises at the rooms of the W. C. T. U. this afternoon, the principal attraction of which will be a Christmas tree.

Michael Batterly, the sailor who assaulted J. ... Chris..., second mate of the Raglan Castle, was examined before Justice Coleman Saturday and committed to jail in default of $25 fine.

The Baptist Sunday school have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Superintendent, N. J. Bagen; assistant superintendent, ... Blakeny; secretary, Miss Helen Crane; treasurer, Mrs. J. S. Fersh...; librarian, Bradford Hal...

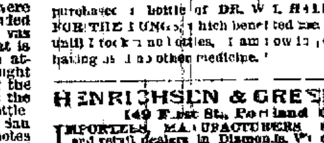
TWENTY-FOUR HOURS TO LIVE.

From John Kuhn, Lafayette, Ind., who ... that he is now in perfect health: "We have the following: "One year ago I was, to all appearance, in the last stages of Consumption. Our best physicians gave my case up. I finally got so low that our doctor said I could not live twenty four hours. My friends then purchased a bottle of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, which benefited me. I continued until I took nine bottles. I am now in perfect health, having used no other medicine."

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,

149 First St., Portland, Or.

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE and retail dealers in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Country promptly attended to. Goods ... on application. Sole agency for Rockford Watches.



DR. E. C. BROWN, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, ... Front st.

A PAIR OF SWINDLERS.

Two Pretending Land Buyers Beat a Douglas County Farmer out of $100 in a Roundabout Way

OAKLAND, Or., Dec. 27.

Yesterday two persons, who have been staying at the hotel here for the past week, for the purpose of buying land, came to terms with Mr. Dodge, of this place, and agreed to pay him the sum of $30,000 for his land and stock, and last night the papers were drawn up and signed, the would-be purchasers giving Mr. Dodge a certificate of deposit on $500 on Mr. Trailey, a storekeeper of Oncalla. They then made arrangements to meet Mr. Dodge at Oakland Monday morning on the train and go together to Portland and settle up their business. They then made an excuse to borrow $100 from Mr. Dodge on the receipt for the money in Trailey's safe, which, of course, Mr. Dodge ... the express agent and a merchant here being satisfied as to the genuineness of the ... signature.

They also obtained a pair of boots from the store of ... Young & Co. on credit, and so neither ... these two would-be land owners ... leaving hotel bills unpaid, but taking with them the landlord's gold pen, the $100 of Dodge's and two new pairs of boots. The last heard of them is that they were supposed to have crossed the railroad bridge over the Umpqua, going south ... o'clock this morning. Several parties are out after them. They told Mr. Dodge to telegraph some one to-day to tell Mr. Trailey to meet them all at the train at Yoncalla with the $100. Suspicions were aroused at their not turning up at ... then Trailey was telegraphed to and the order found out to be a forgery.

MEETING OF BETHEL HOME LODGE.

Pursuant to the call of the special deputy, a meeting of this lodge was held in Bethel hall last evening. The following business was transacted:

The names of all the members who requested the withdrawal of their names were dropped from the roll of membership, as was also the name of the past worthy chief templar, she having joined the "Amer can order," and declaring her purpose not to return to this lodge.

The special deputy was appointed agent to collect the moneys due to the lodge and secure the payment of the note held by the recent deputy of the lodge and report to the lodge.

A property committee was appointed—Brother J. Bennett—to take charge of all the lodge property.

C. W. Evans was appointed worthy chief templar for the unexpired term.

By unanimous vote, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That, in view of the prospective departure from our city of our special deputy Rev. R. S. Stubbs and his faithful wife and daughter, the former being the senior past worthy chief templar and one of the charter members of this lodge and the latter for some time its organist, we the members of Bethel Home lodge, assure them of our utmost confidence, esteem and love and that we will always hold them in affectionate remembrance, and pray that God may bless them in their new field of labor.

PERSONAL

The engagement of Mr. T. B. Mann of this city, and Miss E. B. Cochran of Roseburg, is announced. Mr. Mann is in the employ of Wm. Kerron of this city.

F. Gaynah of Hailey, I. T., attorney for Hibbs, the ex-postmaster of Lewiston, Idaho, arrived here yesterday and is registered at the St. Charles hotel. Hibbs is expected along to-day in charge of Marshal DuBois.

Professor Mark Harrington, of Michigan university, at Ann Arbor, paid a flying visit to his cousin, Miss Minnie Widger, at Seattle, during the past week. He has since gone to Salem, to visit his brother, Rev. W. S. Harrington.

George L. Curry, assistant auditor, was obliged to quit work on Saturday afternoon and was very sick, with a doctor in attendance upon him all that night. He was a little better yesterday, but is still quite sick. He was so anxious to assist Auditor Norden in the vast amount of work which has to be done at the end of the year that he went to work before he was really recovered from his sick spell of a week or so ago. Mr. Norden has secured help temporarily and will not let George attempt to work again till he is quite well.

LA CENTER ITEMS.

Mrs. J. ... Simmons has been very sick, but is now convalescing.

A. ... Culbertson announces a ball on New Year's eve in ... hall.

Sumner Lockwood's dance on Christmas eve was fairly attended and the participants enjoyed themselves ... new ...

The LaCenter Athletic club also gave a grand ball on Christmas eve, which was indeed a grand triumph. The hall was beautifully festooned with flowers and evergreens by the ladies, for which the members of the club most cordially express their unbounded thanks. When it is known that the ... were the well known professors Messrs. ... Henriei and Oliver, violinists, and Mr. ..., clarionetist, no comments are necessary.

Keep your children healthy and good natured by giving them Ghirardelli's Nickel Chocolate. 18

Kohn the Clothier

Cor. Second and Morrison Sts.

A BIG BLUNDER!

(Not our Illustration)

BUT HOW IT WAS DONE.

On Dec. 18th I telegraphed a New York house to express me ten overcoats to fill up certain lots and keep the sizes up. Judge of my surprise when the express company delivered at my store, Dec. 26, not ten overcoats, as ordered, but three immense bales with TEN DOZEN overcoats! Well, I saw immediately there was a blunder somewhere, and a telegraphic correspondence resulted in this way: I wanted to return the lot, as I did not order the overcoats; but finally the eastern firm decided to allow me a discount of fifteen per cent. if I would keep the coats, as time and money would be lost in returning them. This offer I accepted, and as the season for overcoats is so far advanced, I will begin to-day, Dec. 29th, the

Special Discount Sale

—OF—

OVERCOATS

AT NEW YORK COST!

These Overcoats are the finest ever brought to this city, and made to retail at $20 to $40 each, but WILL BE SOLD AT PRICES THAT WILL ASTOUND YOU.

Come Early and secure your choice. They won't last long. THE LOW PRICES WILL MAKE THEM GO.

KOHN THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER
COR. 2d & MORRISON STS.

"MATHER'S," 67 First St.

DR. NEWCASTLE, DENTIST—EAST- ... prices. 167 1st st.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agts. San Francisco.

HOME AGAIN, JUBILEE!

—TO—

A. B. STEINBACH

The Clothier and Hatter,

COR FIRST & MORRISON STS.

Bring on your cash and secure the

Greatest Bargains

You ever had in

CLOTHING

You can purchase Clothing now lower than you ever bought it, and lower than you will ever be able to buy it again

Come to the house that has the Largest Stock

Come to the house that has the Finest Styles

Come to the House that warrants goods as represented

Come and make a careful and critical comparison

The prices I now offer you cannot be named by any other house in the State

OVERCOATS AT A SACRIFICE.

Heavy Chinchilla Overcoats which have sold in this city for $16, my price is	$10 00
Fine Cassimere Overcoats which have sold in this city for $22, my price is	16 00
Fine Beaver Overcoats which have sold in this city for $23, my price is	15 00
Corkscrew and Worsted Overcoats which have sold in this city for $22, my price is	14 50

Handsome Dress Overcoats in Diagonal, Corkscrew or Worsted, elegantly lined, The Greatest Bargains ever offered

Splendid Bargains in Elegant Fur, Beaver Kersey and Chinchilla Overcoats, all the Latest Styles, from $15 upward.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY, IF YOU INTEND TO AT ALL THIS WINTER. WHATEVER YOU DESIRE TO PURCHASE IN CLOTHING CAN BE FOUND AT MY PLACE IN THE GREATEST VARIETY AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN OREGON.

I still continue to send Samples to Country Customers free of charge.

A.B.STEINBACH

THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER,

Cor. First and Morrison sts., Portland.

...EMAN'S

—SALE—

— OF —

DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CROCKERY,

—AND—

GLASSWARE,

Will Commence

MONDAY, JANUARY 4,

This Sale will be a Clearance in the Strictest Sense of the Word.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London England.

San Francisco Depot: Richards & Harrison.

EVERDING & FARRELL,

PRODUCE DEALERS.

Feed & Grain of All Kinds

Also, STAPLE GROCERIES.

Portland, Or.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Small wood—$1 50 per load—from WEIDLER'S MILL. Orders left at mill or in the box at Hem... will be promptly attended to. W. S. M. L. & M. CO.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING M'F'G CO.

No. 85 NORTH FIRST STREET. FACTORY McMillen's addition, East Portland.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, Dec. 28.

Overland receipts include 56 bbls [illegible] oil, 20 cs macaroni, 14 cs canned goods, 2 bbls 1 cs candy, 38 cs [illegible] extract, 3 bbls currants, 25 bxs cocoanuts, 54 s [illegible] coffee, 100 bxs 10 cs starch, 3 cs cigarettes, 2 cs cigars, 337 pkgs tobacco, car steel.

The Oregon brought $6775 treasure.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past forty-eight hours: 10,773 ctls wheat, 1050 bbls flour, 841 sks oats, 385 sks potatoes, 11,16[illegible] lbs wool, 306 lbs hides, 25 cs eggs, 2304 lbs hops, 224 bxs fruit, 5 pkgs butter, 20 sks onions. Also [illegible] ctls wheat, 120 bbls flour, 11,930 lbs hides from the eastern section.

IMPORTS—From San Francisco per str Oregon: 252 hf 40 bbls 500 bxs 220 sks sugar, 30 cs 300 kgs syrup, 75 mats 208 sks rice, 2136 sks salt, 60 sks 14 cs 2 bbls coffee, 76 pkgs tea, 679 canned goods, 10 cs baking powder, 72 cs candles, 30 cs germea, 10 cs spice, 35 [illegible] matches, 40 cs split peas, 10 cs candy, 45 sks nuts, 2 bbls currants, 29 tcs lard, 172 sks seed, 135 [illegible] dried fruit, 439 bxs raisins, 10 cs lemons, 7 [illegible] limes, 116 bxs fruit, 235 bxs oranges, 100 sks coal, 11 bbls bags, 365 bags shot, 732 kgs 71 bxs nails, 8 bxs tobacco, 43 cs cigars. Also for Astoria 34 [illegible], 262 cs canned goods, 23 bxs soap, 11 cs baking powder, 60 cs meal, 28 cs lard, 71 bxs raisins, 4 [illegible] pkgs, 100 sks malt, 2 cs cigars.

FREIGHTS—The County of Fife at came in under prior charter to Gibson, Quackenbush & Co. The County of Multnomah lost prior charter and will probably be on the market. The Glengaber came in rather unexpectedly, and is placed on the open list. The Prince Frederick has taken in wheat stiffening, but her exact business is not stated.

WHEAT—Chicago and New York marked some advance at the close, foreign markets continuing inactive. At San Francisco Walla Walla grades have sold at $1 27½ alongside, which about equals $1 2[illegible] in ordinary position. Here $1 15 is quoted, and can be had for the same wheat, yet receipts daily include some for through shipment. Of late this has been confined to two or three houses who usually do the bulk of this business, and unless it goes on old selling account it will be held. Our market is dull and low enough, but it offers very fair opportunities for selling in prices elsewhere considered. The west side is sending quite freely to shippers. Valley is quoted at $1 25.

FLOUR—Market very quiet, and the call is slow at this time.

OATS—A fairly steady market rules, [illegible]@37½c being quoted for best.

POULTRY—Chickens selling at $2@2 50 for common. Other poultry inactive.

EGGS—Quoted 22½@25c, the inside figure being accepted by some to-day. Stocks are large.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Governments were dull and steady. In stocks the brokers who were conspicuous in carrying the advance of Saturday forward were active sellers to-day. The result was a drooping market throughout nearly the whole session. The market closed steady, at irregular changes but generally from small fractions to near 2 per cent lower. Declines of over 2 per cent are confined to half a dozen stocks, while some of the less active on the so-called active list show fractional gains.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Money easy at 2@3. Prime paper, 4@5. Exchange, bills quiet and unchanged.

BONDS.

3s	104½	4s	123¾
4½s	112⅞	Pacific 6s	125¾

STOCKS.

American	112	Northwestern	106⅜
Can Pacific	31⅞	N. Y. Central	103¾
Canada Southern	40½	Or. Navigation	107½
Central Pacific	42½	Transcontinental	32½
Burlington	136	Improvement	29
Lackawanna	126¾	Pacific Mail	65¾
D. & R. G.	30¾	Panama	98
Erie	24¾	Rock Island	129
Kansas & Texas	31½	St. Paul	93⅜
Lake Shore	87¾	Texas Pacific	12¼
Louisville Nashville	44¾	Union Pacific	54¼
Michigan Central	74¼	United States Ex	61
Northern Pacific	27½	Fargo	120
N. P. Preferred	59¾	Western Union	72⅜

SAN FRANCISCO MINING-STOCK REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.

Hale & Norcross	2 65	Savage	1 05
Sierra Nevada	55	Chollar	55
Potosi	10	Alta	15
Best & Belcher	85	Mexican	[illegible]
Gould & Curry	50	Con Cal & Va	1 10
Bodie	2 25	Peerless	15
Mono	25	Peer	20

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—Weather hazy; wind northeast.

Chartered—Br ship Falls of Benar, iron, 1740 tons, at 40s, to Cork, for orders U. K., or 37s 6d direct port; taken by George W. McNear.

Tonnage in port—Engaged, 10,000 tons; disengaged, 15,300; listed to arrive, 150,000.

Receipts—Wheat 13,000 ctls, flour 11,000 ¼ sks, barley 4,000 ctls, potatoes 6200 sks, oats 6900 ctls.

Wheat—Spot market very quiet; scarcely anything doing; No. 1 shipping nominal at $1 36¼@1 37½. In futures, buyer 1885, quiet, $1 36¼; buyer 1886, dull, $1 47¾; buyer the season, quiet, $1 44⅝. Closed very quiet; buyer the year, $1 36¾; buyer the season, $1 44⅝@1 44¾; buyer 1886, $1 47½.

Barley—Spot market steady at $1 25@1 30 for No 1 feed; futures dull, buyer 1885, $1 30 asked; buyer the season, $1 32 bid.

Oats—Inactive at last quotations.

Potatoes—Supply exceeds demand and market weak; Garnets, 40@60c.

Butter—Unchanged.

Eggs—Rather easier; fresh California, 42½c.

MONEY MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—Sterling exchange on London banks, 60 days, $4 85¾@4 85½; documentary, $4 84½@4 84½. Transfers, 17. Bank of England rate of interest, 4 per cent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Silver bullion, 1000 fine, per fine ounce, $1 02¼. Sterling exchange, prime banks, long, $4 8[illegible]; short, $4 89½. Good commercial, from ¼ to ½c lower; documentary, 2 to 1½c lower. U. S. bonds: 3s, 104½; 4½s, 112⅞; 4s, 123½.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Consols, 99⅞. Silver bullion, 025 fine, per fine ounce, 47.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 8500; active, and 5 to 20 lower; shipping steers, 950 to 1500 lbs, $3 80@5 65; stockers and feeders, $2 35@4 0[illegible]; thorough Texas cattle, $2 50@3 40.

Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; strong and 5c higher; rough and mixed, $3 55@3 75; packing and shipping, $3 7[illegible]@4 05.

Sheep—Receipts 3,400; strong; natives, $2@4 25; western $3 00@3 50; Texans, $1 75@3 00; lambs, $3 50@5 50.

The Drovers' Journal Liverpool cable reports the cattle market steady; best American, 12½c dressed.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Wheat opened 90⅞c January, 92⅜c February, 94c March, 97½c May. At noon 90¾; December, 90⅞c January, 92⅝c February, 92⅞c March, 97⅞c May. Closed 91½c January, 92½ February, 94½c March, 98c May.

PETROLEUM.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Petroleum, steady; united closed [illegible].

Foreign Markets.

MARK LANE REVIEW.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade the past week, says: The weather has been cold, damp and foggy. Growing crops are healthy. The principal feature in the wheat market is the ability of holders of English wheat to undersell foreign wheat. Sales of English wheat during the week were 61,268 quarters, at 30s 2d, against 59,797 quarters at 31s 5d during the corresponding week last year. Trade in foreign wheat is confined to merchant retailers. Stocks are heavy. American flour is cheaper. There is no feature in the cargo market; eight arrived and two were sold, both of them California. One was sold at 35s 6d and the other at a secret price. Two cargoes were withdrawn and two remain. Trade forward is stagnant. At to-day's market business was of a holiday character. Flour is very dull. New American corn was 6d cheaper. Grinding barleys are tending downward.

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Floating cargoes, dull. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, inactive. Mark Lane, very slow. Arrivals off coast for orders, wheat and maize nil. English and French country markets quiet. Farmers' deliveries past week, between 60,000 and 65,000 qrs.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28.—Spot wheat inactive.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27.—Wheat, unchanged. Corn, steady, demand poor.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—Arrived—Str Wellington, Nanaimo; schr San Buena Ventura, coasting; str [illegible] (U. S. M.), Portland; schr Gotama, Coos bay; schr Tidal Wave, Port Madison.

Sailed—Br sh Iron Duke, Cork; schr Dora, Columbia river; schr Vega, Coos bay; str Queen of the Pacific, Seattle; schr Johnny, North, coasting.

PORT TOWNSEND, Dec. 28.—Arrived—Ships Canada and Oriental, bks Sunset, Vidette, Chester, Atwood and Lizzie Williams, schrs Dakota, Excelsior, Corwin and Nora Harkins.

ASTORIA, Dec 28—Br bk Winnipeg left out yesterday. [illegible] arrived down with Br sh Singapore; Br sh Tam O'Shanter arrived in 3 P. M.

IN QUEST OF A REPUBLICAN SENATOR.

In the Washington Capitol of recent date a republican senator is quoted as saying about the president's course in regard to the offices:

"Confound him! he has completely demoralized the republicans in my state and has broken up our organization by retaining in office some of the most active politicians we have. Of course they want to hang on as long as they can, and have, therefore, been afraid to do anything to help us lest they might be removed for offensive partisanship. Our state committee sent out letters to all of the men who have usually looked after the canvass, most of whom are postmasters in the small towns, and of the 1700 persons to whom they were addressed only about 600 replied, and some of these merely stated that they were unable to furnish the information desired, because their entire time was required by their official duties. We never received such an excuse before, and a similar circular sent out a year previous, to the same men was responded to almost unanimously. I wish the president would dismiss every blessed republican now holding office in my state. Then we would have five or six hundred more active party workers than we have now."

[illegible] OREGONIAN.

Send ten (10) cents for a copy of this sixteen-page edition.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The high tides of the last day or two have filled the Sound with floating drift logs, greatly to the annoyance of steamboat men.

The town of Pasco, the building of which killed the town of Ainsworth, is said by a contemporary to have a population of thirty-five souls now. Pasco and Ainsworth are melancholy instances of the Northern Pacific's town building propensities.

Captain Charles Low, of the steamer Nellie, says: "I have been figuring for some days past, and find that during 1885 there has been 30,000,000 feet of lumber hauled into the Snohomish river and its tributaries. There are twenty odd camps ready to start up as soon as spring opens, and I expect next year will show a cut of at least 45,000,000 feet."

G. Heindrick, of Tacoma, imbibed a large quantity of whisky and beer on Christmas day. He then went home and undertook to set fire to his house, failing in which, he assaulted his wife with a cleaver and ax, but did not inflict any injury. Heindrick was arrested and held to answer to the charge of arson and assault to commit murder yesterday.

Mike McCarty, a poor old man, totally deaf, was struck by the train Saturday evening near Winlock. Some of his ribs are broken and he is otherwise badly bruised. He is now at the hotel at Tenino, where the train left him yesterday evening. The general opinion of the Tenino people is that he ought to be taken to the hospital by the railroad company as there are no doctors there to attend him.

A Crew in Mutiny.

Tacoma Ledger.

Captain Flemming of the English bark James Martin, which arrived in port on the 21st inst., has been having some trouble with his crew. The vessel has been lying at the wharf of the Tacoma Mill company since her arrival, waiting to load lumber for Valparaiso. She has a capacity of 1,000,000 feet. It was at Victoria, B. C., that the crew showed the first symptoms of mutiny, and in consequence the captain was compelled to have them locked up while they remained at that port. Subsequently matters were adjusted amicably and the bark sailed for Tacoma. The dissatisfaction, which had been quieted down, however, soon showed itself again, and came to a head on Christmas day, when the crew quitted their work and left the vessel in a body. The captain takes the matter very calmly, expressing his satisfaction at the result of affairs. He says that a better crew can be obtained in this port at about the same rate of wages.

OREGON.

The Umatilla county teachers' institute will begin in Pendleton December 29, and continue in session three days.

The Summerville and Walla Walla wagon road across the Blue mountains is closed for the season, and those contemplating crossing will do well to take snow shoes.

Last Saturday the railroad community of La Grande was somewhat set agog by the announcement that station agent Dean and freight conductors Lewis and Lash had been summarily discharged from the company's employ.

IDAHO.

Nez Perce News: Orion Smith, living in Little Potlatch, made two determined attempts at suicide last Friday, first by swallowing strychnine, and, failing in that, by cutting his throat. He still lives to deplore the financial embarrassments and domestic unhappiness which prompted the mad attempt.

AGRICULTURAL.

A healthy fowl will drink fifteen to twenty times a day, and in a close coop, still oftener. Therefore when fowls are shipped all possible pains should be taken to properly fasten water cups in their cages.

Albany *Herald:* We have been shown a new variety of winter wheat, grown by W. A. Barr, of Lane county. A sample was sent to Messrs. Irom, Lanning & Co., proprietors of the Red Crown mills of this city, who pronounce it a superior wheat for flour. The grain is large and plump.

Grant's Pass *Courier:* Farmers in this locality are neglecting the culture of timothy more than they should. The fact is the culture of this valuable grass has been neglected and the meadows have run out until it is almost impossible to get genuine timothy in this section. There is no crop that pays more for the amount of labor than timothy, and the only reason we can assign for its neglect is the fact for a few years past wild oat hay has been so abundant that it has taken its place. Better farming is however, disposing of the wild oats and we trust in a few years the culture of timothy and other grasses will be revived.

A well filled strawberry bed, over one year old, will usually have old leaves enough of its own to protect the roots and give some shelter to the young leaves in the crown. Being evergreen these plants require some light and air constantly and the covering should be open, merely breaking the force of the wind, and not put on till December. A thick coat of rank manure, covering the whole bed thickly, however good for the soil is very bad for the plant. Although the full grown leaves have completed their service and may be trampled upon now with impunity, the young heart leaves cannot be either bruised or smothered, or scalded with leach from rank manure without the whole plant suffering seriously.

STOCK AND RANGE.

The Heppner hills are bare of snow, the grass is green and getting greener, and the weather is mild and springlike.

Keep the milch cows clean, also the stables in which they are confined. Consider the idea of going into a filthy stable to get a pail of milk for the table, knowing that milk will absorb bad odors in a few minutes.

Kittitas *Localizer:* Nick McCoy this week placed 249 sheep on Mrs. Gloman's ranch, where they will be wintered. He has bought about 150 tons of hay for that purpose. The weakest calves have been picked out of 829 head for feeding. The rest of the band are on the range in Hanson canyon. Nick bargained for 2000 head in British Columbia, but had to be content with only 841 head. Only two head were lost in driving from British Columbia, a distance of some 500 miles. McCoy will visit Oregon soon for the purpose of buying more cattle. He wants to purchase enough more to raise the number to 2000 head.

THE HOTELS.

OCCIDENTAL.

J Miller, Cheney
W C Smith, Cheyenne
C C Fowler, do
C Duetsh, Salem
F Johnson, San Fran
F Johnson, do
W Van Vleet, do
J Schaefer, do
T H Mooney, do
G A Moody, do
L Smith & wf, Portl'd Me
G W Dixon, Vancouver
O M Hofstater, do
W F Reavis, Walla W
A Reavis, do
Mrs Thompson, Mt C[illegible]
A Ebler, Washington Co
W Ross, Salem
A Ross, do
W McKay, do
C B Bean, Eugene
J W Kinnison, do
C Newgede, Bradbury

J D Hawes, Hillsboro
F Thomas, do
D Richardson, St Helens
T A Bacon, Oregon City
C Jones, Hubbard
J B Ferguson, Portland
P F Bradford, Jr, Summit
Mrs Grant, Columbus, O
A [illegible]son, Walla Walla
G A Walling, Oswego
J Atkinson, Milwaukie
J Hegarty, Cascades
L Robertson, do
A J Burr, Olympia
Mrs C Mayger, Bradbury
J B Imery, Astoria
D Fardun, Seattle
J H Keeney, Springfield
A C Archibald, Hillsboro
A R Plumb, McMinnville
Mrs J Williams, Ore City
Mrs H C Farland, do

INTERNATIONAL.

H Johnson, Kalama
A Entroppe, Vancouver
A Yansen, do
E R Hobbs, do
Geo Lowry, The Dalles
Ole Anderson, do
M Myer, do
John Smith, do
P Force, Iowa
A Frederikson, Iowa
S Frederikson, do
M Swartz, Chicago
Mr Manning & wf, Salem
J A Clark, La Camas
S H Briston, Walla Walla
Fred Tucke, do
John Dodson, Powell's Val
John Hogan, do
H Thompson, do

G M Ryan, Tacoma
S Christenson, do
N Hanson, do
P Martin, Oak Point
Thos Brown, do
C Jones, do
G Brown, Turner Station
H W Little, Idaho
C Lavitett, Lewis River
W I Barnes, N P R R
H I Larson, Cornelius
E Jepsin, Westport
John Larson, Kalama
W McGrosh, Sheridan
A D McGilluchy, Woodb'n
A Bench, do
John Quinn, Illinois
H Maddin, do
T J Adams, Wis

ST. CHARLES.

G H Burnett, Salem
J B Putnam & w, do
C Cohrs, do
S A Wells & w, Ritzville
Mrs N H Greene, do
A Donahoe, Chehalis
N H Weber, Astoria
C H Sampson, do
F D Norris, do
J Wolf & w, do
J Babler, Oregon City
Mrs R B Johnson, do
M Houlf, Canyon City
H V Gates, Corvallis
J A Straw, Stayton
J L Linen, do

M J Greene, Pendleton
F Gimahl, Halley
E A [illegible], Lewiston
J S Clarke & w, Sprague
T R Ginley, Omaha
I N Lafferty, Freeport
Capt Olson & fam, do
J D [illegible], Molalla
D Little, Cowlitz
J L Fisher, Dalles
W D Jones, San Diego
J C Fullerton, Roseburg
A L Murton, do
W M Benson, Marion Co
C Geer, Silverton
L H Rathbone, Clarnie

QUIMBY.

M B Williams, Texas
W F Wiley, Grand Rapids
J Lower, Boise City
J Sloan, do
J H Walz, Junction
J L McDonnell, Tacoma
O W Sollie, do
P B Church, do
A Brannan, do
T H McInerny, Dalles
E Kelsbury, Tacoma
D Thompson & boy, Iowa
Wm B Yancey, Helena
Cyrus McConnell, Mich

E Kimmfeutt, San Fran
J Luttrell, do
L A Harris, do
Merritt Lindsey, do
John Ellis, do
A E Welch, Spokane F
T W Corbett, Seattle
J B Thompson, Or City
Geo Kunzi, do
John G Roper, St Louis
H D Foster, St Paul
J Stone, Minnesota
Mrs Rose & boy, do
Edw Gray, St Louis

Miss Ida Coolidge, Colfax
Ed Baker, do
G W Brown, do
E R Bunden, Butte City
Wm Martin, Salem
John Mann, Idaho
R X McArthur, Tacoma
Wirt Laughlin, N Yamhill
W A Campbell, Eugene
George E Orr, Eugene
W E Bodie, Carlton
George Ross, Victoria
Wm Forrest, Sauvie's Is
P A Alexander, St Paul
M Mallery, do
A W Ely, Tacoma
J W Carey, Glencoe

B F Allen, Butte, M T
J H Harrah, W Virginia
G I Balke, Miles City
D C Thompson, Michigan
A W Fowler, do
Miss Annie Mann, Idaho
J Thoroughman, Chicago
A H Hullok, Cincinnati
J F Fowler, Cornelius
H L Reid, Peoria
W T Rains, do
T M Searls, Springwater
Geo N Fawcett, Corvallis
C H Carter, do
P A Wood, Cedar Rapids
J B Knoxs, Corvallis
H R Hartman, San Fran

ESMOND.

J L Murphy, Seattle
W F Smith, St Paul
G W Hunt, Corvallis
E J Taylor, Taylor's
S A Clarke, Salem
W E Anderson & wf, Olympia
A Manning, Turner
M Hanton, Spokane Falls
R W Grant, Seattle
A Billings, Vancouver
R Richardson, Dalles

E R F Hammond, Baltimore
A V R Snyder, Dallas
P A Dwyer, Corvallis
F R Neale, McCoy
J F Thompson, Dalles
H Kuiper, Lewis River
W Jones, Seattle
W Morrison, Seattle
J Lovejoy, Vancouver
T Newsome, Dalles

HOLTON.

J R Pearson, Philadelphia
H Hart, Alaska
J A Cardwell, Jacksonville
S J Wingard, Walla W
E Huntington & w, Frprt
T W McPhearson, Glencoe
J S Miller, Butte
C O Kelley, Tacoma
W H K Hey, do
M Kaminsky, Gervais
S Haines, Scappoose

W W Johnson, Vancouver
M J Murphy, do
J Gilmore, do
E G Zimmerman, S F
J D Watkins, New York
W J McConnell, N Ymhill
A L Beaty, Denver
W T Slater & w, Eugene
Miss Matlock, do
M Bailey, do

GILMAN.

J E Mills, Indiana
A Field, Dalles
M Feller, do
A Wheeler, do
M E M Kenney & w, La Camas
T Glenn, La Grande
W Howell, Palouse
E Hogan, Cascades
J Hagan, do

J W Potter & w, Mich
Harry Sutton, Pendleton
Gen T J Tannatt, Farmington
W W Johnson, Vancouver
A L Baker, Chicago
Mrs Turner, La Camas
J Dasant, Los Angeles
W H Kelly, San Fran
Geo Hunter, Roseburg
W J Glenrah, Cascades

The stock and fixtures of H. C. Carmack's hardware store were sold at auction yesterday morning, the stock being purchased by Thompson & DeHart for $700, and the safe to Joseph Paquet for $80.

BANKS.

OREGON & WASHINGTON
Mortgage Savings Bank
31 First street, Portland, Or.
Rates of Interest on Deposits,
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months, 5 "
Nine months, 5½ "
One Year 6 "
LOANED ON MORTGAGES
$7,697,721 in 11 Years.

CORRESPONDENCE is solicited, and every information and facility for examination will be furnished by applying to
WILLIAM REID President.
CITY, COUNTY AND SCHOOL BONDS WANTED.

First National Bank
OF PORTLAND.
President....HENRY FAILING
Vice President....H. W. CORBETT
Cashier....G. E. WITHINGTON

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco.
SIGHT and SIXTY-DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hongkong.
COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

D. P. THOMPSON, President. F. DEKUM, Vice Pres't. R. L. DURHAM, Cashier.
The Portland Savings Bank
OF PORTLAND, OR.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS,
Transacts a general Banking Business, Receives Accounts subject to check, and sells Exchange on New York, Chicago, San Francisco and all principal points in the Northwest.
Directors:
D. P. Thompson, W. K. Smith, J. W. Brazee,
Sol. Hirsch, C. A. Dolph, Ward S. Stevens,
E. J. Jeffery, R. M. Wade, Cleve and Rockwell,
Frank Dekum, Geo. H. Durham.
Union Block, cor. Second and Stark Sts.

Bank of British Columbia.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital and Reserve....$4,000,000
Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.
Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.
This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made; Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check; also on special certificate. FRED'K TOWNSEND Manager.

Willamette Savings Bank
OF PORTLAND, OR.
TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
ACCOUNTS kept, subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York,
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.
PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Directors:
President, James Steel; Vice President, W. C. Johnson; Cashier, I. A. Macrum; J. Loewenberg, H. L. Hoyt, J. F. Watson, J. K. Gill, L. Fleischner.

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,
Transact a General Banking Business.
INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.
COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.
EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hongkong.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
N. E. Cor. First and Stark sts, Portland, Or.
Transacts a General Banking Business; allows interest on deposits as follows:
On 3 months certificates 4 per cent.
On 6 months certificates 5 per cent.
On 12 months certificates 6 per cent.
Directors:
W. W. Thayer, H. W. Scott, Ira F. Powers,
E. D. Shattuck, R. W. Monastes, C. H. Dodd,
C. P. Hogue, J. A. Smith, R. Williams,
Van B. DeLashmutt.

L. L. HAWKINS, President. W. K. SMITH, Vice President. J. P. MARSHALL, Cashier.
Ainsworth National Bank
OF PORTLAND—cor. Third and Oak.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Exchange bought and sold on all the principal cities in Europe. Also, facilities for Telegraphic Transfer. Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points. Highest market rates on Hong Kong Exchange. Safe Deposit Department connected with the Bank. Safes Rented on easy terms.

THE
Portland National Bank.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
ACCOUNTS kept, subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York.
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
WILLIAM REID....President
GEN. RUFUS INGALLS....Vice-President
D. F. SHERMAN....Cashier

London and San Francisco Bank.
LIMITED.
Capital and Reserve....$1,500,000
Head Office, 22 Old Broad st., London.
This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business; makes loans; discounts bills, and issues commercial and travelers' credits, available in any city in the world.
Portland Branch, 48 First St.
W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

R. S. WALLACE, President. A. A. McCULLY, Vice Pres't. J. H. ALBERT, Cashier.
Capital National Bank
OF SALEM, OREGON.
Transacts a General Banking Business. Superior facilities for making Collections in Marion and Polk counties. 3dtm

RIVER AND OCEAN SHIPPING.

For Astoria—Fast Time.
STR. TELEPHONE
LEAVE MORRISON ST. TUESDAY & THURSDAY at 6 A. M.—on Sunday at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Astoria, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 6 A. M. Close connections at Kalama with N. P. R. R. to Sound.
Connections at Portland with O. & C. and Westside Trains, Vancouver and Oregon City boats, and Eastern bound trains. E. A. SEELY, Agent, Portland.
U. B. SCOTT, Pres't. Telephone No. 351.

Steamer Manzanillo
Leaves Morrison street wharf every alternate morning at 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted. On Mondays and Fridays for SKAMOKAWA, and on Wednesdays for CLATSKANIE and wayside landings, returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
PEOPLE'S FREIGHTING CO.,
O. BUREAU, President.
A. S. FOSTER, Sec'y and Treas'r.

Portland and Lacamas Route.
The STEAMER TRAVELLER will leave Morrison street for LaCamas, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M. Leave LaCamas Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M., calling at Vancouver, Fishers and all intermediate landings. For freight or passage apply at dock or on boat. W. S. BUCHANAN, Master.

THE STEAMSHIP
YAQUINA
Will leave Yaquina Bay for San Francisco on FRIDAY, Jan. 1. Train to connect will leave Corvallis on Thursday at 9 A. M.
C. A. HOGUE, Freight and Pass. Agt.

Vancouver Transportation Co.'s
STRS. LURLINE or VANCOUVER,
Capt. Jas. T. Gray, leave Portland at 3 P. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Alder street.
TOWING between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

People's Line to Oregon City.
STR LATONA leaves Taylor st. daily at 3 P. M.; from Oregon City at 8 A. M. Touches at all intermediate points. TOWING from 10 to 3 P. M.

INSURANCE.

THE OREGON
[illegible]
OF PORTLAND, OR.
Cash Capital....$250,000.00
Cash Assets....$300,000.00
AGENCY
London Assurance Corporation of London, Eng.
Established A. D. 1720.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE—31 STARK ST.

Union Insurance Company
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital....$750,000.
BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON
North side Stark bet. Front & First, Portland.
JAMES S. REED, Agent.

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LIVERPOOL.
Capital....$3,000,000
Reserve fund, (in addition)....$875,000
Deposit in Oregon....$10,000
Agency in Portland at No. 5 First street.
PHILIP G. SCHUYLER, Agent.

MARKETS

A. H. JOHNSON,
CENTRAL MARKET,
Wholesale Butcher and Packer.
Special attention paid to supplying ships.
Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

O'SHEA BROS.,
Wholesale Butchers & Packers
And Retail Dealers in all kinds of Meats.
Special attention given to supplying ships.
Stalls 32, 33 and 34 Central Market, Portland.

PACIFIC MARKET.
H. M. SPAULDING. THOS. PAPWORTH.
SPAULDING & PAPWORTH
BUTCHERS AND PACKERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS,
Corner Third and Ash Streets.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
AGENTS FOR
The British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co., L'd.
Import and offer for sale—Steam and Household Coal; Foundry Coke; Pig Iron; Fire Bricks; English Salt; Cement; Soda Crystals; Soda Ash; Caustic and Bicarbonate Soda; Coke, Charcoal and Roofing Tin Plates; Rod Tin; New and Second-hand Grain Bags, etc.
Office—Corner First and A streets.
Wharf—Kersey Dock, foot of G st.
BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., San Francisco.
BALFOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO., Liverpool.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.
THE ONLY ROUTE TO THE EAST.
Through tickets at lowest rates, and full and reliable information can be obtained only at
ASH STREET WHARF.
Train for the East leaves Ash street every day at 3 P. M.
Train from the East arrives at 10:30 A. M.
Pullman Sleeping Cars run through to St. Paul, Council Bluffs and Dayton, and close connections made with both Northern Pacific and Union Pacific trains at their western terminal.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

FROM PORTLAND. Leaving at 12 Midnight, as follows:	FROM SAN FRANCISCO. Leaving Spear st. wharf at 10 A. M., as follows:
State of Cal., Sat'day, Dec. 5	Columbia, Friday...Dec. 4
Columbia, Thursday, Dec. 10	Oregon, Wednesday, Dec. 9
Oregon, Tuesday...Dec. 15	State of Cal., Mon'y, Dec. 14
State of Cal., Sund'y, Dec. 20	Columbia, Saturd'y, Dec. 19
Columbia, Friday...Dec. 25	Oregon, Thursday..Dec. 24
Oregon, Wednesday, Dec. 30	State of Cal., Tues'y, Dec. 29
State of Cal., Mon'y, Jan. 4	Columbia, Sunday..Jan. 3

And every fifth day thereafter until further notice.
The Company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

To Astoria.
U. S. Mail Steamers leave from Ash street wharf Portland, daily (except Sunday) at 6 A. M.
MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER.
LEAVE PORTLAND 7 A. M. DAILY (except Sunday).
WILLAMETTE RIVER.
Boats leave Portland at 6 A. M. every day except Saturday for Corvallis and way points, returning every day except Sunday. Boats leave Portland at 7 A.M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Dayton and way points, returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.
JNO. J. BYRNE, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.
[illegible]
Shortest Line to Chicago and the East.
The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, [illegible], St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast,
VIA
ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
Is the ONLY Line Running
Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),
Luxuriant Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge),
From Washington and Oregon Points
To The East
VIA ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.
SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ
Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.
Leave Portland at 3 P. M. daily; arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at noon, fourth day.
PACIFIC DIVISION.
Trains leave Front and G daily at 11:45 A. M.; arrive New Tacoma 5:30 P. M., connecting with Co's boats for all points on Puget Sound.
CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent, No. 2 Washington st., Portland.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA
VIA
Oregon & California R. R.
And Connections.
Fare to San Francisco $32; to Sacramento $30.
Close connections made at Ashland with stages of the California and Oregon Stage Company.
(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS)
East Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND
Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Ashland	[illegible] A. M.
Ashland	5:30 P. M.	Portland	[illegible] P. M.

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	4:00 P. M.	Lebanon	[illegible] P. M.
Lebanon	4:45 A. M.	Portland	10:05 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars daily between Portland and Ashland.
The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F st.

West Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS
Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	[illegible] A. M.	Corvallis	[illegible] P. M.
Corvallis	8:30 A. M.	Portland	[illegible] P. M.

Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	[illegible] P. M.	McMinnville	8:00 P. M.
McMinnville	5:45 A. M.	Portland	8:30 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up-town office, cor. Stark and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured and baggage checked at company's office,
Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.
Freight will not be received for shipment after five o'clock P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.
R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.

New Route!
CORVALLIS, YAQUINA, SAN FRANCISCO
[illegible]
On and after Dec. 15th, 1885, Trains
Leave Corvallis Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 9 A.M.
Leave Yaquina Monday, Wednesday, Friday, at 8 A.M.
This company is now prepared to transport all freight and passengers offering at the lowest rates ever made on this coast.
RATES:
Corvallis to San Francisco,
BY TRAIN AND THE
STEAMSHIP YAQUINA:
Cabin, $14....Steerage $7
Grain, $4.50 per ton.
(For sailing date see separate advertisement.)
Accommodations unsurpassed.
Capacity of Steamship—Cabin passengers, 80; steerage, 60; freight, 1500 tons.
River steamers will hereafter connect with trains at Corvallis.
Other Ocean Steamers will be added as required.
For further information apply to
Z. J. HATCH, Pacific Dock, Portland.
C. C. HOGUE, A. G. F. & P. Agt., Corvallis. 1tdtf

CITY ASSESSMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE City Assessment Roll of the City of Portland has been filed in the office of the Auditor and Clerk of the City of Portland, for the City Tax of 1885, and will remain open until January 1, 1886, prior to which time all applications for correction of errors thereof must be made and filed. Particular attention is called to the following extract from Ordinance No. [illegible]: "Any person feeling himself aggrieved by the assessment, valuation, or listing of property, may apply to the Committee on Ways and Means for a revision of the same. Such application shall contain a list of all the property subject to taxation for city purposes, owned by and in the hands of or under the control of the applicant, and a concise statement of the particular item or items claimed to be erroneously assessed, which said application shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the applicant, and must be filed with the Auditor and Clerk before the 1st day of January following the date of the filing of the assessment roll."

[illegible], Auditor and Clerk.
Portland, Oregon, Nov. [illegible], 1885.

VOL. 25—NO. 7993.